1. Introduction to Accessibility

A11y = Accessibility

More delightful and easy to use interfaces.

1. What is Accessibility

Hard to associate details that are far apart from each other.

Better contrast in text.

Larger targets on websites make them easier to select for more people.

1. Understanding the diversity of users

Modern web technologies allow a user to use a screen reader or a brail reader.

Keyboard navigation is essential for website design.

Poor color vision 9% male 1% female.

Motor / dexterity impairments also have problems using websites.

Cognitive impairments use minimalist design and zooming functions.

1. Quiz: Diversity of Users (Broken Arm)
2. Quiz: Diversity of Users (Blindness)
3. Quiz: Diversity of Users (Audio)
4. Quiz: Diversity of Users (Baby)
5. Quiz: Diversity of Users (Concussion)
6. Quiz: Diversity of Users (RSI)
7. Using a Screen Reader

Victor uses a screen reader, and it is super-fast! Then he uses shortcut keys to navigate.

1. Quiz: Experiencing a screen reader

ChromeVox Lite – small screen reader

Found the secret word using ChromeVox Lite.

1. Checklists

WCAG = Web Content Accessibility Guidelines

<https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/>

<https://webaim.org/standards/wcag/checklist>

Four main principles = POUR:

1. Perceivable – site not the only perception
2. Operable – hover unable to use mouse or touchscreen
3. Understandable – is the content and interface good enough?
4. Robust – Does it work with assistive tech?

User experience is the key.

1. Quiz: Using WebAIM Checklist

<https://webaim.org/standards/wcag/checklist>

2.4.2 Page Titled

(Level A)

The web page has a descriptive and informative page title.

Operable section.

1. Gear Shift into Course Practicalities

We are going to build accessibly websites with focus, semantics, and styling.