DUMPSBOSS.

Certified Professional in Accessibility Core Competencies

IAAP CPACC

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 12

Total Premium Questions: 129

Buy Premium PDF

https://dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co
dumpsboss.co

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Disabilities, Challenges, and Assistive Technologies	54
Topic 2, Accessibility and Universal Design	33
Topic 3, Laws, Standards, and Strategies for Managing Accessibility	42
Total	129

QUESTION NO: 1

Which government generated statement should a vendor complete that provides information on how a product or service complies with Section 508 standards?

A. Impact Accessibility for Validation (IAV)

B. Product Development Accessibility Template (PDAT)

C. Product Social Impact Assessment (PSIA)

D. Voluntary Product Accessibility Template (VPAT)

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Voluntary Product Accessibility Template (VPAT) is the standardized reporting template vendors use to describe how their information and communication technology products or services conform to accessibility requirements, including the Revised Section 508 Standards. A completed VPAT produces an Accessibility Conformance Report (ACR), which procurement teams can review when evaluating whether an offering meets applicable accessibility criteria. The report identifies relevant requirements and records the degree of conformance, along with remarks that provide implementation details or explain limitations. This makes accessibility information more consistent and usable during purchasing decisions, rather than requiring each agency or buyer to obtain accessibility details in an unstructured format. Although VPATs are completed voluntarily by vendors, the template is widely requested in U.S. federal procurement and is recognized by the U.S. General Services Administration as a means of documenting conformance. The acronym must expand to “Voluntary Product Accessibility Template,” not “Voluntary Product Assessment Template.” See the GSA guidance on VPATs and Accessibility Conformance Reports and the Information Technology Industry Council’s VPAT resources.

QUESTION NO: 2

The Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 principle Perceivable is met when information and user components are available to an individual by

A. alternative inputs.

B. assistive technology.

C. human senses.

D. keyboard functionality.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

human senses. is correct because the Perceivable principle requires that users be able to perceive web content and interface components; in WCAG’s terms, information and user interface components must be presentable to users in ways they can perceive. This is the first of WCAG’s four foundational principles: content must be perceivable, operable, understandable, and robust. Perceivability recognizes that people access information through different sensory channels and may have disabilities affecting vision, hearing, touch, or combinations of these. Consequently, authors provide equivalent or adaptable forms of content, such as text alternatives for non-text content, captions for prerecorded audio, sufficient color contrast, and structures that allow content to be presented in different ways without losing information or relationships. These measures make the information available to a person’s available senses, whether directly or through a compatible presentation mechanism. The WCAG 2.0 introduction defines Perceivable as requiring that information and user interface components “must be presentable to users in ways they can perceive.” See the WCAG 2.0 Perceivable principle and the W3C’s Accessibility Principles overview.

QUESTION NO: 3

A Web site designed for optimal use considers what factor that is NOT directly related to disability?

A. Age-related disease

B. Color blindness

C. Dyslexia

D. Lack of computer skills

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Lack of computer skills is correct because optimal web design considers usability and inclusion factors in addition to disability-related accessibility needs. A person may have no disability but still encounter barriers when a website assumes extensive familiarity with computers, web conventions, navigation patterns, account creation, or specialized terminology. Designing for varying levels of digital literacy supports people who are new to the web, use technology infrequently, are using an unfamiliar device, or need clearer guidance to complete a task. Practical inclusive-design measures include using plain language, providing clear and consistent navigation, making controls easy to identify, offering understandable instructions and feedback, and avoiding unnecessary complexity. These measures improve successful use for a broad range of people and contexts, rather than addressing a particular disability alone. The W3C explains that web accessibility is closely connected with usability and inclusion, and that inclusive design accounts for diverse user needs, characteristics, and circumstances. Considering computer experience is therefore an important usability and inclusion factor when designing a site for optimal use. See the W3C Web Accessibility, Usability, and Inclusion resource at https://www.w3.org/WAI/fundamentals/accessibility-usability-inclusion/ and the W3C guidance on making content understandable at https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG22/Understanding/understandable.html.

QUESTION NO: 4

Color Contrast (Minimum) is associated to which Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 principle?

A. Operable

B. Perceivable

C. Robust

D. Understandable

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Perceivable is correct. WCAG is organized around four foundational principles: content must be perceivable, operable, understandable, and robust. Success Criterion 1.4.3, Contrast (Minimum), is in Guideline 1.4, “Distinguishable,” which is within Principle 1: Perceivable. This placement reflects the purpose of contrast requirements: people must be able to visually perceive text and images of text against their backgrounds. Adequate luminance contrast helps people with low vision, color-vision deficiencies, age-related vision changes, or situational limitations such as glare to distinguish essential content. At Level AA, normal-sized text generally requires a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1, while large-scale text requires at least 3:1. The requirement concerns the presentation of information so it can be sensed, rather than interaction mechanics, comprehension, or technical compatibility. The W3C’s WCAG 2.0 Recommendation identifies Contrast (Minimum) as Success Criterion 1.4.3 under the Perceivable principle, and its supporting understanding document explains how contrast supports readable visual text. See WCAG 2.0 Success Criterion 1.4.3 and Understanding Success Criterion 1.4.3: Contrast (Minimum).

QUESTION NO: 5

What is the primary purpose of a tactile warning surface at the edge of a transit platform?

A. To improve traction during wet conditions

B. To provide a detectable warning of a hazardous drop-off

C. To indicate the location of ticketing machines

D. To reserve standing space for wheelchair users

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

To provide a detectable warning of a hazardous drop-off is correct because truncated-dome tactile warning surfaces can be detected underfoot or with a cane. They alert people, especially people who are blind or have low vision, that they are approaching a platform edge or another hazardous vehicular way. The surface provides a nonvisual cue that supplements visual observation.

Detectable warnings are a feature of accessible physical environments and are required in specified locations under the ADA Standards. See the U.S. Access Board ADA Standards on floor and ground surfaces.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which is a systemic benefit of sharing accessibility successes within an organization?

A. Ensuring management budgets for additional resources

B. Ensuring practical knowledge can be used for the next project

C. Leveraging the successes in annual performance reviews

D. Publicizing accessibility in public relations campaigns and activities

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Ensuring practical knowledge can be used for the next project is a systemic benefit because sharing successful accessibility work turns an isolated accomplishment into repeatable organizational capability. Teams can reuse proven processes, design approaches, testing methods, procurement criteria, and lessons learned rather than rediscovering them on each new initiative. This supports more consistent accessibility outcomes across products and services, reduces avoidable rework, and helps accessibility become integrated into ordinary project practices. It also enables staff who were not involved in the original work to apply effective techniques, which spreads accessibility competence beyond a single person or team. The W3C guidance on starting with accessibility emphasizes communicating progress and successes as part of building organizational support and sustaining accessibility efforts. In practical terms, documenting and sharing what worked creates institutional knowledge that can inform planning and implementation on future projects. This is systemic because the benefit affects the organization’s ongoing way of working, not merely the recognition or outcome associated with one completed project. See the W3C Start with Accessibility guidance and its Accessibility Business Case resources.

QUESTION NO: 7

A reference that is used to provide a comprehensive online resource for all stakeholders implementing the digital accessibility agenda of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD) is the

A. E-Accessibility Policy Toolkit (the ITU toolkit).

B. Section 225 Guidelines.

C. New Zealand Guidelines.

D. Web Experience Toolkit (WET).

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The **E-Accessibility Policy Toolkit (the ITU toolkit)** is the comprehensive online resource intended to help stakeholders develop and implement accessible information and communication technology policies in alignment with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD). Developed by the International Telecommunication Union, its audience includes governments, regulators, industry, organizations of persons with disabilities, and other participants responsible for digital-inclusion policy and implementation. The toolkit connects the Convention's accessibility commitments—particularly the obligation in Article 9 to promote access to information, communications, and other services open to the public—with practical policy approaches. It addresses areas such as accessible public procurement, web accessibility, telecommunications, assistive technologies, capacity building, and consultation with persons with disabilities. This makes it a policy-oriented, cross-stakeholder reference rather than a narrowly scoped technical standard or a resource designed for one national jurisdiction. The ITU identifies the toolkit as a resource supporting the development of national e-accessibility policies and strategies, while the UN CRPD establishes accessibility as a human-rights obligation for States Parties. See the ITU e-accessibility resource page and UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

QUESTION NO: 8

EN 301 549 (EU) and Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act (U.S.) include accessibility procurement requirements for information technology purchased by

A. businesses.

B. consumers.

C. governments.

D. students.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

governments. is correct because both frameworks use public-sector purchasing authority to require accessibility in information and communication technology (ICT). In the United States, Section 508 applies to federal agencies when they develop, procure, maintain, or use ICT. Procurement is therefore a central mechanism for ensuring that federal employees and members of the public with disabilities can access technology, digital content, software, hardware, and related services. The U.S. Access Board's Section 508 standards establish the technical requirements used in this federal context.

Similarly, EN 301 549 is the European standard covering accessibility requirements for ICT products and services. It supports implementation of the European Union's public-procurement accessibility requirements, especially those established under the European Accessibility Act's predecessor policy framework and the Web Accessibility Directive. Public bodies can reference EN 301 549 in procurement specifications to help ensure purchased ICT is accessible. Although private organizations may voluntarily adopt these standards or be subject to other accessibility laws, the procurement requirements identified in the question specifically concern government and public-sector purchasing. See the U.S. government's Section 508 laws and policies and the European Commission's web accessibility policy information.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which barrier is MOST likely to prevent a screen-reader user from completing an online purchase?

A. A checkout button without an accessible name

B. A product image displayed above its description

C. A confirmation page that uses the organization's logo

D. A shopping cart that displays the item total

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A checkout button without an accessible name is correct because a screen reader depends on programmatically available information to identify the purpose of controls. If a button has no accessible name, a user may hear only an unhelpful announcement such as “button,” making it difficult or impossible to determine how to proceed with the purchase.

Accessible names can be provided through visible text, properly associated labels, or appropriate programmatic labeling. Standard native HTML controls should be used whenever possible because they provide established semantics to browsers and assistive technologies. WCAG requires user-interface components to have programmatically determinable names and roles, with relevant states and properties available to assistive technology. See Understanding WCAG Success Criterion 4.1.2: Name, Role, Value.

QUESTION NO: 10

Difficulty with navigating, sensitivity to noise and visual stimuli, impaired ability to screen out background noise and/or movement, and sensations of overload are all psychomotor perceptions mostly associated to which type of disability?

A. Dementia

B. Deafness

C. Dyslexia

D. Learning

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Learning is the correct answer because learning disabilities can affect how a person receives, filters, organizes, and responds to sensory and spatial information. The experiences described—difficulty navigating, heightened sensitivity to visual or auditory input, trouble separating relevant information from background movement or noise, and becoming overloaded—reflect challenges in processing environmental information rather than simply a lack of sensory acuity. These processing differences can make busy interfaces, crowded layouts, autoplaying media, competing alerts, and complex navigation especially difficult to use.

In accessibility practice, this means content should support predictable interaction, clear structure, manageable cognitive load, and user control over motion, sound, and distractions. Providing straightforward navigation, meaningful headings, uncluttered layouts, and the ability to pause or avoid nonessential sensory content can reduce overload and help users focus on the task. Yale’s accessibility guidance identifies learning disabilities as a category that can affect the way people process information and interact with web content. The W3C Cognitive Accessibility guidance likewise emphasizes designing for users who may have difficulty processing information or managing distractions. See Yale Usability & Web Accessibility and W3C Cognitive Accessibility.

QUESTION NO: 11

Which is the biggest business benefit of designing an accessible website?

A. Data integrity

B. Information security

C. Search engine optimization

D. Web site availability

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Search engine optimization is a significant business benefit of accessible web design because many accessibility practices also make page content more understandable to search engines. Clear, descriptive page titles and headings communicate a logical content structure; meaningful link text provides useful context; text alternatives expose the purpose and content of images; and well-structured HTML makes information more readily available to automated systems as well as people using assistive technologies. These practices can improve how search engines crawl, interpret, and present pages in search results, which can increase discoverability and attract more relevant visitors. Accessible design therefore supports both equitable access and a measurable business objective: helping potential customers find the organization's content, products, and services. Google's guidance emphasizes creating helpful, well-organized content and using descriptive titles, headings, and links—practices that closely align with accessibility requirements. The W3C also explains that structural markup, alternative text, and meaningful links benefit both accessibility and search-engine indexing. See Google Search Essentials: SEO Starter Guide and W3C Web Accessibility Initiative: Tips for Writing.

QUESTION NO: 12

A company in Belgium that manufactures IT products is thinking about developing a hardware product for sale throughout Europe. Which standards should the company be MOST concerned with in the design of its product?

A. BS 88.78

B. EN 301-549

C. ISO 9001

D. WCAG 2.0 A and AA

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

EN 301-549 is the most relevant accessibility standard for a hardware IT product intended for the European market. Its formal designation is EN 301 549, "Accessibility requirements for ICT products and services," and it establishes functional accessibility requirements and test procedures for information and communication technology. Unlike guidance limited to web content, it addresses a broad range of ICT, including hardware, software, digital documentation, and support services. For a physical IT product, its requirements can inform design decisions involving operation, controls, user interfaces, audio output, display characteristics, interoperability with assistive technologies, and accessible documentation.

The standard is especially important in Europe because it supports accessibility obligations and procurement requirements under the European accessibility framework. It is used in relation to public-sector ICT accessibility requirements and is recognized as a harmonised standard supporting conformity assessment for relevant European accessibility legislation. Designing against EN 301 549 early helps a manufacturer build accessibility into the product lifecycle rather than treating it as a late-stage compliance exercise. The current standard and its scope are available through the ETSI EN 301 549 publication; the European Commission also describes the European Accessibility Act and its market-accessibility context.