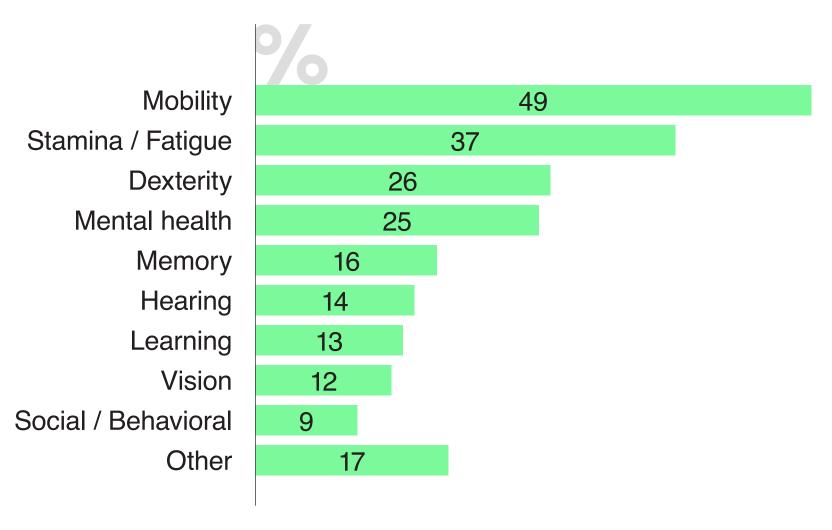
Pragmatic Accessibility.

A practical guide to build inclusive web apps.

About 1 in 5 Americans have some kind of disability, and 1 in 10 have a severe disability.¹

21% of people living in the UK reported a disability.²

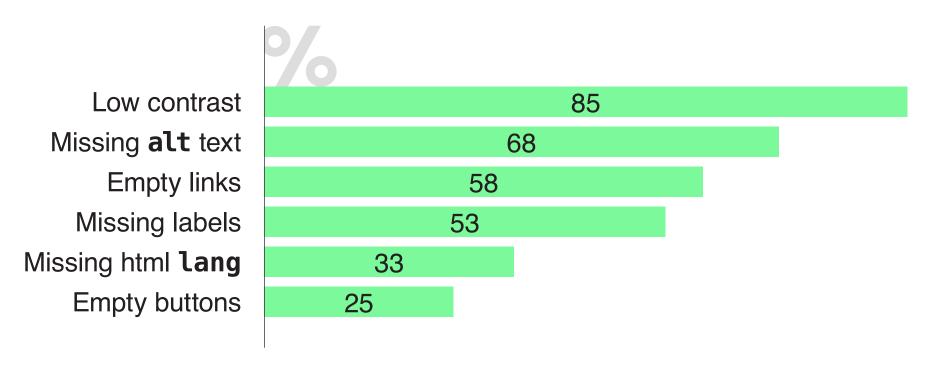
Impairment types



^{*} Impairment types by percentage declared by disabled people in FRS 2017/18, UK

97.8% of home pages had detectable WCAG 2 failures.

Most common WCAG failures



^{*} Based on WebAIM automated accessibility evaluation of "top" million web sites conducted in February 2019

Design for the needs of people with permanent, temporary, or situational disabilities.

Help users focus on core tasks and information.

Put people first.

^{*} Adapted from https://inclusivedesignprinciples.org

The Basics.

Most common mistakes & how to fix them.



Accessibility evaluation tools



- available in Chrome Dev Tools, Audits tab
- a11y audits and suggestions for manual testing



- Mac's built in screen reader
- activated with Cmd + F5



- WebAIM's a11y evaluation tool
- available as a browser extension¹

Non-semantic HTML5

```
// Some well defined React's JSX
// But is it accessible?
<App>
  <Header>
    <Logo />
  </Header>
  <Content>
    <headline>Hello!</headline>
    <Text> < / Text>
  </Content>
  <Footer />
</App>
                                                      React
```

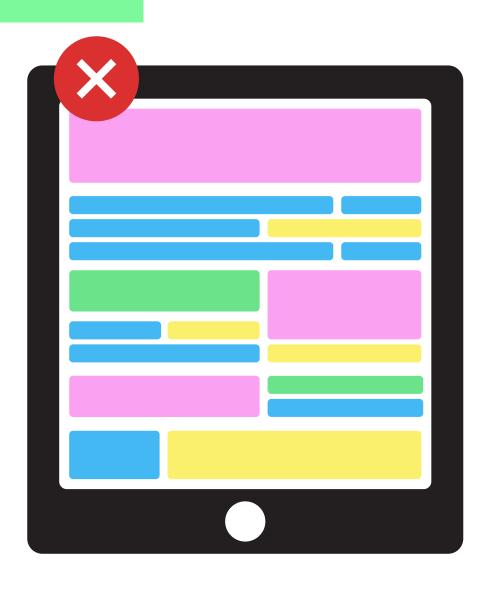


```
<div>
    <div>
        <img src="logo.png">
        </div>
        <div>Hello!</div>
        <div>>\div>
        <div>>\div>
        </div>
        <div>
        <div>
        </div>
        <div>
        </div>
        </div>
</div>
```

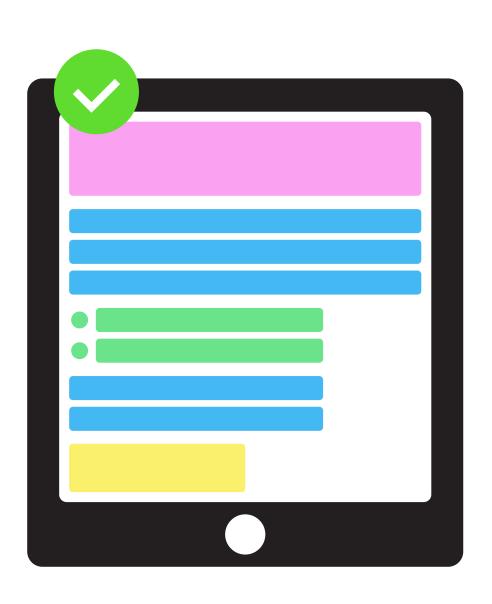


```
<div>
 <header>
    <img src="logo.png">
  </header>
  <main>
    <h1>Hello!</h1>
    %
 </main>
  <footer>
    Legal stuff
  </footer>
</div>
```

Convoluted content

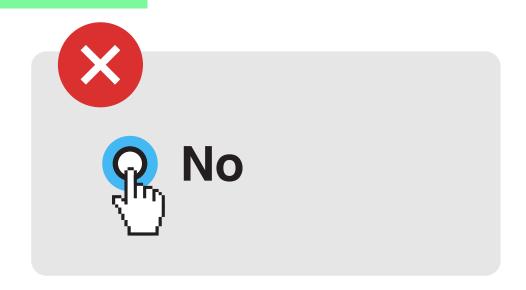


- make users scan long blocks of content
- use many figures of speech and idioms
- write walls of text
- build complex and cluttered layouts

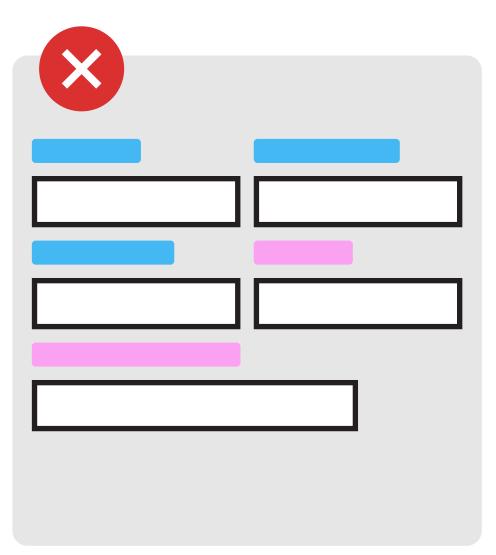


- keep content short and clear
- write in **plain English**
- use **bullets** instead of a wall of text
- build simple and consistent layouts

Demand precision

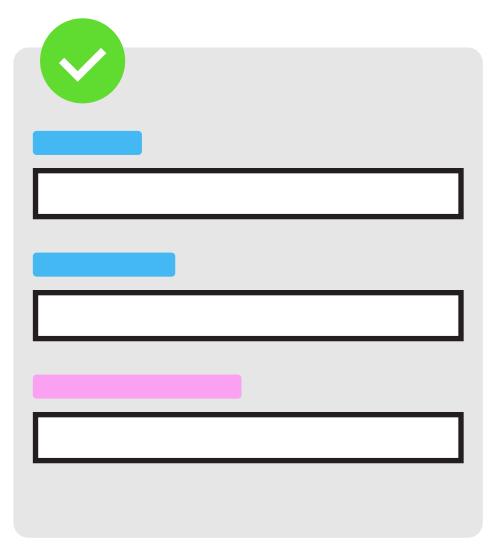


- bunch various interactions closely together
- require precise touch / cursor movements
- make complicated custom controls





- give your designs breathing room
- make clickable actions large
- use native web elements



```
import styled from "styled-components"
// Create basic reusable hitbox
const Hitbox = styled.button`
  min-width: 6rem;
  min-height: 6rem;
  cursor: pointer;
  border: none;
  background: none;
// And use it like that
const CustomActionButton = styled(Hitbox)`...`
                                                      React
```

Low contrast



The Message



The Message

- design with high contrast in mind, validating color contrast with tools such as Contrast Grid¹
- keep a color palette in design tokens to avoid mismatches in future
- size of the text matters

Missing alt text





```
<img
    src="stickers.jpg"
    alt="Set of cute Daily
        Routine stickers"
>
```

Empty links

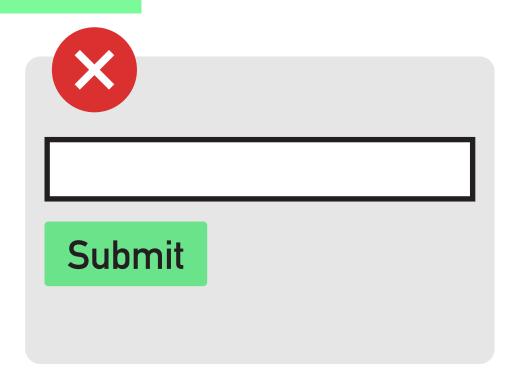


- never bake text into image
- if can't provide alt text for image within a link

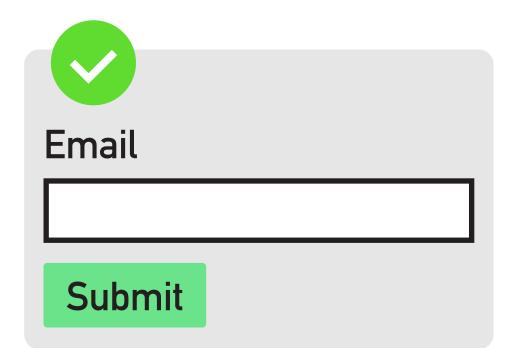


```
<a href="/stickers-promo">
    <img
        src="fancy-ad.jpg"
        alt="Get fancy stickers
            for free!"
        >
        </a>>
```

Missing form input labels



```
<form>
  <input
    type="text"
    name="email"
  <button type="submit">
    Submit
  </button>
</form>
```



```
<form>
  <label>
    Email
    <input
      type="text"
      name="email"
  </label>
  <button type="submit">
    Submit
  </button>
</form>
```

Missing html lang

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>...</head>
<body>...</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
    <head>...</head>
    <body>...</body>
</html>
```

Empty buttons

```
<button
  class="search__btn"
></button>
```

```
<button
   class="search__btn"
   aria-label="Search"
></button>
```

General tips

Keep in mind these general guidelines:

- use appropriate HTML elements as much as possible since they'll have a lot of a11y behavior built-in
- use ARIA only when actually need to it is easy to make things worse
 if you don't know what you're doing with it
- prefer rem or em CSS measurement units over px it works better with magnification
- don't disable or override basic browser's functionality complex custom controls are likely to inconvenience someone

Amazing a11y

Resources worth checking:

- WebAIM website¹, especially Web Accessibility for Designers²
 and WCAG 2 Checklist³
- Inclusive Design Principles⁴ website
- Accessibility Posters⁵ by GOV.UK

- 1 https://webaim.org
- 2 https://webaim.org/resources/designers
- 3 https://webaim.org/standards/wcag/checklist
- 4 https://inclusivedesignprinciples.org
- 5 https://accessibility.blog.gov.uk/2016/09/02/dos-and-donts-on-designing-for-accessibility

Deep Dive.

Advanced a11y techniques.



VoiceOver primer

Most useful shortcuts for website auditing:

Cmd + F5

turn it on / off

Ctrl + Opt + Cmd + H

navigate between headings¹

Ctrl + Opt + ← / →

move across page elements

Ctrl + Opt + Shift + ↓

start interacting with a content of a page

Ctrl + Opt + Space

simulate click on an element

Ctrl + Opt + U

rotor menu (full list of links, headings, etc.)

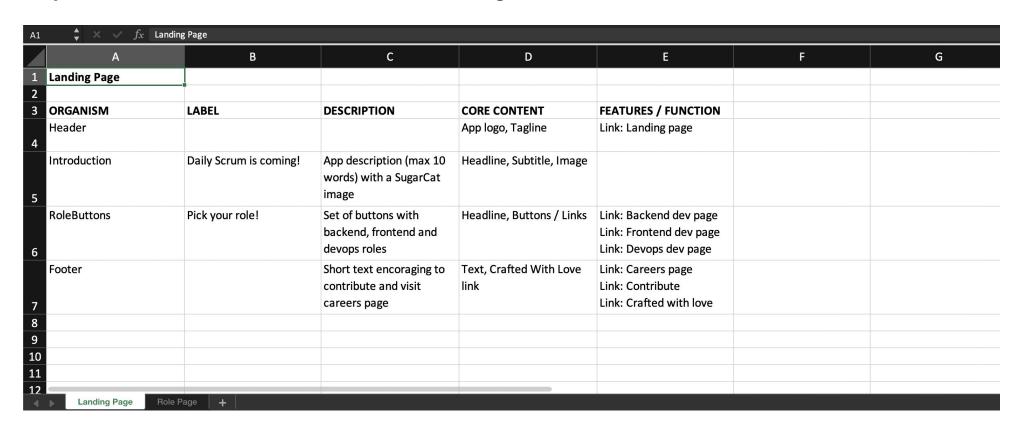
Ctrl

stop talking

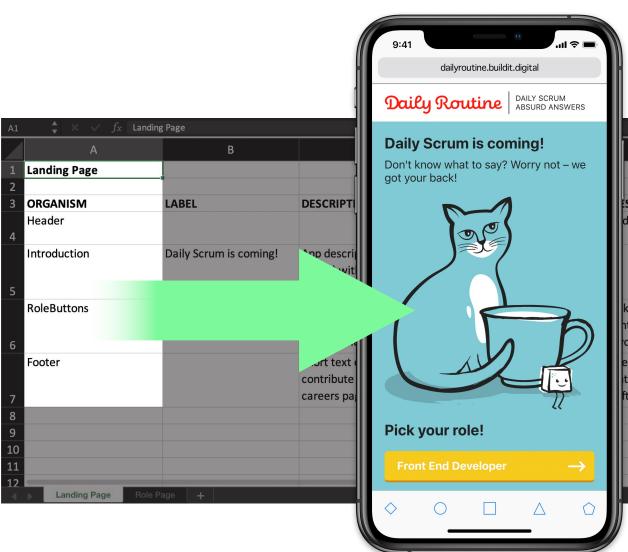
¹ most often used combination by real VO users after just landing on the page

Proper structure of content

Say **NO** to wireframes. Plain text is enough. Focus on content details first.

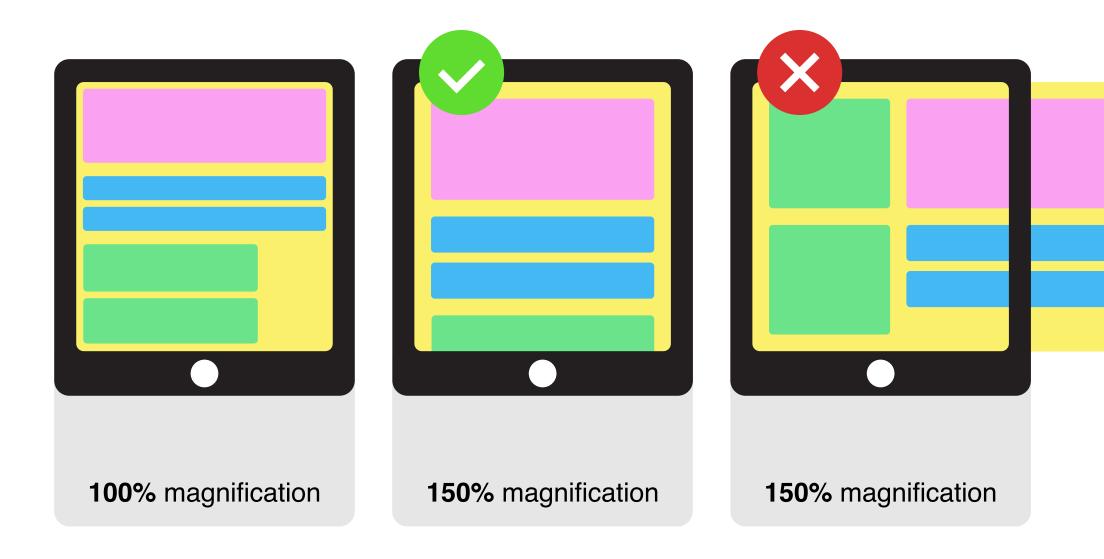


^{*} https://bigmedium.com/ideas/only-one-deliverable-matters.html

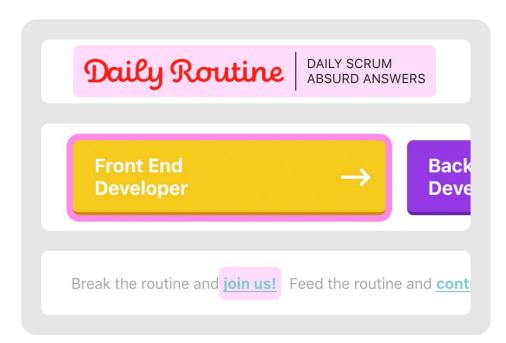


E	F	G
S / FUNCTION		
ding page		
kend dev page ntend dev page ops dev page		
eers page tribute fted with love		

Logical, linear layout



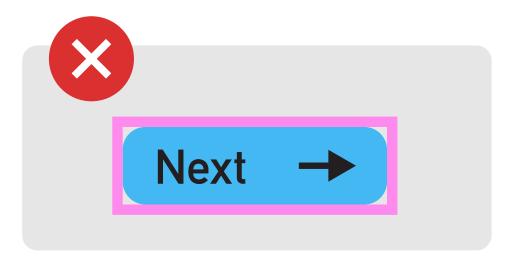
Importance of *focus*

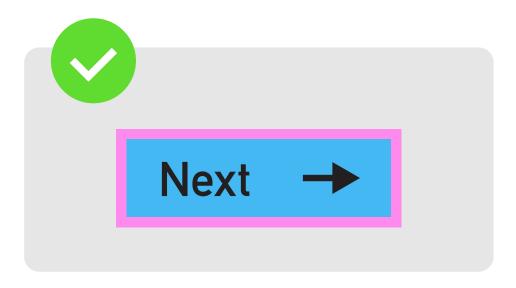


- to *focus* next element press a **Tab**
- to *focus* previous element use Shift + Tab
- focus state is crucial for keyboard navigation
- keep the focus style consistent
- remember about correct order of CSS selectors:
 - Link-Visited-Hover-Focus-Active

```
button:focus {
  outline: 0;
}
```

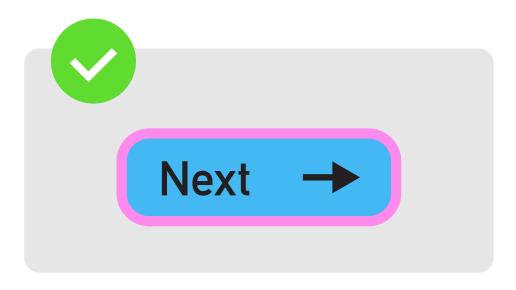
- don't remove default outline if you are not planning to introduce custom style
- it is possible to style **outline** and it's valid option for **rectangular elements**





- alternatively use simple border if it is not used by other states like hover
- **outline** is still preferred since it changes the silhouette of an element

```
button:focus {
  outline:
    4px solid #ff8aed;
  outline-offset: 0;
```



- use box-shadow to simulate outline for elements with rounded corners
- it's heavy to compute so use it sparingly

```
button:focus {
  outline: 0;
  box-shadow:
    0 0 0 4px #ff8aed;
```

A little issue with :focus



- in most cases show focus styles
 only when navigating with keyboard¹
- :focus-visible comes to the rescue, unfortunately it's experimental feature hidden behind flag in most browsers²
- nice polyfill is available to install with
 npm i -S focus-visible
- sadly there is no similar alternative for :focus-within

```
// Import polyfill in the root of an app (index.js)
import "focus-visible/dist/focus-visible"
// Just use .focus-visible wherever you would
// normally use :focus, for example:
import styled from "styled-components"
const Hitbox = styled.button`
  &.focus-visible {
    outline: 4px solid #ff8aed;
                                                      React
```

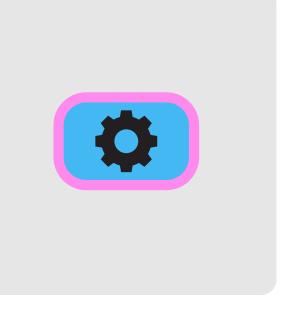
```
import styled from "styled-components"
// :focus-within could be used to give a meaningful
// focus styles to group of inputs
// Unfortunately there is no equivalent of :focus-visible
const RadioButtonsWrapper = styled.div`
  &:focus-within {
    outline: 4px solid #ff8aed;
```

React

Guiding screenreaders with ARIA



```
function SugarCatArtwork() {
  return
    <svg
      role="img"
      aria-labelledby="sugar-cat-char"
      <title id="sugar-cat-char">
        Sugar cat
      </title>
    </svg>
                                React
```



```
import Hitbox from "../Hitbox"
function SettingsButton({ onClick }) {
  return (
    <Hitbox
      aria-label="Open settings"
      onClick={onClick}
    >
      <SettingsIcon/>
    </Hitbox>
                               React
```

It's a trap



- in most situations users don't want to tab-out of modal
- sometimes it is required to *lock* user intention and focus
- no need to implement it on your own, just install handy library

npm i -S react-focus-lock

```
import FocusLock from "react-focus-lock"
function Modal({ onClose }) {
  return (
    <FocusLock autoFocus={false}>
      <Header>
        <headline>Settings</headline>
        <CloseButton onClick={onClose} />
      </Header>
    </FocusLock>
```

React

Awesome a11y libraries

Some handy libraries worth checking:

- focus-visible :focus-visible polyfill¹
- react-focus-lock useful for modals or other focused tasks²
- react-focus-on locks focus, disables page scroll and hides rest of the page from screen readers³
- **lighthousebot** make Lighthouse audits part of your CI/CD pipeline⁴

¹ https://github.com/WICG/focus-visible

² https://github.com/theKashey/react-focus-lock

³ https://github.com/theKashey/react-focus-on

⁴ https://github.com/GoogleChromeLabs/lighthousebot

Thanks Dziękuję Grazie Obrigado Danke **תודה** 谢谢