

Create UI and how to exactly describe them in
either code / XML,
⇒ Descriptive system

Based on our discussion so far,
Possible that the Android framework/system does not
have an idea about what the user is doing or
the app's logic,

Does it need to know?

requires
Semantic
information

⇒ Additional Semantic analysis; used for testing
and debugging

↓
("true meaning")

⇒ Accessibility Service provided by Android Framework
⇒ Goal is to make smartphones

{ accessible or usable by { different types
of users } } \Rightarrow visually challenged.

Android \Rightarrow UI Tree (dismissed)

Semantics Tree

Whatever node is present in the UI tree, also can optionally add nodes to the Semantics tree.

\Downarrow
state of the UI elements.

Select Button \Rightarrow { State Description \Rightarrow "Is it enabled or disabled" ?

{ Toggled =

String \Rightarrow "Why is this button present" ?

\Downarrow
Optionally provide information to the Android system about why it is present.

All the above info is present in the APK, but the challenge it is in a form difficult to understand.

Tool \Rightarrow Layout Inspector (part of Android Studio)

Click on each UI element and it is possible to find semantic information corresponding to it.

1) Not all modes of communication are equivalent

(a) \Rightarrow Show a lot of text within a Textbox
(Potentially use lazy modifiers to handle)

\Rightarrow AccessibilityService's Talkback would try to read the entire content.

\Rightarrow Provide a modifier called heading().

If the textual content is large, it reads only the headings.

Does the above solution solve the problem?

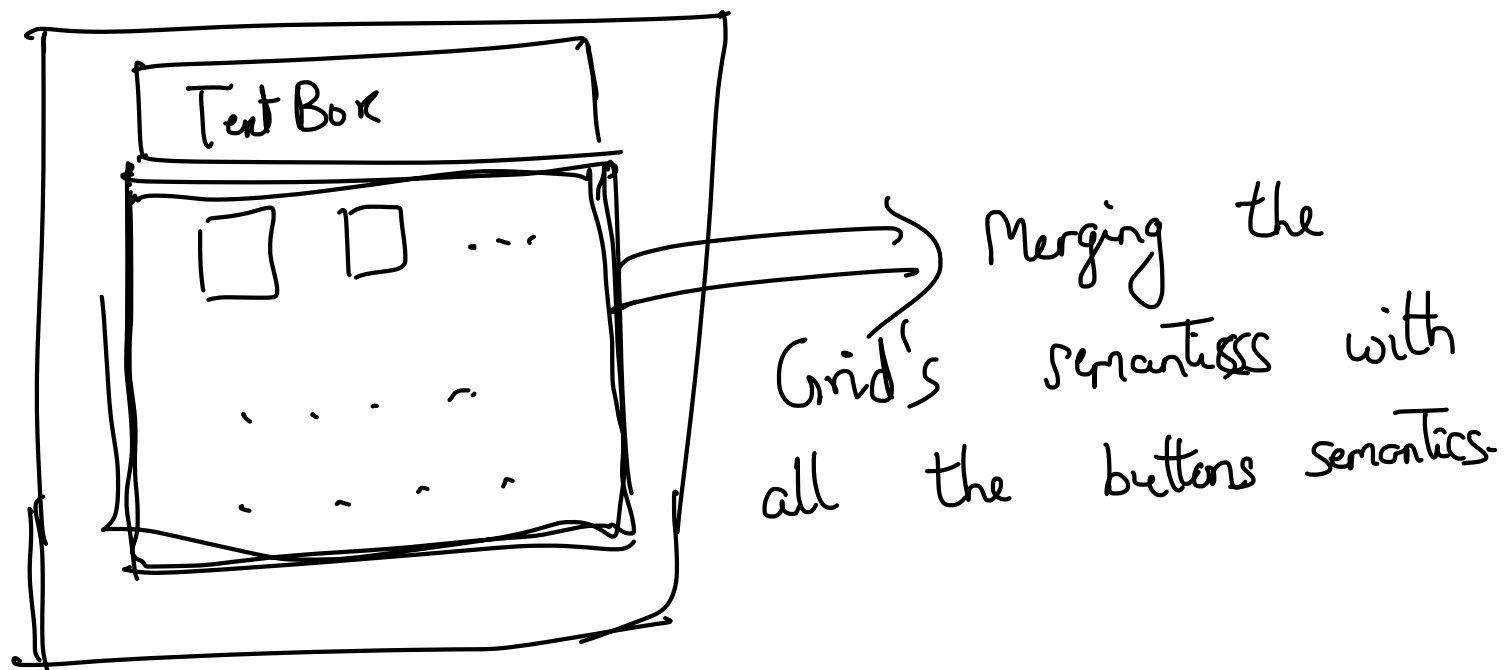
\Rightarrow Solves it only partially \Rightarrow Developers need to identify what is important

(b) \Rightarrow What if there are images or videos?

Image (ContentDescription = StringResource("This image shows the current state"))

2) Semantic trees are often very cluttered and have deep hierarchies, making them hard to navigate.

Semantic nodes can be merged with their descendants. "Merge with descendants" imply that the descendant's children becomes the node's children, and the descendant's semantics becomes the node's semantics.



3) If a custom-defined UI element is created, then its ^{semantics} has to be defined separately using modifiers.

1(c)

We are learning
Android

MC course starts
at 3pm.

Traversal Group

Modifier.semantics { is Traversal Group = true }

Indicates that the content is part of a single group and should not be split. Then TalkBack service will be able to figure out how to read out.

Is it possible that we want to separate out the semantics of the UI elements?

⇒ When the state associated with an UI element is complex, then we may prefer to create a new node.

What is the equivalent of this in traditional programming?

⇒ Creating subclasses and other ways of organizing data.

Semantics are nothing but organization of the UI state; but in a more understandable form.

Is it possible that the semantics create additional performance bottlenecks?

\Rightarrow Changing of semantic info is equivalent to recomposition of UI,

\Rightarrow Avoid changing the semantics unless it is necessary.