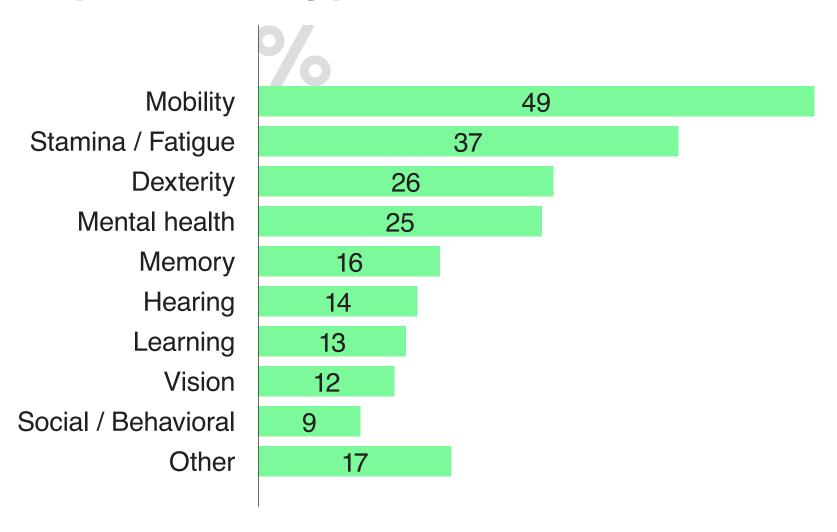
# Pragmatic Accessibility.

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.<sup>1</sup>

21% of people living in the UK reported a disability.<sup>2</sup>

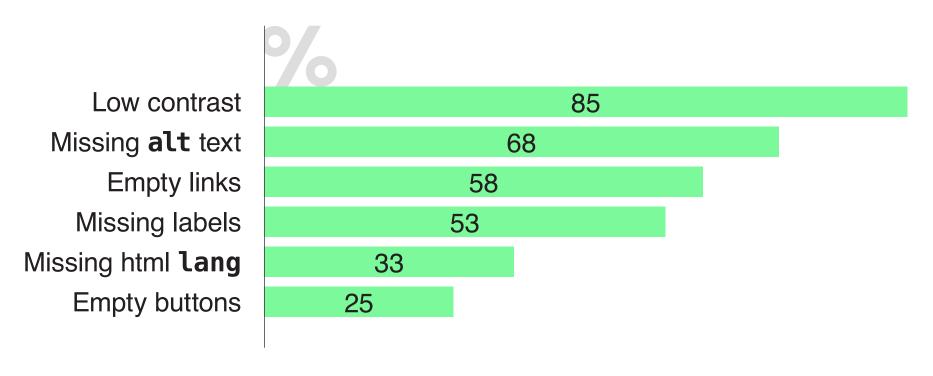
#### Impairment types



<sup>\*</sup> 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



<sup>\*</sup> 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.



#### **Acce**ssibility 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 extension<sup>1</sup>

#### **Non-semantic HTML5**

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

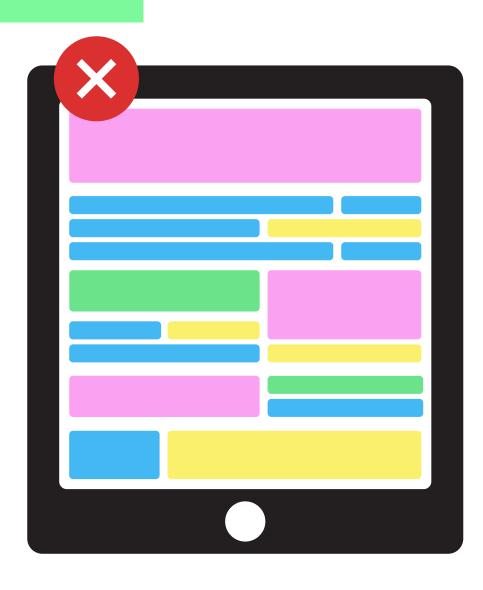


```
<div>
    <div>
        <img src="logo.png">
        </div>
        <div>Hello!</div>
        <div>>\div>
        <div>>\div>
        </div>
        <div>
        <div>
        </div>
        <div>
        </div>
        </div>
</div>
</div>
```



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

#### **Convoluted content**

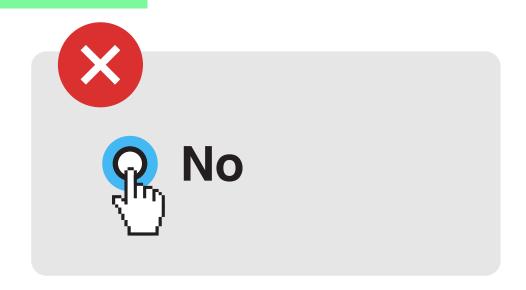


- make users scan long blocks of content
- use many figures of speech and idioms
- write walls of text
- build complex and cluttered layouts

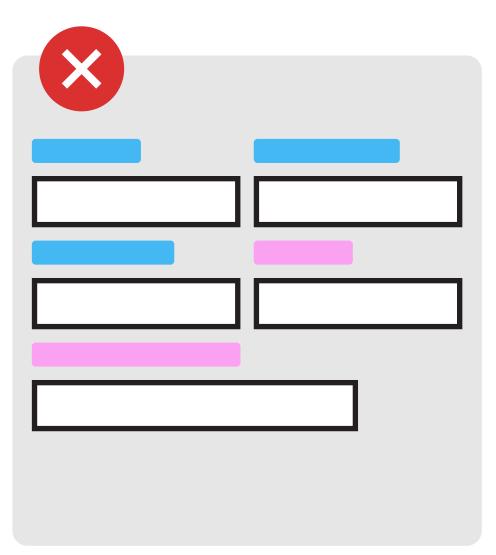


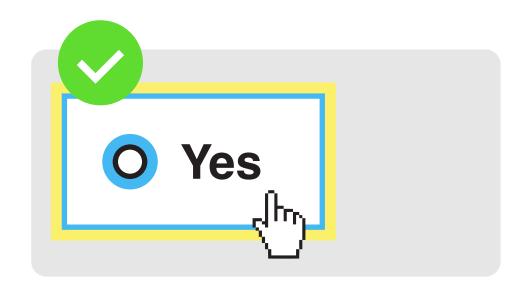
- keep content short and clear
- write in **plain English**
- use bullets instead of a wall of text
- build simple and consistent layouts

#### **Demand precision**

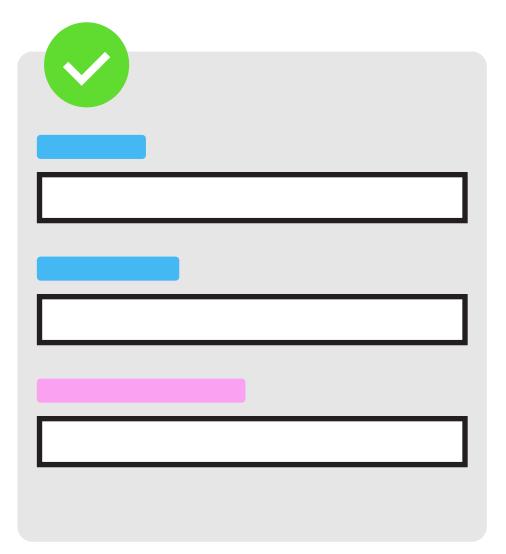


- bunch various interactions closely together
- require precise touch / cursor movements
- make complicated custom controls





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



```
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**

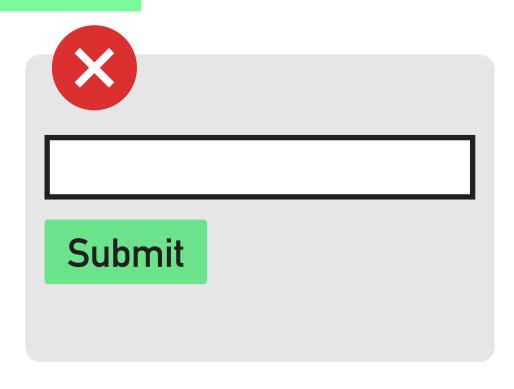


- never bake text into image
- if can't provide alt text for image within a link

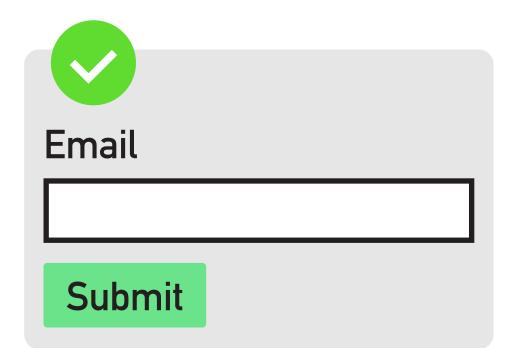
```
X
```

```
<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>
```

#### Amazing a11y

#### Resources worth checking:

- WebAIM website<sup>1</sup>, especially Web Accessibility for Designers<sup>2</sup>
   and WCAG 2 Checklist<sup>3</sup>
- Inclusive Design Principles<sup>4</sup> website
- Accessibility Posters<sup>5</sup> 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.



#### **Voice**Over primer

Most useful shortcuts for website auditing:

Cmd + F5

turn it on / off

Ctrl + Opt + Cmd + H

navigate between headings<sup>1</sup>

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.)

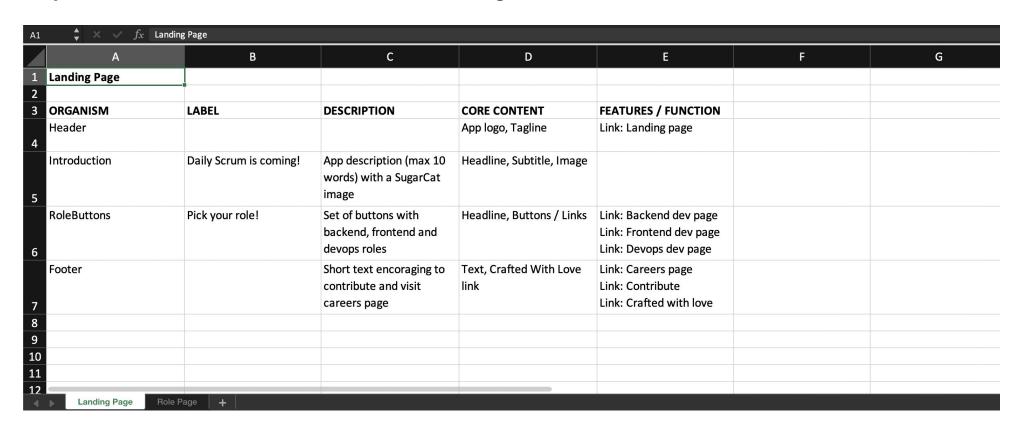
Ctrl

stop talking

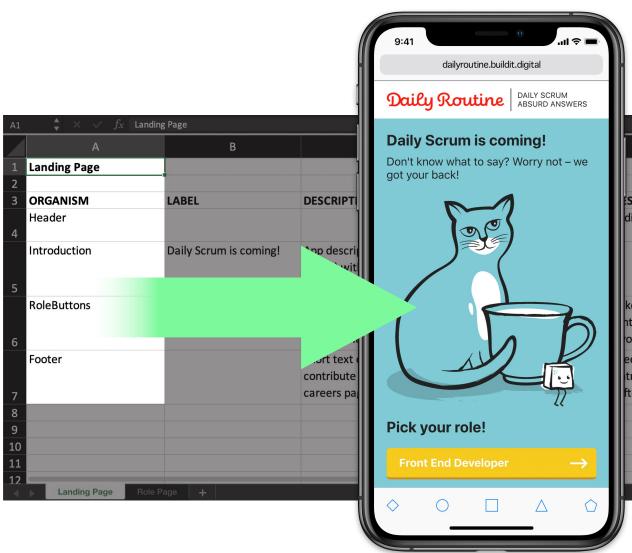
<sup>1</sup> most often used combination by real VO users after just landing on the page

#### **Proper structure of content**

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

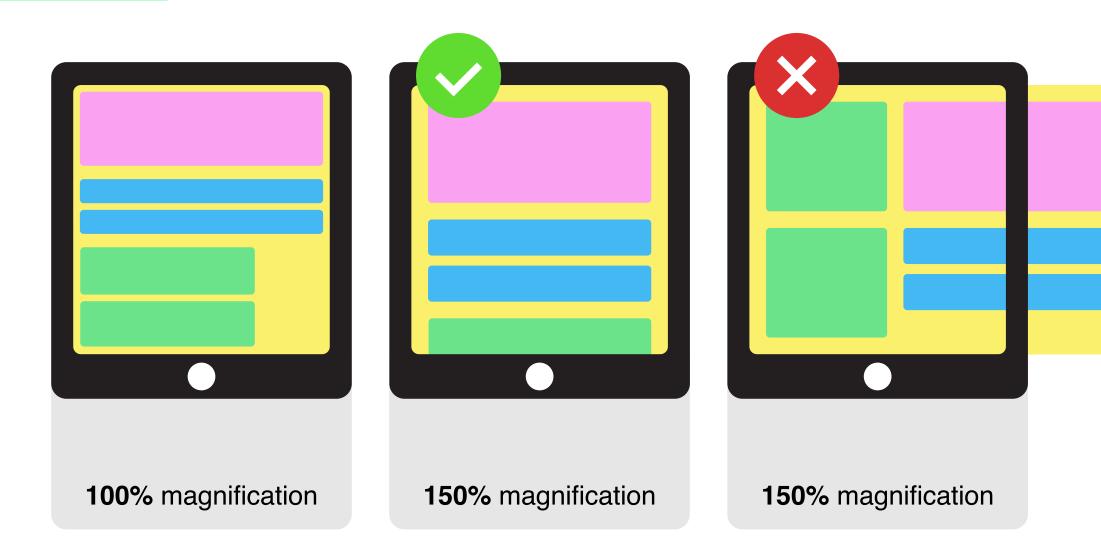


<sup>\*</sup> https://bigmedium.com/ideas/only-one-deliverable-matters.html

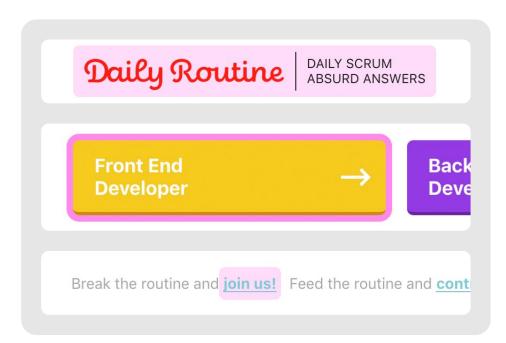


E	F	G
S / FUNCTION		
ding page		
kend dev page ntend dev page ops dev page		
eers page tribute fted with love		

#### Logical, linear layout



#### **Importance of** *focus*

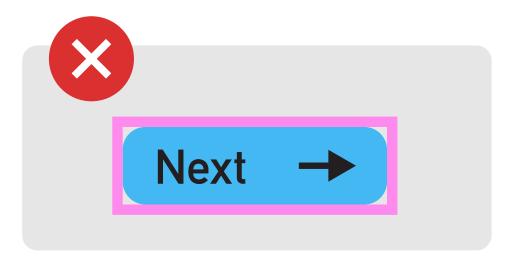


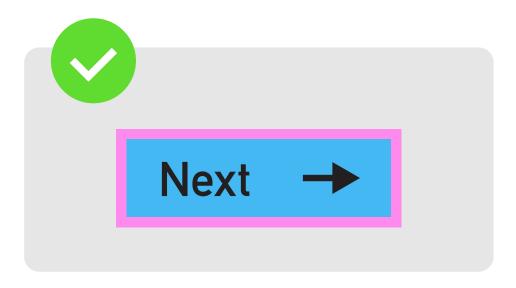
- to *focus* next element press a **Tab**
- to *focus* previous element use Shift + Tab
- focus state is crucial for keyboard navigation
- keep the focus style consistent
- remember about correct order of CSS selectors:

Link-Visited-Hover-Focus-Active

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

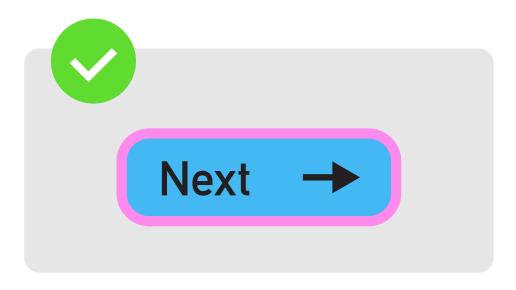
- don't remove default outline if you are not planning to introduce custom style
- it is possible to style **outline** and it's valid option for **rectangular elements**





- 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 keyboard<sup>1</sup>
- :focus-visible comes to the rescue, unfortunately it's experimental feature hidden behind flag in most browsers<sup>2</sup>
- 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 WAI-ARIA**



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



```
import Hitbox from "../Hitbox"
function SettingsButton({ onClick }) {
  return (
    <Hitbox
      aria-label="Open settings"
      onClick={onClick}
    >
    </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 polyfill<sup>1</sup>
- react-focus-lock useful for modals or other focused tasks<sup>2</sup>
- react-focus-on locks focus, disables page scroll and hides rest of the page from screen readers<sup>3</sup>
- **lighthousebot** make Lighthouse audits part of your CI/CD pipeline<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> https://github.com/WICG/focus-visible

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

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

<sup>4</sup> https://github.com/GoogleChromeLabs/lighthousebot

Thanks Dziękuję Grazie Obrigado Danke **תודה** 谢谢