

# Accessible Computing

CSCI 497T/597T

# Pre-Class Survey

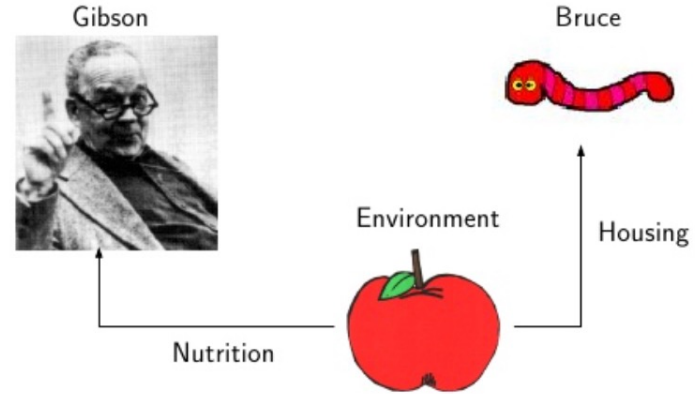
- Interest in technologies that help people with disabilities
- Challenging design and engineering constraints
- Personal experience with disability
- Get out of your comfort zone

# Course Overview

- Discussion 25%
- Class participation 10%
- Activities 25%
- Project 40%

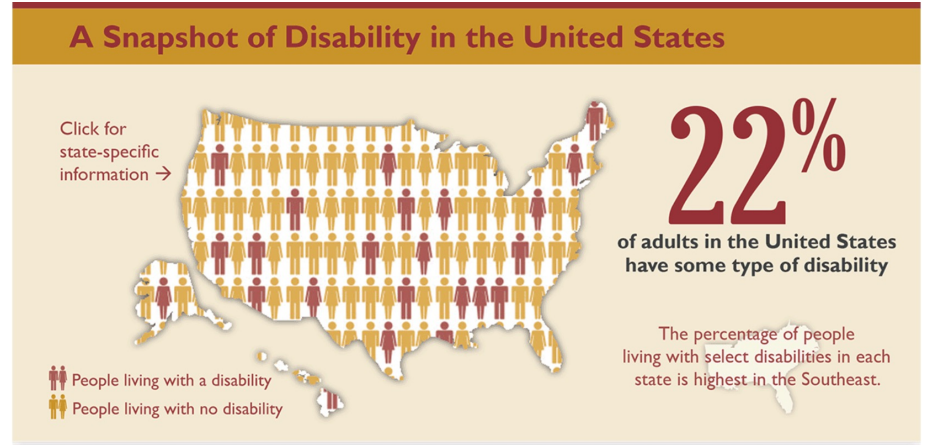
# Intro to Accessible Computing

- Accessibility
- Usability
- Assistive technology



# Why is Accessibility Important?

- According to the 2011 World Report on Disability produced by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank [20], more than one billion people around the world live with disabilities.
- [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789240685215\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789240685215_eng.pdf)
- In the United States, approximately 20% of individuals above the age of 18 have some disability.
- [http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/documents/Disability%20tip%20sheet%20\\_PHPa\\_1.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/documents/Disability%20tip%20sheet%20_PHPa_1.pdf)



<http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/infographic-disability-impacts-all.html>

The reasons for making software accessible to people with disabilities are multifold:

- *Ethical Reasons*
- *Legal Reasons*
- *Technical Reasons*

# Benefits and Cost of Accessibility



1/3 of Americans entering the work force will experience a disability before they retire.



**NFB**

**National Federation  
of the Blind**

<https://www.usablelife.com/Individuals/Products-Services/Short-Term-Disability.aspx>

# How to Engineer Accessible Software?

- Planning & Requirements
- Design & Implementation
- Testing & Maintenance

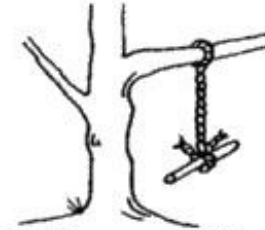
**The disability is  
not the problem.  
The accessibility  
is the problem.**

**Mohamed Jemni  
#TED2013**

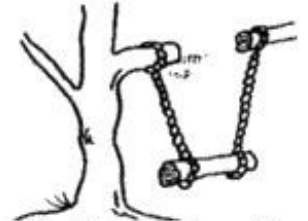


# Requirements Engineering

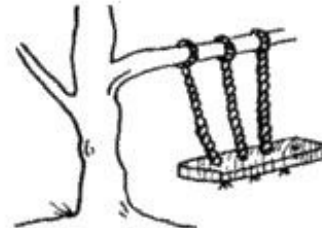
- Requirements elicitation
  - Focus groups, pilot studies
- Requirements analysis
  - Task analysis
- Requirements specification
  - Usability specification
- Requirements validation
  - Walkthroughs



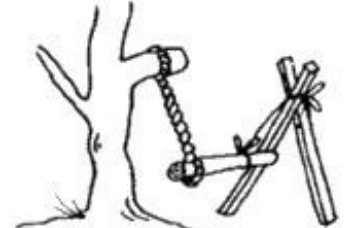
What the user asked for



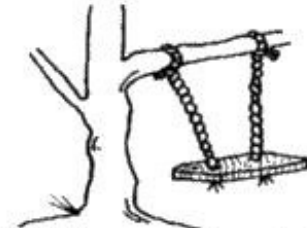
How the analyst saw it



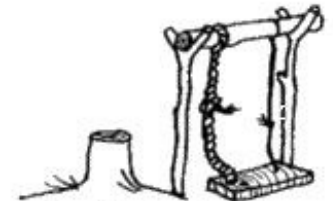
How the system was designed



As the programmer wrote it



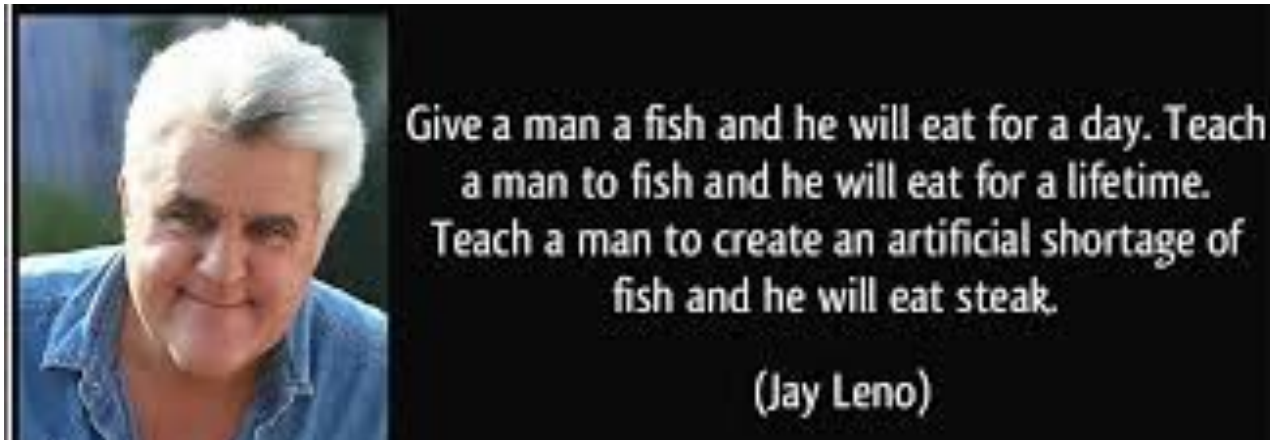
What the user really wanted



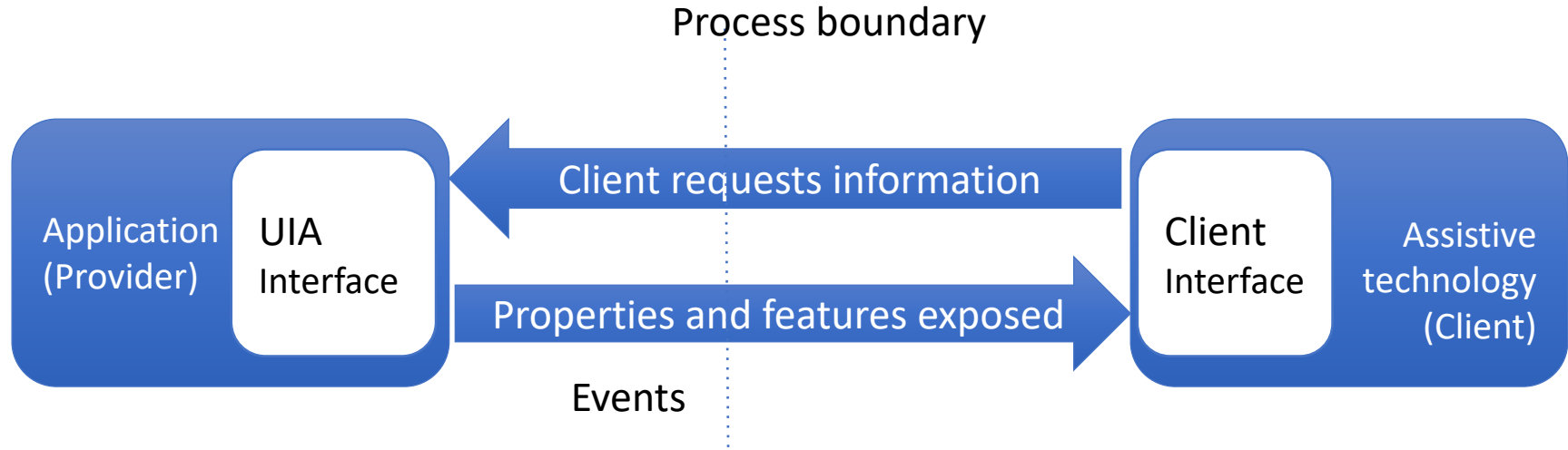
How it actually works

# Design Accessible Software

- Desktop applications (e.g., Microsoft UIA)
- Mobile apps (e.g., iOS Accessibility API )
- Websites (e.g., WAI-ARIA )



# Accessible Desktop Apps



Simplified illustration of a UIA (UI Automation) architecture

# Accessible iOS Apps (1/2)

- iOS 3.0 and later includes the UI Accessibility programming interface, which is a lightweight API that helps an application provide all the information VoiceOver needs to describe the UI.

"Settings, Back Button"

"Screen Brightness, 50% Adjustable"  
Hint: "Swipe up or down with one finger to adjust the value"

"Wallpaper, Heading"

"Change Wallpaper, Button"

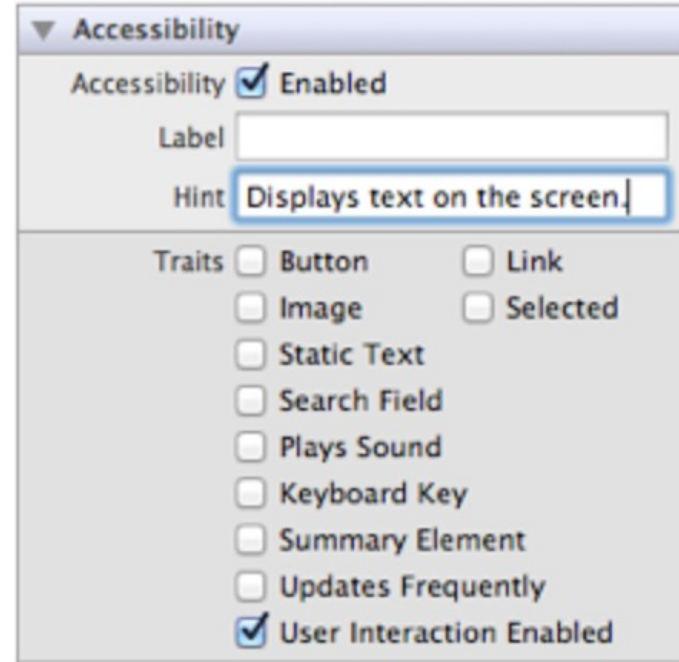
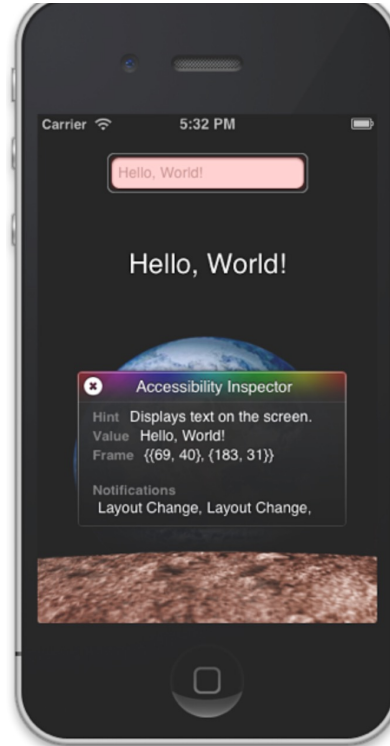


"Brightness & Wallpaper, Heading"

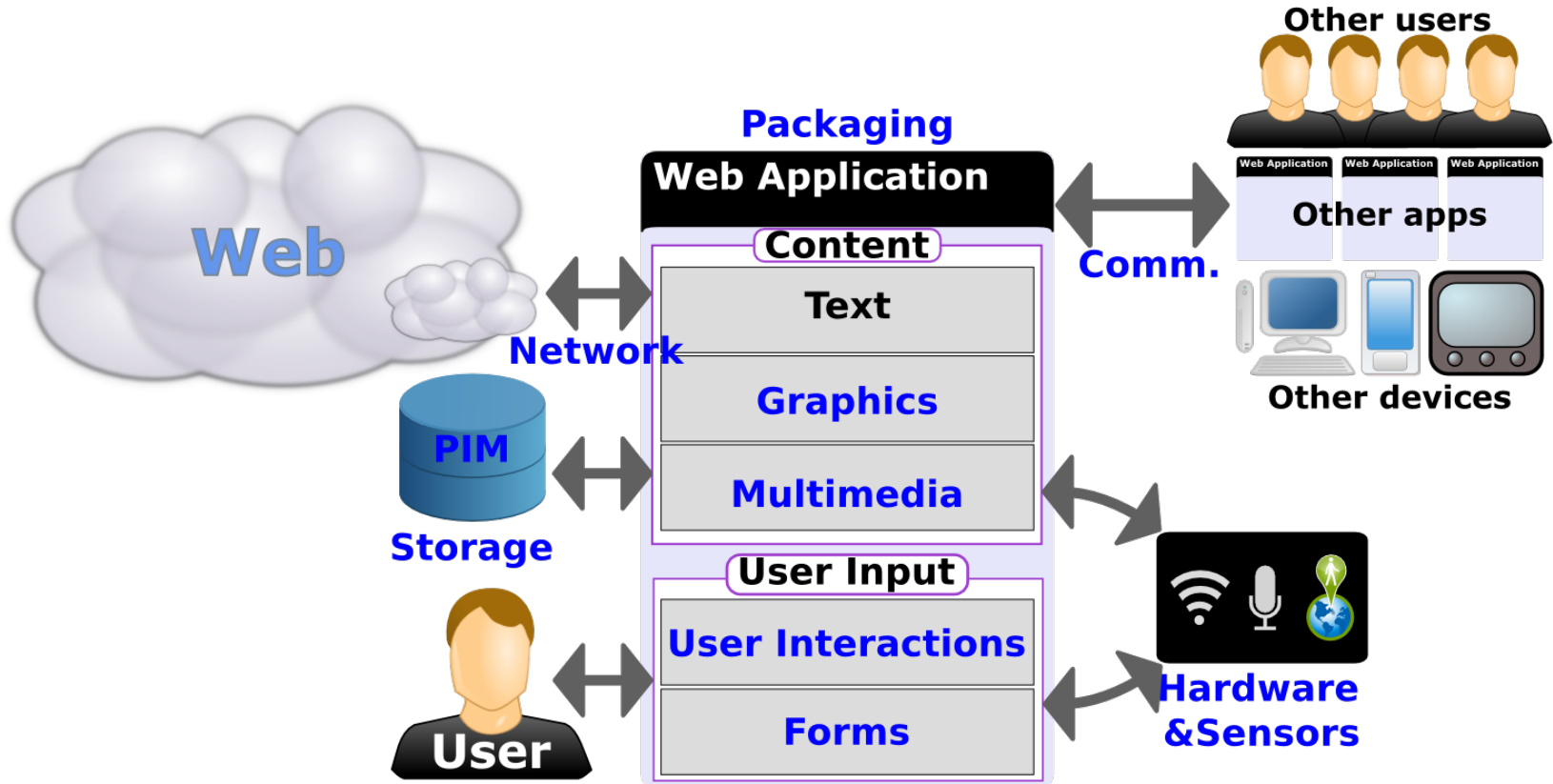
"Auto-Brightness, On"  
Hint: "Double-tap to toggle setting"

# Accessible iOS Apps (2/2)

- iOS Accessibility Inspector displays the accessibility information embedded in your application's UI and allows you to verify this information when you run your application in iOS Simulator.



# Accessible Websites



# Implementation

- Programmatic access
  - is achieved when an application or library of UI functionality exposes the content, interactions, context, and semantics of the UI via a discoverable and publicly documented API.
- Keyboard access
  - everything should be accessible using the keyboard



# Accessibility Testing

- Code review
- Automated tools
- User testing



- <http://wave.webaim.org>



# References

- Engineering software for accessibility, Microsoft Press, 2009.
- A Web For Everyone, Rosenfeld Media, 2014
- <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/desktop/dd936223.aspx>