Accessibility Considerations

Zunaid Ahmed, Allaoua Boughrira, Hellen Colman, Samuel Lubliner

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Much of the technical work for accessibility is accomplished by PreTeXt, but we also took the responsibility as authors of testing as part of our workflow. PreTeXt is ideally positioned to help us easily create highly accessible documents since they are interested in helping authors produce documents with open licenses and are concentrated on employing open standards for the HTML output created.

The PreTeXt framework is responsible for many accessibility features. Read more about the accessibility features on the PreTeXt documentation. These accessibility considerations come from the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) international standard.

1   Colors

HTML elements and attributes may be interpreted by a screen reader and pass validation checks. Distinguishing between elements does not rely exclusively on color.

2   Mathematics

The MathJax JavaScript library allows screen readers to interpret the HTML. Visit `https://mathjax.org` for more information.

3   3D Images

The Asymptote language describes 2D and 3D images.

4   Navigating Content

Pressing the Tab key moves a reader across locations in the web document.

5 Links

Hyperlinks are consistent with WCAG recommendations.

6 Image Description

Screen readers pick up a short description, which migrates to the HTML `@alt` attribute and a description element.

7 Cross-References

Cross-references have a larger target for clickable items.

8 Link Text

Alternative content is provided for the clickable portion of link text.

9 Conversion to Braille

For more information, see the documentation.

10 Conversion to PDF and EPUB

PDF and EPUB conversion is available for offline use.