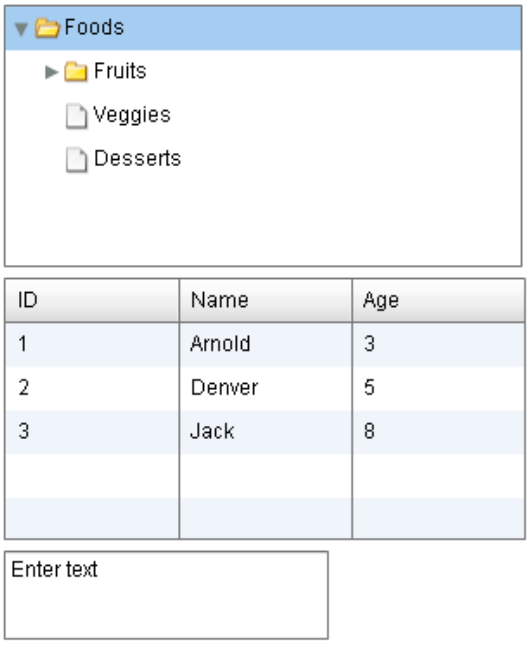

Figure 2

A Flex application with three components: a tree view, a data grid, and a text area.

The next example presents a slightly more complex application (see Figure 3). In this case, it is possible that labels associated with specific controls will not be announced by screen reader software with their corresponding text input control. Thus, users may believe that they should type the ZIP code in a field when, in actuality, they should type their telephone number. In applications like this, the developer must control the reading order using the `tabIndex` attribute.

Figure 3

The sign in form for a shopping cart application that displays selected products.

More complex layouts, like the one used in the application in Figure 3, are more likely to cause issues for screen reader users. The application uses a repeater to populate a grid. There are three rows of products, and each product has an image and a label indicating the cost of the product. Since the labels and images are in separate components, they may not necessarily be read one after the other in a predictable order when the default Flash Player reading order is used. Instead, this application controls the reading order itself. Here is the code:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<s:Application xmlns:fx="http://ns.adobe.com/mxml/2009"
         xmlns:s="library://ns.adobe.com/flex/spark"
         xmlns:mx="library://ns.adobe.com/flex/mx"
```