Task 1 – Duaa Beleid 5.1A – Graphic Design

Web Accessibility Research

There are two kinds of web accessibilities that we need to look at, such as cases for people with disabilities, such as: dyslexia, color blindness, ADHD, Epilepsy, and deafness. Meanwhile, some cases can be people with certain needs, such as: people with temporary disabilities (a broken hand or lost glasses), people with certain limitations (bright sunlight or somewhere where they can't listen to an audio) or abilities change due to aging.
Some web accessibility standards are – the web page can be responsive through touch screen, mouse or a keyboard,

- Captions such as – audio description or text transcription, and a responsive website – if text size had to be scaled up, elements would obtain their position and the information would be lost.
- Not including or warning the user that a flashing content is going to be presented.
- Users can easily navigate through the website and find their needs – this could be throughout a menu bar or list that is placed on all the pages, a recognizable icon such as a magnifing glass for search, a human icon for profile and a shopping cart for the items they want to purchase.
- Resizing the the elements large enough to be used easily while on touch screen – such as
- buttons, active componenets and links.

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For example, this website offers virtual services that help the customer out just as if she had to be in the store. You can get beauty tips and how to use their products correctly, if you looking for a gift and can't decide there is a gift finder, you can easily book and talk to one of their professional

consultees to get info and tips on product application and ingredients – this could be a very strong look out for users with sensitive skins or rashes and they want to be more aware of what goes on their skin, or you could even take an online beauty quiz and it will guide you to what products and routine your skin needs.
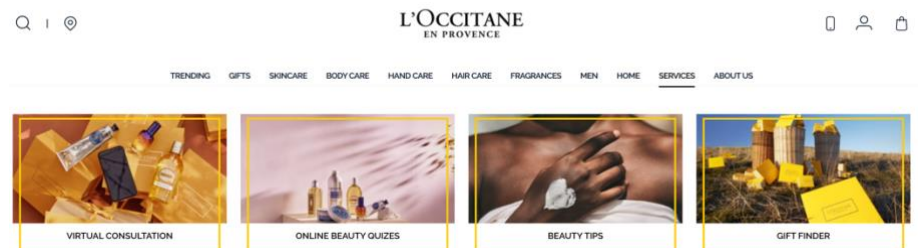
Another example is Fashionova (on the left) and Shein (on the right). – They both offer a review section but what makes one better than the other is that Shein you can see the review as an image and you can filter them ad see local reviews (from the top toggle switch) meanwhile for Fashionova you can only read the reviews which at some point it could be such

a weak points to users, they would think it's a fake review.
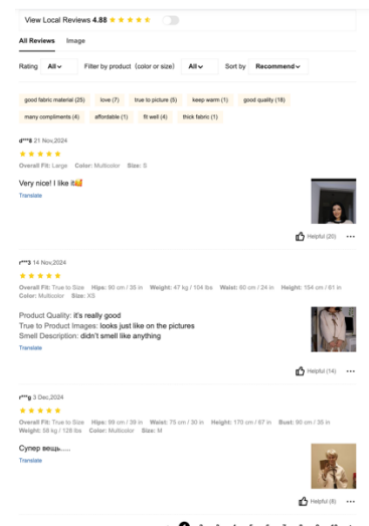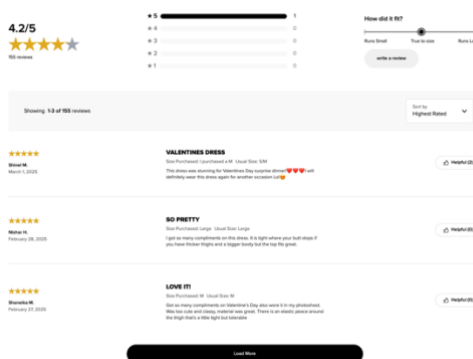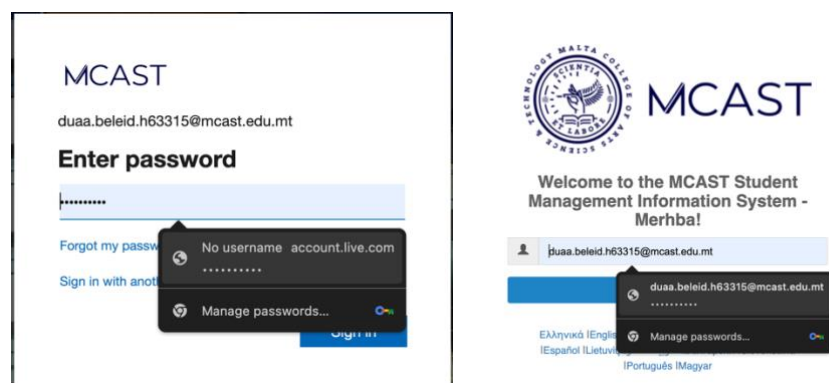
A responsive website adapts to different screen sizes for a smooth user experience. Taking Instagram as an example, the desktop version has a wider layout with side menus, meanwhile the mobile version is more compact, with a bottom navigation bar for easy thumb access. Same platform, different layouts, but still has the conciseness of Instagram and doesn't confuse users.
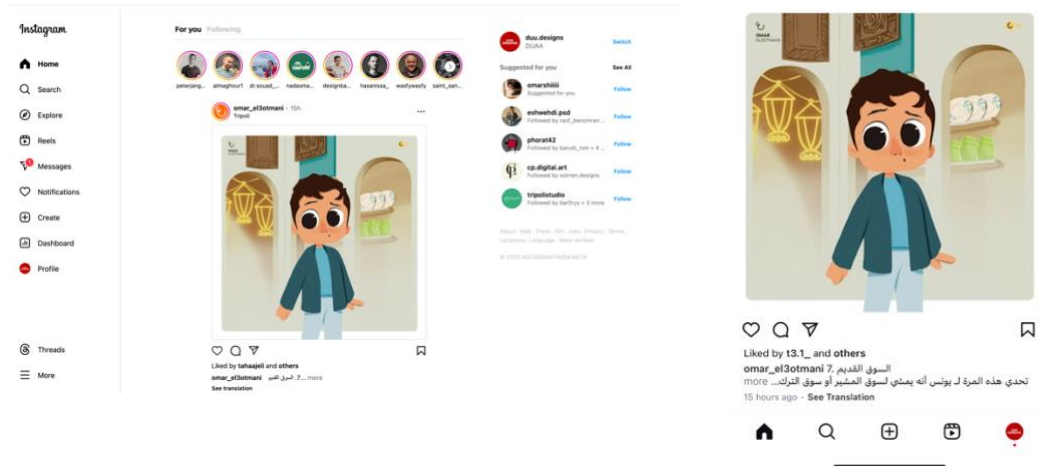
Another example is Google Chrome, when launching the app on the home page, you get this component which helps the user customize the home screen according to their preferences. Since customization options are mostly visual (like background changes), they don't add much value for users who rely on screen readers or have low vision. But overall, Google Search is still highly accessible, with strong keyboard navigation and works well with assistive tech.
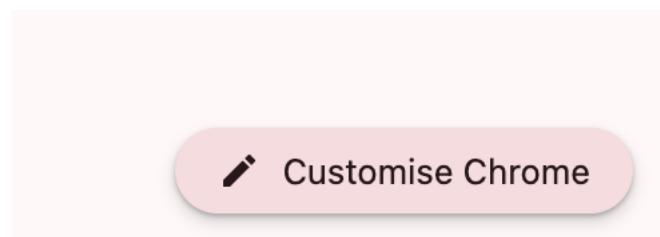
Autofill makes things easier by saving you from typing the same info over and over. It's super helpful for people who struggle with typing or remembering details. As and it does authentication before autofill, it's a great feature for accessibility.

Facebook's keyboard shortcuts improves in accessibility by allowing users to navigate the website quickly without relying on a mouse or a touch screen. This is especially beneficial for individuals with mobility impairments, temporary disabilities, or those who prefer using the keyboard. By providing quick access to key features like the homepage, notifications, and messages, these shortcuts improve efficiency and create a smoother user experience.

Apple's accessibility page is well-designed, highlighting features that make their devices more inclusive. It's organized into categories like vision, hearing, mobility, and cognitive support, making it easy to find relevant tools. The page itself is highly accessible, with clear text, simple navigation, self-explanatory icons and good contrast. Apple also includes videos and explanations to show how their features work, making it a strong example of web accessibility done right.

The videos on Apple's accessibility page help by visually illustrating and showing features, making them easier to understand for users with cognitive disabilities or learning difficulties (such as ADHD, dyslexia or amnesia). They also offer deaf users with captions and offer a clear guide for people finding reading instructions difficult.