

WEEK 2 Introduction to Web Accessibility and Usability

Objectives Overview

Discuss the web accessibility

Describe how people with disabilities using the web

Explain the accessibility guidelines and policy

Discuss the web usability

Explain the importance of usability

Describe the relationship between web accessibility and usability

What is Web Accessibility

• Web accessibility means that people with disabilities can use the Web

- Disabilities including
 - Visual
 - Auditory
 - Physical
 - Speech
 - Cognitive
 - Neurological
 - Aging-related conditions



Mobile Accessibility

 websites and applications more accessible to people with disabilities when they are using mobile phones and other devices.



Reference: http://usabilitygeek.com/the-difference-between-web-site-usability-and-accessibility/

Experiences of Students with Disabilities

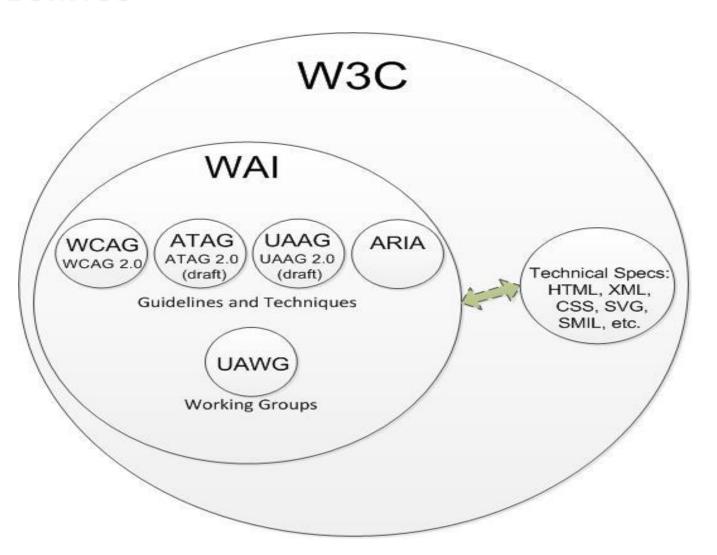
The students in the following videos (1, 2) share some of their experiences with the web and accessibility.

How People with Disabilities Using the Web

- Alternative keyboards or switches
- Braille and refreshable braille
- Scanning software
- Screen magnifiers
- Screen readers video
- Speech recognition



Guidelines



10 Quick Tips

- I. Images & animations: Use the alt attribute to describe the function of each visual.
- Multimedia. Provide captioning and transcripts of audio, and descriptions of video.
- 4. Hypertext links. Use text that makes sense when read out of context. For example, avoid "click here."
- 5. Page organization. Use headings, lists, and consistent structure. Use CSS for layout and style where possible.

Define Web Usability

Make sure a website works well and a person of an average (or lower) ability and experience can use it.



USABILITY DIMENSIONS

- Learnability: accomplish basic tasks for first time
- Efficiency: duration of time to perform tasks
- Memorability: re establish proficiency
- Errors: mistakes and recovery from error
- Satisfaction: pleasant to use design

....Why is it important

 The first law of e-commerce is that if users cannot find the product, they cannot buy it either.

Why should we care for usability, for example....say in an University?

 Because unlike commercial websites, you cannot switch university websites if you cannot find specific information.

Benefits of usability

- Increased productivity (for the user)
- Decreased training and support costs
- Reduced maintenance costs
- Increased customer satisfaction

Guiding Principles: First Law of Usability

"Don't make me think!"

A webpage, should be <u>Self Explanatory</u>.



How do we read pages?

• We don't read them, we scan them.

How designers think readers read web pages

Java at 1201.

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8: MySQE Tutorial

P. B. HySQL Revie

Server Side Essentials

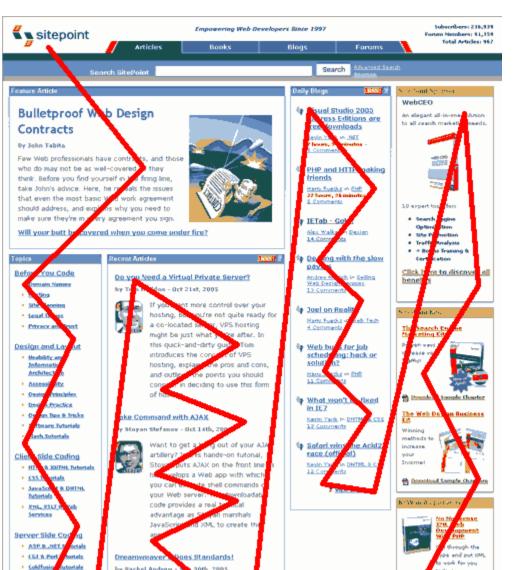
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Rachel explains the product's

evolution, and shows how to set up

PHP:

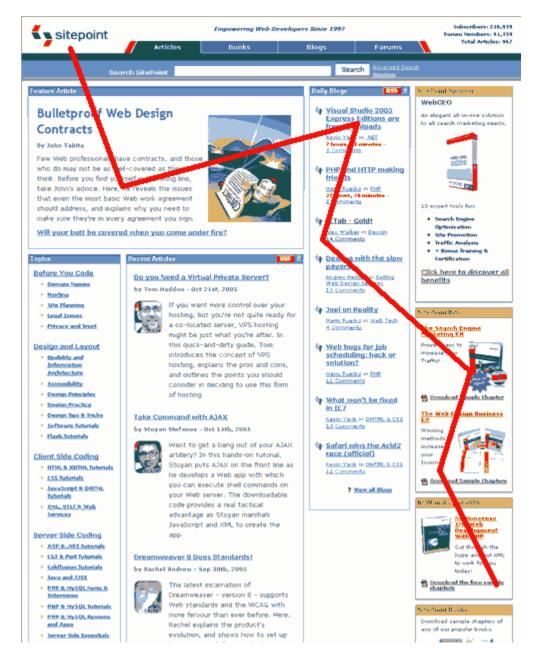


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How users really use the web

- We look for anything that is interesting, or vaguely resembles what we are looking for



Test for good navigation

- Site ID (site logo and tagline)
- Page name
- Sections and sub-sections (global navigation
- Local navigation
- "You are here" indicators (breadcrumbs)
- Search

Usability Testing

- assessment tool to <u>perform evaluation</u> of software interface
- Participants perform typical tasks with a software system or website while "thinking aloud"
- Can users perform tasks easily?
- Where can the website design be improved?
- What areas of the website work well?





 An accessible web site would benefit all users, not just those who are disabled

Accessibility is a subset of usability

 A web site is not usable unless it is accessible