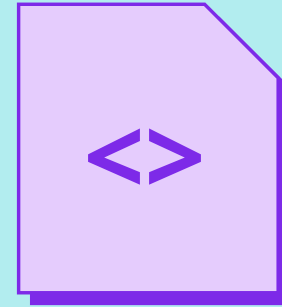
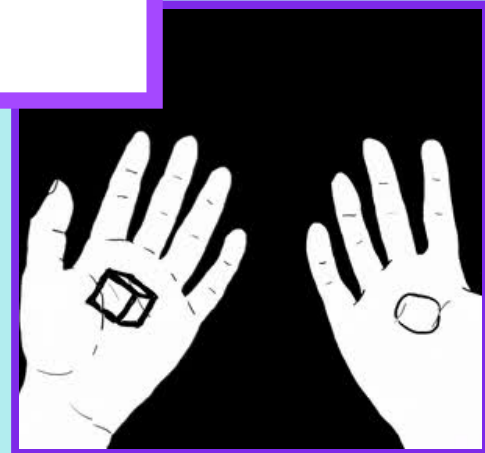


0101011011101?11EAD001011E101A01
01111000110101A01001001100100101
01P111110A0100A0011000E1010A1001
7011101011001P11?Y1100010011K1?0
0A111001000011111J000P1Y1010000A
1000000001001Y001100000001001010
111Y1101010111100001101100110011
1L1100100A00000110110111011111L
11010110110Y1111Y11U00?11A111011
0110?001001111010001000100110101
10110001F11011LA1110001A11010110
10101101110111F100110
1010001111111111JP01
001001011111000010101
111000101A000010P0000
11110101010000A0110?1
011001110111F11110101
001111101100111010010
000111100101001101000
111001100010100111000
11011001000101000U110
01001U1010E100111?111
100011100010010111000
00001100011101101000



Accessibility Part 1

Presented by
Mike Nam-Lee



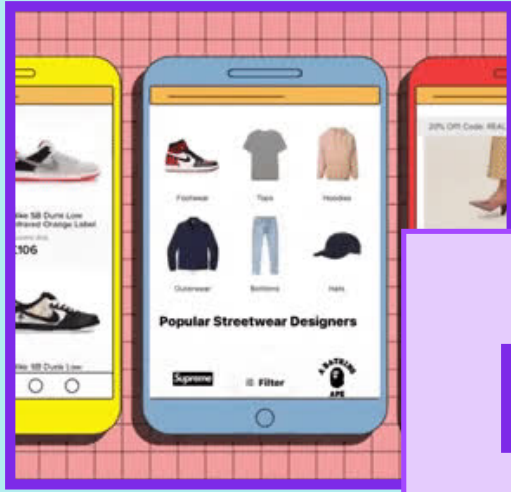
Intro

Q

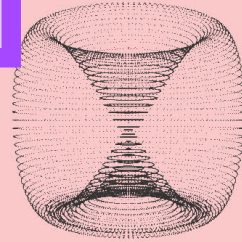
What is accessibility and why should we care about it?

A

Everyone has different preferences for how they live their life and accessibility is about accommodating everyone.



How?



Introducing WCAG

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines are a universal standard that codifies a series of testable, measurable statements called "success criteria".

These guidelines apply to all web technologies (including mobile apps) and are the basis for global legal standards.

This course will only cover WCAG 2.0 but it has been updated and expanded upon to a more advanced set in WCAG 2.1.

<https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/>

Level A

Criteria that are likely to be a blocker for certain user groups

Level AA

Standard that most companies aim to achieve

Level AAA

This is typically used for sites that are specifically targeting people with disabilities

Principles of WCAG



Perceivable

Operable

Understandable

Robust

1. Perceivable

Components must be presentable to users in ways they can perceive.

Non-text Content

All non-text content that is presented to the user should have a text alternative that serves the equivalent purpose.

Text alternatives are a primary way for making information accessible because they can be rendered through any sensory modality (for example, visual, auditory or tactile) to match the needs of the user. Providing text alternatives allows the information to be rendered in a variety of ways by a variety of user agents.

This includes images, icons, video, audio, and charts.

Alt Text

This image is not perceivable without seeing the image. This creates an adverse user experience for screen reader users and low-bandwidth users. An alternative text should be provided to improve this.

```
<!-- Bad -->  

```



Alt Text

- 1) Describe the image
- 2) Adapt it to the context
- 3) Mark decorative images



```
<!-- Good -->
```

```

```

```
<!-- If used in article about Sydney tourism -->
```

```

```

```
<!-- If used as a decorative non-meaningful  
banner, empty string is preferred -->
```

```

```

Alt Text

```

```

**What would be a
more appropriate
alt text?**

Alt Text

As an exercise, have a think about a simple line chart. Think about what meaningful information would be relevant to the user you'd want to communicate.

Hint: it would be very hard to understand a list of coordinates.

Distinguishable

Text on the webpage must be legible. Text should be used instead of images of text. The page must also not resist being zoomed in up to 200% and must not result in a loss of content or functionality.

The most common problem here is that the colour contrast of the text and the background (including images) must be sufficiently high.

In practice, this means:

- 4.5:1 contrast ratio for text smaller than 18pt
- 3:1 contrast ratio for text 18pt or larger

<https://webaim.org/resources/contrastchecker/>

Distinguishable



Bad



Good



**See you
next time!**