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# U-Camp: Hands-on Accessibility

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# Topics We'll Cover

- " What is accessibility?
- " Standards and techniques
- " A simple checklist for evaluating accessibility
- " DHTML accessibility techniques



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# What is Accessibility?



# A New Definition

- " Technology provides us with an opportunity to rethink disability and accessibility
- " Accessibility can be defined as the *ability of the system to accommodate the needs of the user*
- " Inaccessibility is a *mismatch between the user and the interface offered by the system*
- " In this model, we all experience disability

# Fluid's Accessibility Vision



- " Embrace diversity:
  - Users all have different needs
  - Under different circumstances
- " One size never fits all
- " Build systems that can bend and adapt to meet the users' individual needs



# Models for Web Accessibility

## 1. “Text-only Site” Approach: So 1997!

- Media-rich site and a separate “accessible” alternative
- Hard to maintain, falls out of date easily

## 2. Single Compliant Site Approach:

- One site accessible site for all
- Avoids currency gap
- May not meet all needs

## 3. Adaptable, Personalizable Approach:

- Extend the latter approach: build flexibility into system
- One underlying model, but render personalized views
- Aligns well with the portal philosophy

# Motivations for Accessibility

- " Legislation: *you have to be accessible*
  - Section 508
  - Target Lawsuit
    - " Basic question: is a website a “public accommodation?”
- " Ethics: it's the right thing to do
  - Technology opens up opportunities
  - Access to social networks, shopping, etc.
- " ... but there's more!

# Accessible Software is Better

- " The "curb cut effect:" everyone benefits
- " Accessible technology tends to be...
  - More interoperable
  - Easier to re-purpose and reuse
  - More future proof
  - More robust
  - Easier to use on a variety of devices





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# Standards and Techniques



# Standards & Guidelines

- " W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines:
  - WCAG 1.0 vs. 2.0: which one to choose?
  - The tension between specificity and obsolescence
- " Section 508
  - Federal agencies must provide equal access
  - Often affects higher education institutions, too

# Section 508 in a Nutshell

- " Text alternatives for graphics & multimedia
- " Provide alternatives to color-coding
- " Allow pages to work without stylesheets (huh?!?)
- " [Obsolete requirements for server-side image maps]
- " Label tables sensibly
- " Frames suck
- " Use text-only pages if you really have to, but keep them up to date
- " Make scripts usable with keyboard and assistive technologies
- " Avoid evil forms and inaccessible DHTML
- " Skip repetitive navigation links
- " Give users extra time

# WCAG 2.0 Concepts

## " Perceivable

- Text & multimedia alternatives
- Design for alternative presentations
- Layout, colour, and audio flexibility

## " Operable

- Make it work with the keyboard
- Provide extra time
- Help the user orient themselves

## " Understandable

- Readable
- Consistent
- Help users avoid mistakes



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# Assessing Your Accessibility



# Fluid UX Walkthroughs

- " A combination of *heuristic evaluation* and *cognitive walkthrough*
  - In translation: a checklist and scenarios for looking at your application's usability and accessibility
- " Step into the shoes of your users
- " With a bit of help, anyone can do a UX Walkthrough

# Simple Accessibility Checklist

1. Assess the layout, structure and content of the page
2. Play around with the layout:
  - enlarge the font size
  - change the size of the window
  - adjust your resolution
3. Use the Tab key to navigate through the entire page.
4. Check for alternative text for all images
  - Roll over with Internet Explorer
  - Use Popup Alt Attributes Extension for FireFox

# Layout and Structure

- " Is the page structured into logical sections?
- " Are the sections clearly labeled?
- " Are there sufficient non-visual cues for site structure?
- " Are there sufficient visual cues?
- " Is the most important information prominent?
- " Is navigation consistent from page to page?



# Screen Enlargement

- " Play around with increasing the font size, changing resolution, and resizing the window
- " Is all the text visible? Does it overlap?
- " Are headers & labels still correctly associated?
- " Do columns shift or realign as expected?

# Keyboard Navigation

- " Conventions:
  - Tab key cycles between widgets
  - Arrow keys navigate within a control
  - Spacebar controls selection
  - Enter activates the control
- " Do all links and controls receive focus?
- " Can controls be correctly activated?
- " Are shortcuts provided to quickly access content?
- " Are there any areas where you get stuck or need to use the mouse?



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# Web 2.0 Accessibility



# Web 2.0 & Accessibility

- " Just when we thought we had Web accessibility in hand...
- Opaque user interface markup: not enough semantics
  - Non-mouse accessibility
  - Live regions

# DHTML Accessibility Advice

- " Embrace JavaScript
- " Use emerging standards: ARIA, tabindex, etc.
- " Degrade gracefully in the interim
- " Think about the use case for accessibility
- " Start with accessibility, don't add it at the end

# Assistive Technologies

- " Used by people with disabilities to perceive and control the user interface:
- " Examples:
  - Screen reader
  - Screen magnifier
  - On-screen keyboard
- " Most assistive technologies use built-in operating system APIs for reflecting the user interface

# Opaque Markup

- " Cool new Web 2.0 interfaces push the semantic abilities of DHTML
- " Complex UI behaviour is typically attached to generic HTML elements (eg. `<div>` and `<span>`)
- " Assistive technologies attempt to read the underlying document markup
- " Problem: how do assistive technologies represent DHTML interfaces to the user?

# Opaque Markup: An Example

" A DHTML menu bar without semantics:

```
<div id="myMenuBar">  
  <div id="Edit"/>  
  <div id="Cut"/>  
  <div id="Paste"/>  
</div>
```



# Opaque Markup: Solution

- " Provide additional semantics or metadata that describe the role, function, and states of DHTML user interfaces
- " How? **ARIA (Accessible Rich Internet Application)**

<http://www.w3.org/TR/aria-roadmap/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/aria-role/>

<http://www.w3.org/TR/aria-state/>

- " Working standard from the W3C, led by Fluid partner Rich Schwerdtfeger

# ARIA



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- " Attributes added to your HTML markup that describe the function and states of your UI components
- " These map to all your familiar types of UI widgets:
  - Dialog
  - Slider
  - Progress Bar
  - Tab Panel
  - Menu bar

# Opaque Markup: A Solution

" A DHTML menu bar with ARIA semantics:

```
<div id="myMenuBar" role="wairole:menubar" >  
  <div id="Edit" role="wairole:menuitem"  
    haspopup="true" />  
  <div id="Cut" role="wairole:menuitem" />  
  <div id="Paste" role="wairole:menuitem" />  
</div>
```

# The Value of ARIA

- " DHTML accessibility is a short-term problem
- " Long-term, it has the potential to make web accessibility much better
- " Assistive technology developers have had a decade to get desktop GUI accessibility right
- " By mapping rich-client interfaces with ARIA, web interfaces can leverage this support

# Non-mouse accessibility

- " Most rich Web 2.0-type interactions *require* the mouse
- " Standard tabbing strategy in browsers is tedious
- " Keyboard bindings will enable almost all of the non-mouse control strategies:
  - On-screen keyboard
  - Single switch
  - Voice control

# Tabbing and tabindex

- " Browsers used to only allow you to use tab to focus form elements and links
- " There is an HTML attribute called "tabindex" that allows you to tell the browser how to handle tabbing
- " Strategy:
  - allow the user to tab to user interface widgets
  - use the arrow keys allow selection within

# An Example of Tabbing

- " Allow focus to arbitrary DOM elements:  
`<div id="myMenuBar" tabindex="0">`
- " Prevent focus on contained elements:  
`<div id="myMenuItem" tabindex="-1">`
- " Add JavaScript handlers for arrow keys
- " Use a toolkit for keyboard events and DOM manipulation, it will make your life much easier!
- " This is supported in FireFox 1.5+ and IE 6+



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# Winding Down





# Accessibility Meta Concepts



1. Label everything
2. It has to scale
3. It has to work with the keyboard

# References

- " WCAG 2.0:
  - <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/>
- " WebAIM's Section 508 Checklist:
  - <http://www.webaim.org/standards/508/checklist.php>
- " Accessible Rich Internet Applications (ARIA):
  - <http://www.w3.org/TR/aria-roadmap/>
- " Dojo Toolkit:
  - <http://dojotoolkit.org/>
- " Fluid Project:
  - <http://fluidproject.org/>