Web Accessibility What, why, and how

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Outline

- 1. What is Web accessibility?
- 2. Why bother?
- 3. Principles of the accessible Web?
- 4. Specific disabilities
- 5. How to make your site accessible
- 6. Busting myths of the accessible Web
- 7. Screenreader demo

What is Web accessibility?

The inclusive practice of making websites usable by people of all abilities and disabilities

Web accessibility is about removing barriers to access

Why bother?

- Moral/social reasons
- Financial reasons
- Legal reasons

Principles of the accessible Web

- Perceivable
- Operable
- Understandable
- -Robust

What sort of disabilities?

- Deafness
- Blindness
- Colorblindness
- Motor disabilities
- Seizure disorders

Let's talk specifics about these disabilities.

Deafness

- Transcripts and captions for all embedded audio/ video
- All audio cues should be accompanied by a visual cue
- Side benefits!
 - -SEO
 - Hearing users who prefer not to use speakers

Colorblindness

- Color should never be the only means of conveying info
- Use a colorblindness simulator

Motor disabilities

- Ensure that your site can be used without a mouse
- Mistakes are likely always ask for confirmation, make it easy to undo

Seizure disorders

- Strobing, flickering, flashing may cause dizziness, nausea, seizures
- Avoid strobes, flickers, and flashes or provide a clear and concise warning
- Some laws prohibit flickers > 2 per second

Blindness

How do blind people use the Web?

- Perception: Screenreaders
- Operation: Keyboard-only
- Understanding: Information presented linearly

General tips in developing for the blind:

- Always provide a keyboard alternative to mouse/ touch
- Provide descriptive text when necessary
- Don't repeat yourself

How screenreaders can be used

- Navigate linearly down the page
- Skip through heading tags to desired section
- Skim through a list of all links (context removed)

Limitations of screenreaders

- Can't "describe" images (duh)
- Context that's obvious to a seeing user may be unclear
- Tip: When necessary, use offscreen descriptive text

Semantic HTML helps everybody

HTML should reinforce the meaning of your content

Would a user understand the page if they were reading your unrendered HTML?

Offscreen text example

```
<!-- html -->
<span class="offscreen">Friends attending this event:
<l
  <img src="01.jpg" alt="Mike Schneider" />
  <img src="02.jpg" alt="Dave Thomas" />
  <img src="03.jpg" alt="Anthony Mitchell" />
/* make this invisible, don't let it take up space */
.offscreen {
 font-size: 0;
 position: absolute;
 display: inline-block;
 height: 0;
 width: 0;
/* screenreaders ignore text that is 'display: none' or 'visibility:hidden' */
```

Aria roles

Web accessibility myths

Myth: Adding title text to links helps screenreaders

FALSE: Title text is only ever visible to hearing users as a tooltip

Myth: Most blind people use special text-only browsers like Lynx

FALSE: Most blind people use Firefox or Internet Explorer with a screenreader (with JS and CSS)

Myth: Every image needs an alt attribute

TRUE... but don't repeat yourself. Use a blank attribute (alt="") if necessary.

Myth: Accessible websites are ugly

Only if you make them ugly! (duh)

Screenreader demo OS X Voiceover: Press #+F5 to activate

Conclusion

Web accessibility isn't that hard

Keep disabled users in the back of your mind

A little bit of research goes a long way

Resources

- WebAIM.org WebAIM: Web Accessibility In Mind
- w3.org/TR/wai-aria/ W3C: Web Accessibility
 Initiative Accessible Rich Internet Applications

Slides powered by Deckset http://decksetapp.com

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