

Blackboard®



Making course content accessible

Problems



Institution



Instructor



Student

Institutional Problems



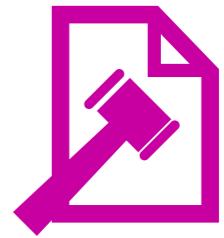
No insight into
how institution is
doing



Difficult to track
and identify what
to focus on



Manual
remediation
workflow



Lawsuits because
of legal
requirements

Instructor Problems



Lack of awareness of what to do



Lack of understanding on how it can affect students



Lack of guidance on how to improve accessibility

Student Problems



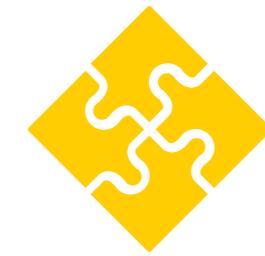
Explicit
alternative
format requests



Long delays on
receiving
requested format



Excludes many
students



Closely related to
quality and
usability



Learning Management System

- The Learning Management System is an important player in this
- Committed to providing Ally to everyone, including non-Blackboard products
- Potential for other integrations





USERNAME

PASSWORD

[Forgot Your Password?](#)[Create a New Account](#)[View Course Catalog](#)[Preview as Guest](#)

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Biology 101

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Edit Mode is: ON

**Biology 101**

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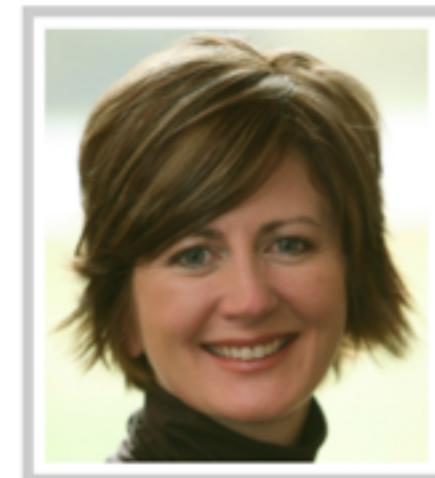
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**Faculty Profiles**

Enabled: Review



Professor: Beth Carlson

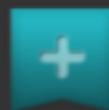
Email: beth.carlson@monument.edu

Office Hours: Mon/Wed 8-11am

Twitter: [@bethcarl](#)Audio Welcome [mp3](#)**Course Description**

This course will deal with historical and modern concepts of Biology. Throughout the course we will investigate how technological advances have aided scientists and biologists in their quest to learn more about the natural science of life and living organisms. The course will also challenge you to consider important issues related to biology by presenting thought-provoking discussion and related assignments.

During the semester there will be several guest lecturers joining the class both in person and online as well as several individual and group projects. All of these components will help to formulate your final evaluation for this course.



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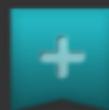
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↑ ↓

**Our Bio Voice Discussion Board**[Enter Voice Board](#)**Biofuel Production Cycle****Adaptations to the environment****Kingdoms of Organisms****Adaptive Radiation in Galapagos Finches**



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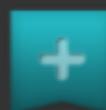
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Create File

Use the **File** content type to add a file that can be selected and viewed as a page within the course or as a separate piece of content in a separate browser window. Also, a collection of files or an entire lesson, including cascading style sheets (CSS), can be developed offline and uploaded into a course from a local drive and viewed in order. [More Help](#)

* Indicates a required field.

SELECT FILE

Select a local file by clicking **Browse My Computer** or one from within Course Files by clicking **Browse Course**. Enter a Name for the file and choose a Color for the text to appear in the list of content. Click **No** to display the file within the Course environment or **Yes** to display it as a separate piece of content with no Course page heading.

* Name

Color of Name



Black

* Find File

FILE OPTIONS

Open in New Window Yes No

Add alignment to content Yes No

STANDARD OPTIONS

Permit Users to View this Content Yes No

Track Number of Views Yes No

Select Date and Time Restrictions Display After

Enter dates as mm/dd/yyyy. Time may be entered in any increment.

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Format: All Files

Cancel Open

SELECT FILE

Select a local file by clicking **Browse My Computer** or one from within **Course Files** by clicking **Browse Course**. Enter a Name for the file and choose a Color for the text to appear in the list of content. Click **No** to display the file within the Course environment or **Yes** to display it as a separate piece of content with no Course page heading.

* Name

Color of Name

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* Find File

Browse My Computer

Browse Course

FILE OPTIONS

Open in New Window

○ Yes No

Add alignment to content

○ Yes No

STANDARD OPTIONS

Permit Users to View this Content

Yes No

Track Number of Views

○ Yes No

Select Date and Time Restrictions

Display After

Enter dates as mm/dd/yyyy. Time may be entered in any increment.

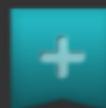
Personalizing Web Search using Long Term Browsing History.pdf

separate browser window. Also, a collection of files can be viewed in order. [More Help](#)

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★ Indicates a required field.

SELECT FILE

Select a local file by clicking **Browse My Computer** or one from within Course Files by clicking **Browse Course**. Enter a Name for the file and choose a Color for the text to appear in the list of content. Click **No** to display the file within the Course environment or **Yes** to display it as a separate piece of content with no Course page heading.

★ Name

Color of Name



Black

★ Find File

 Browse My Computer Browse Course

Selected File

File Name

Personalizing Web Search using Long Term Browsing History.pdf

File Type

PDF

 Select a Different File**FILE OPTIONS**Open in New Window Yes NoAdd alignment to content Yes No**STANDARD OPTIONS**Permit Users to View this Content Yes No



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Success: Personalizing Web Search using Long Term Browsing History created.

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Automated Accessibility Checklist



- Automated accessibility checklist based on content type
- Based on WCAG 2.0 AA

Machine Learning Algorithms

- Full structural and visual analysis to learn semantics of document
- Identify headings, heading structure, paragraphs, footers, tables, lists, mathematical formulas, etc.

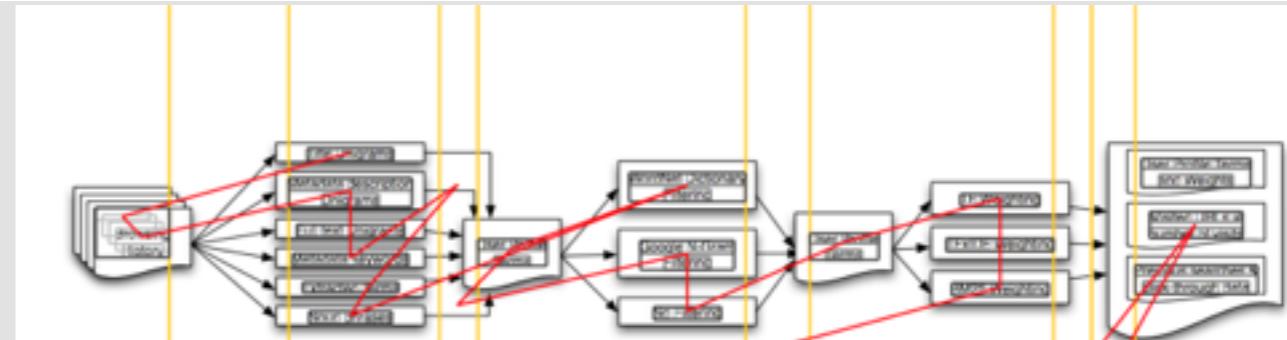


Figure 1: User Profile Generation Steps and Workflow

Table 1: Captured Data Statistics

Metric	Total	Min	Max	Mean
Page Visits	530,334	51	53,458	10,607
Unique Page Visits	218,228	36	26,756	4,365
Google Searches	39,838	1	1,203	797
Bing Searches	186	1	53	4
Yahoo! Searches	87	1	29	2
Wikipedia Pages	1,729	1	293	35

Every time a user leaves a non-secure (non-https) web page, the add-on transmits the user's unique identifier, the page URL, the visit duration, the current date and time, and the length of the source HTML to the server. The server then attempts to fetch the source HTML of this page. This is performed server-side to ensure that only publicly-visible data is used. Once the source HTML is received, the server compares its length to the length received from AlterEgo. If the length difference is smaller than 50 characters, the HTML is accepted and saved along with the other page visit data. Otherwise we assume the content probably came from a password protected but non-secure site (e.g. Facebook, Hotmail, etc.) and the record is discarded.

Participants for this study were recruited via a website explaining the purpose and consequences to potential users, publicized on various e-mail lists, resulting in 50 participants taking part. Whilst we expect that most of these participants are employed in the IT industry due to the recruitment process, a number of people outside of the IT industry without significant web search experience participated as well. The add-on captured data for three months from March to May 2010. As shown in Table 1, a total of 530,334 page visits (or an average of 10,607 page visits per user) were recorded. 58% of the visits were to unique pages. The add-on also recorded 39,838 Google searches, 186 Bing searches and 87 Yahoo! searches, indicating that our users were strongly biased towards Google as their search engine (hence Google was used as the baseline in our experiments). An average user issued 797 queries over the three months, indicating that at least 7.5% of all non-secure web requests were search related.

3.1.2 Data Extraction

We considered the following summaries of the content viewed by users in building the user profile:

Full Text Unigrams

Table 2: Extracted terms from the AlterEgo website and the Wikipedia page about Mallorca

AlterEgo	Mallorca
add-ons	majorca
Nicolaas	palma
Matthijs	island
USTED	spanish
Nicolaas Matthijs	balearic
Language Processing	cathedral
Cambridge	Palma de Mallorca
keyword extraction	port

Title Unigrams

The words inside any <title> tag on the html pages

Metadata Description Unigrams

The content inside any <meta name="description"> tag

Metadata Keywords Unigrams

The content inside any <meta name="keywords"> tag

Extracted Terms

We implemented the Term Extraction algorithm as presented in [31], running it on the full text of each visited web page. It attempts to summarize the web page's text into a set of important keywords. This algorithm uses the C/NC method, which uses a combination of linguistic and statistical information to score each term. Term candidates are found using a number of linguistic patterns and are assigned a weight based on the frequency of the term and its subterms. This is supplemented with term re-extraction using the Viterbi algorithm. The outcome of this algorithm can be seen on two sample web pages can be seen in Table 2.

Noun Phrases

Noun phrases were extracted by taking the text from each web page and splitting it into sentences using a sentence splitter from the OpenNLP Tools². The OpenNLP tokenization script was then run on each sentence. The tokenized sentences were tagged using the Clark & Curran Statistical Language Parser³ [3], which assigns a constituent tree to the sentence and part-of-speech tags to each word. Noun phrases were then extracted from this constituent tree.

3.1.3 Term List Filtering

To reduce the number of noisy terms in our user representation, we also tried filtering terms by removing infrequent words or words not in WordNet. However, neither of these were found to be beneficial. Therefore we do not discuss

Alternative Accessible Versions



HTML

High quality semantic
HTML version of the
content

Enhance original

Automatically inject
fixes into the original
document

3.1.4 Term Weighting

After the list of terms has been obtained, we compute weights for each term in three ways.

TF Weighting

The most straightforward implementation we consider is Term Frequency (TF) weighting. We define a frequency vector \vec{f} that contains the frequency counts of a given term t_i for all of the input data sources, as shown in Equation (1). For example, f_{title} is the number of times a given term t_i occurs in all of the titles in the user's browsing history. We calculate a term weight based on the dot product of these frequencies with a weight vector d :

$$\vec{f}_{t_i} = \begin{bmatrix} f_{title_{t_i}} \\ f_{summary_{t_i}} \\ f_{text_{t_i}} \\ f_{keywords_{t_i}} \\ f_{stylesheet_{t_i}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$$w_{TF}(t_i) = \vec{f}_{t_i} \cdot d \quad (2)$$

For simplicity, we limit ourselves to three possible values for each weight $\alpha_i \in \{0, 1, \frac{1}{N_i}\}$, where N_i is the total number of terms in field i . This gives more weight to terms in shorter fields (such as the meta keywords or title fields). We call the last relative weighting.

TF-IDF Weighting

The second option we consider is TF-IDF (or Term Frequency, Inverse Document Frequency) weighting. Here, words appearing in many documents are down-weighted by the inverse document frequency of the term:

$$w_{TFIDF}(t_i) = \frac{1}{\log(DP_{t_i})} \times w_{TF}(t_i) \quad (3)$$

To obtain IDF estimates for each term, we use the inverse document frequency of the term on all web pages using the Google N-Gram corpus⁵.

Personalized BM25 Weighting

The final weight method we consider was proposed by Teevan et al. [28], which is a modification to BM25 term weighting:

3.2 Re-ranking Strategies

In previous work, we use the user profile to re-rank the top results returned by a search engine to bring up results that are more relevant to the user. This allows us to take advantage of the data search engines use to obtain their initial ranking, by starting with a small set of results that can then be personalized. In particular, [28] noted that chances are high that even for an ambiguous query the search engine will be quite successful in returning pages for the different meanings of the query. We opt to retrieve and re-rank the first 50 results retrieved for each query.

3.2.1 Scoring Methods

When re-ranking, each candidate document can either be scored, or just the snippets shown on the search engine result page can be scored. We focus on assigning scores to the search snippets as it was found to be more effective for re-ranking search results by Teevan et al. [28]. Also, using search snippets allows a straightforward client-side implementation of search personalization. We implemented the following four different scoring methods:

Matching

For each word in the search snippet's title and summary that is also in the user's profile, the weight associated with that term will be added to the snippet's score:

$$score_M(s_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_u} f_{t_u} \times w(t_u) \quad (4)$$

where N_u represents the total number of unique words within the snippet's title and summary, and f_{t_u} represents the number of occurrences of t_u within the snippet. Words in the snippet title or summary but not in the user's profile do not contribute towards the final score. This method is equivalent to taking the dot product between the user profile vector and the snippet vector.

Unique Matching

A second search snippet scoring option we consider involves counting each unique word just once:

$$score_{UM}(s_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_u} w(t_u) \quad (5)$$

Language Model

CHAPTER I

Down the Rabbit-Hole

Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do: once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, and what is the use of a book,' thought Alice without pictures or conversation?

So she was considering in her own mind (as well as she could, for the hot day made her feel very sleepy and stupid), whether the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be worth the trouble of getting up and picking the daisies, when suddenly a White

Rabbit with pink eye

There was nothing s
that; nor did Alice th

much out of the way
to itself, Oh dear! Oh

(when she thought
occurred to her tha
wondered at this, t
seemed quite natura
bit actually TOOK A
WAISTCOAT-POCK
and then hurried or
feet, for it flashed ac
had never before see
waistcoat-pocket, or
it, and burning wi
across the field after
just in time to see it

Other alternative formats

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Personalizing Web Search using Long Term Browsing History

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ABSTRACT

Personalizing web search results has long been recognized as an avenue to greatly improve the search experience. We present a personalization approach that builds a user interest profile using users' complete browsing behavior, then uses this model to rerank web results. We show that using a combination of content and previously visited websites provides effective personalization. We extend previous work by proposing a number of techniques for filtering previously viewed content that greatly improve the user model used for personalization. Our approaches are compared to previous work in offline experiments and are evaluated against unpersonalized web search in large scale online tests. Large improvements are found in both cases.

Categories and Subject Descriptors

H.3.3 [Information Storage and Retrieval]: Information Search and Retrieval

General Terms: Algorithms, Experimentation

Keywords: AlterEgo, Browsing History, Evaluation, Personalized Web Search, Interleaving, Ranking, User Profile

1. INTRODUCTION

Although web search has become an essential part of our lives, there is still room for improvement. In particular, a major deficiency of current retrieval systems is that they are not adaptive enough to users' individual needs and interests (e.g. [27]). This can be illustrated with the search query "ajax". This query will return results about Ajax based web development, about the Dutch football team Ajax Amsterdam, and websites about the cleaning product Ajax. Clearly, different users would prefer different results. Additionally, previous research has noted that the vast majority of search queries are short [22, 9] and ambiguous [4, 19]. Often, different users consider the same query to mean different things

Personalizing web search has received a lot of attention by the research community (e.g. [1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28]). We improve upon this work in two key ways: First, we build an improved user profile for personalizing web search results. Second, we improve upon the evaluation methodology, by performing the first large online comparative evaluation of personalization strategies.

To successfully personalize search results, it is essential to be able to identify what types of results are relevant to users. Two alternatives are: (1) ask users to label documents as more personally relevant or not, and (2) infer personal relevance automatically. As the former approach requires extra effort from users, we opt for the latter. In particular, the content of all the web pages visited by users, along with the users' particular behavior on web search results, is used to build a user model. This data was collected using a Firefox add-on created for this purpose. The profile constructed is then used to rerank the top search results returned by a non-personalized web search engine. The key difference from previous work in the profiles we construct is that we parse web page structure, using term extraction and part of speech tagging to extract noun phrases to refine the user model. We show that this yields significant retrieval improvements over web search and other personalization methods, without requiring any effort on the user's part, and without changing the user's search environment.

Second, most previous work on search personalization has involved an evaluation using either (1) a small number of users evaluating the relevance of documents for a small set of search queries not representative of a real workload, (2) the TREC query and document collection, and simulating a personalized search setting, or (3) an after-the-fact log based analysis. Improvements found using these methods do not necessarily translate to actual improvements in user search experience on a real query workload. In this work, we start by using document judgments obtained from a small number of users for 72 queries to assess potential approaches. We then select three methods for complete online evalua-

In general, online metrics are harder to improve than offline metrics. First, bringing a relevant result to a position where it is not clicked has no effect: For example, a result moved up from rank 8 to rank 3 will have no effect if the user only selects the rank 1 result. Second, it measures performance on complete query workload, avoiding placing an emphasis on a small sample of typical queries. In consequence, such online methods provide a more reliable measurement as to whether personalization yields a real improvement.

4.1 Evaluation Design

This last online approach, interleaved evaluation, is most sensitive and reliable, and best reflects real user experience. It would thus be preferred for evaluating a personalized search system. However, our user profile generation and re-ranking steps both have a large number of parameters, and it is infeasible to perform an online evaluation for all of them. Hence, we start with an offline NDCG based evaluation to pick the optimal parameter configurations, that we then evaluate with the more realistic and harder online interleaved evaluation.

5. OFFLINE EVALUATION

We now describe how we collected relevance judgments for offline evaluation, and how these were used to identify the most promising personalization strategies to evaluate online.

5.1 Relevance Judgements

Six participants who had installed the AlterEgo plugin were recruited for an offline evaluation session. At that point, two months of browsing history had been recorded and stored for each. Mirroring the approach in [28], each participant was asked to judge the relevance of the top 50 web pages returned by Google for 12 queries according to the criteria in Table 3. The documents were presented in a random order, and required the users to look at the full web pages rather than the result snippets.

Participants were first asked to judge their own name (Firstname Lastname) as a warm-up exercise. Next, each participant was presented with 25 general queries in a random order, consisting of sixteen taken from the TREC 2009 Web Search track and nine other UK focused queries such as “football” and “cambridge”. Each participant was asked to judge 6 of these. Next, each participant was presented with their most recent 40 search queries (from their browsing history) and were asked to judge 5 for which they remembered the returned results could have been better. Examples of selected queries of both types are shown in Table 4.

On average, each participant took about 2.5 hours to complete this exercise. Particularly interestingly, *all* participants mentioned that during the exercise they came across useful websites of which they were previously unaware, indicating that there is a potential for search personalization.

Table 3: Offline relevance judgement guidelines

- (a) Select *Not Relevant* if the document is not useful and not interesting to you.
- (b) Select *Relevant* if the document is interesting to you, but is not directly about what you were hoping to find or if the document is somewhat useful to you, meaning that it touches on what you were hoping to find (maximum 1 paragraph), but not very extensively.
- (c) Select *Very Relevant* if the document is useful or very interesting to you, i.e. it is what you were hoping to find.

Table 4: Some queries selected by study participants

Prepared Queries	History-Based Queries
Cambridge	Abbey Pool
GPS	BBC
Website design hosting	Titanium iPhone
Volvo	Vero Moda

The following reranking parameters were investigated:

- The four snippet weighting methods: Matching, Unique Matching, Language Model and PClick
- Whether or not to consider the original Google rank
- Whether or not to give extra weight to previously visited URLs. A weight of $v = 10$ was used because this appeared to give the best performance in early tests

For every profile and ranker combination, the mean personalized NDCG@10 was measured as follows:

$$NDCG@10 = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{2^{rel_i} - 1}{\log_2(1+i)} \quad (11)$$

where rel_i is the relevance judgement of the document (non-relevant = 0, relevant = 1 and very relevant = 2) and Z is such that the maximum NDCG for each query is 1. In all of these following results, we compare NDCG scores that have been averaged across all queries and all users.

5.2.1 Reranking Performance

We selected four user profile and re-ranking parameter settings to evaluate further, summarized in Table 5. We compared these with several baselines. Our results are summarized in Table 6. All reported significance figures were obtained using a two-tailed t-test.

We compare the performance of our approach against the default (non-personalized) Google ranking, term reweighting as proposed by Teevan et al. [28] and the PClick method [7]. These results agree with previously published results.



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Personalizing Web Search using Long Term Browsing History

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H.3.3 [Information Storage and Retrieval]: Information Search and Retrieval

General Terms: Algorithms, Experimentation
Keywords: AlterEgo, Browsing History, Evaluation, Personalized Web Search, Interleaving, Ranking, User Profile

1. INTRODUCTION

Although web search has become an essential part of our lives, there is still room for improvement. In particular, a major deficiency of current retrieval

5.2 Results and Discussion

The following parameters were investigated for profile generation, representing the different steps shown in Figure 1:

- All combinations of the six different input data sources with three possible values for α (0, 1 and normalized)
- Three term weighting methods: TF, TF-IDF and pBM25

Table 3: Offline relevance judgement guidelines

- a. Select Not Relevant if the document is not useful and not interesting to you.
- b. Select Relevant if the document is interesting to you, but is not directly about what you were hoping to find or if the document is somewhat useful to you, meaning that it touches on what you were hoping to find (maximum 1 paragraph), but not very extensively.
- c. Select Very Relevant if the document is useful or very interesting to you, i.e. it is what you were hoping to find.

Table 4: Some queries selected by study participants

Prepared Queries	History-Based Queries
Cambridge	Abbey Pool
GPS	BBC
Website design hosting	Titanium iPhone
Volvo	Vero Moda

The following reranking parameters were investigated:

- The four snippet weighting methods: Matching, Unique Matching, Language Model and PClick
- Whether or not to consider the original Google rank
- Whether or not to give extra weight to previously visited URLs. A weight of $v = 10$ was used because this appeared to give the best performance in early tests

For every profile and ranker combination, the mean personalized NDCG@10 was measured as follows:

$$NDCG010 = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{2^{rel_i} - 1}{\log_2 (1 + i)}$$

(11)

where rel_i is the relevance judgement of the document (nonrelevant = 0, relevant = 1 and very relevant = 2) and Z is such that the maximum NDCG for each query is 1. In all of these following results, we compare NDCG scores that have been averaged across all queries and all users.

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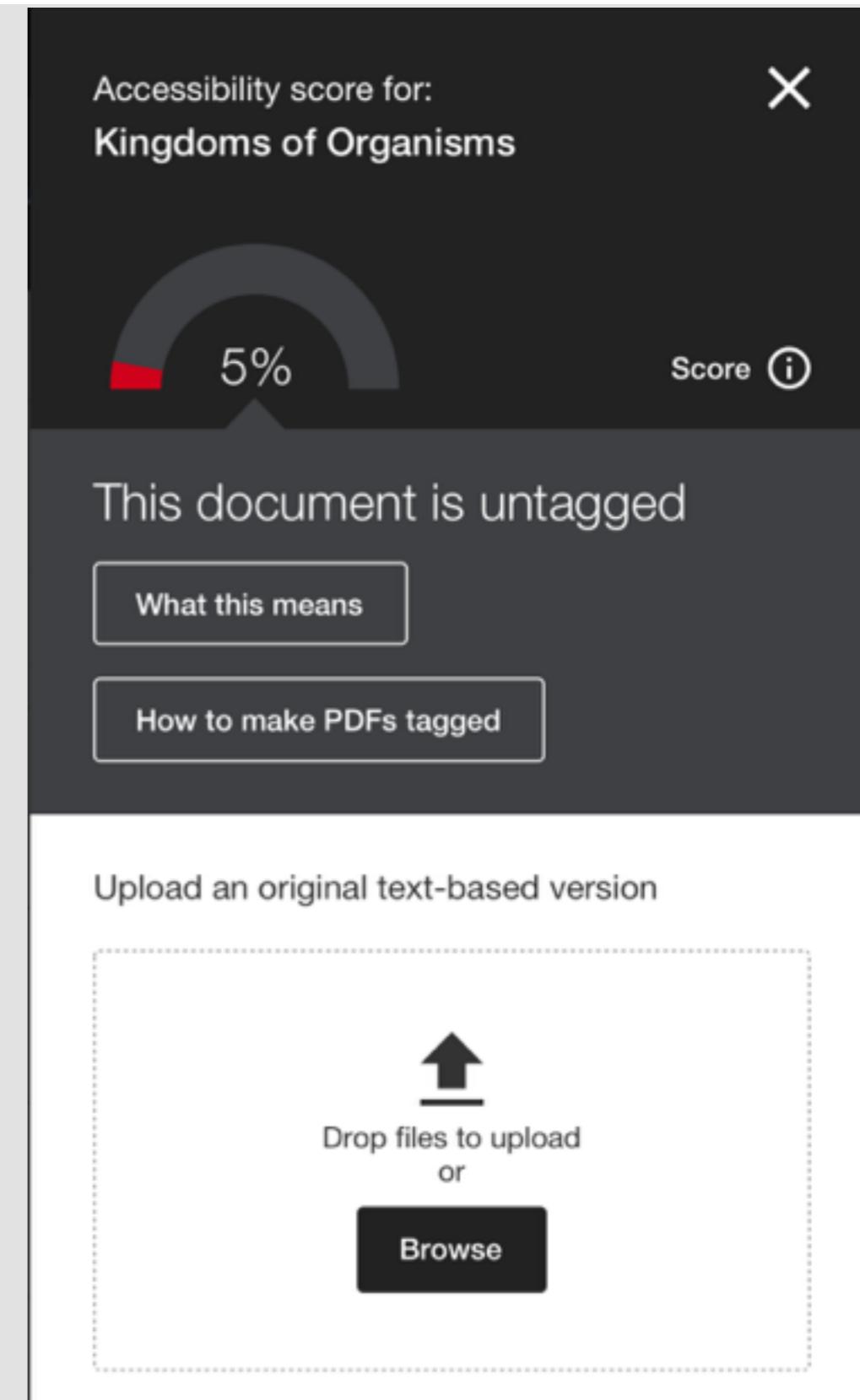
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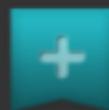


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To successfully personalize search results, it is essential to be able to identify what types of results are relevant to users. Two alternatives are: (1) ask users to label documents as more personally relevant or not, and (2) infer personal relevance automatically. As the former approach requires extra effort from users, we opt for the latter. In particular, the content of all the web pages visited by users, along with the users' particular behavior on web search results, is used to build a user model. This data was collected using a Firefox add-on created for this purpose. The profile constructed is then used to rerank the top search results returned by a non-personalized web search engine. The key difference from previous work in the profiles we construct is that we parse web page structure, using term extraction and part of speech tagging to extract noun phrases to refine the user model. We show that this yields significant retrieval improvements over web search and other personalization methods, without requiring any effort on the user's part, and without changing the user's search environment.

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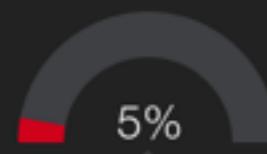


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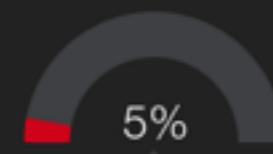


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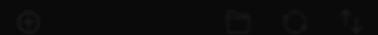
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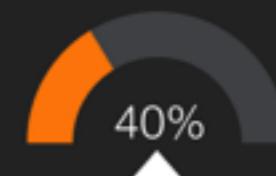
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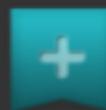


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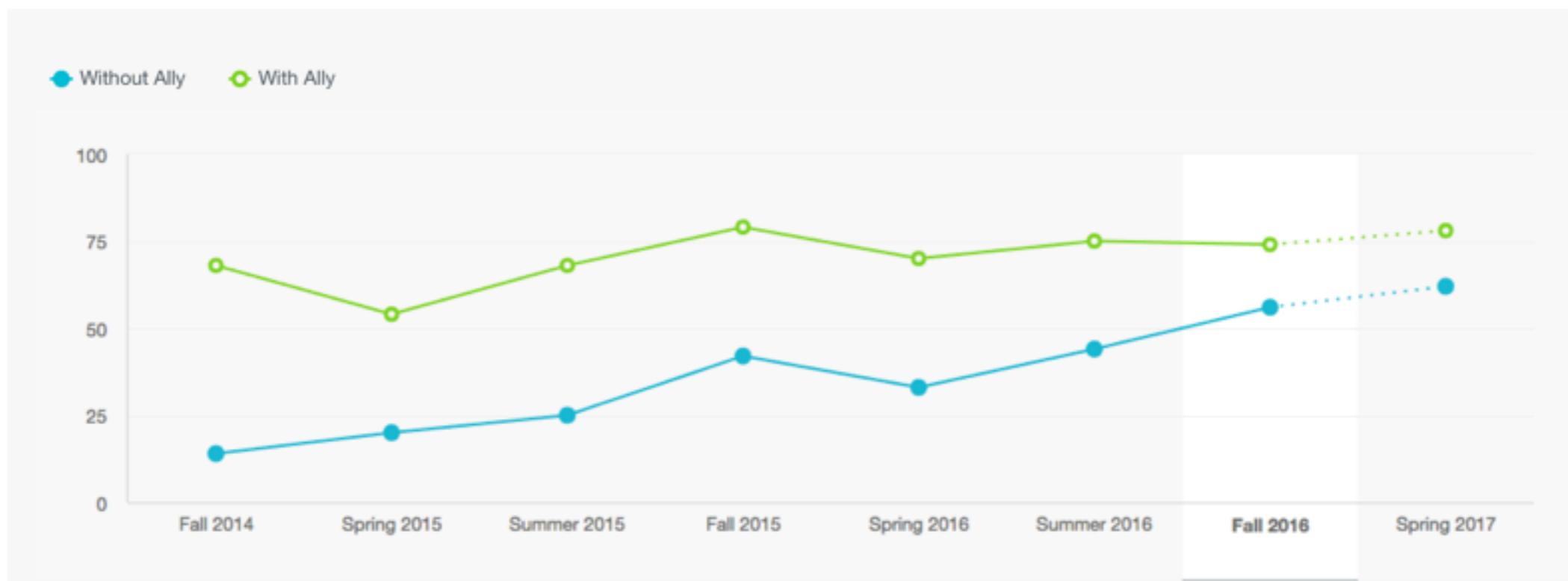
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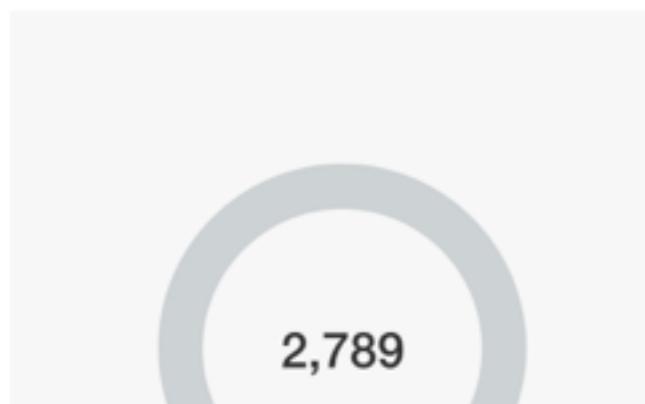
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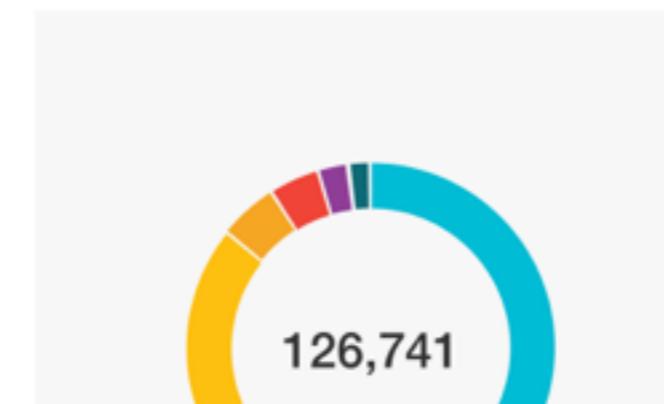


Fall 2016 ▾

Total courses



Total files uploaded



Overall accessibility score



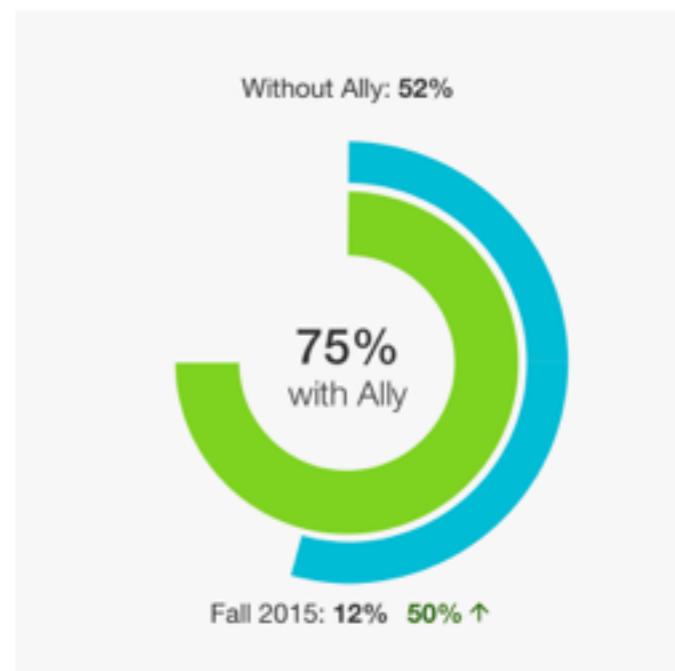
Total courses



Total files uploaded



Overall accessibility score



Accessibility issues

All	Severe	Major	Minor			
		⚠	🚩			
↓ Check				Total failures of total checked		View issue log
				Courses and files		
	1. PDF documents: The PDF is a scanned document			11,111 12345 of 23456		>
	1. PDF documents: The PDF is a scanned document			11,111 12345 of 23456		>
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	1. PDF documents: The PDF is a scanned document			11,111 12345 of 23456		>



My Institution

Courses

Community

Services

System Admin

Administrator Panel | System Reporting > Accessibility report



Overview

Courses

Search for a course

Spring 2017 ▾

CS101
Computer Science 101

42

13

13%

UQ
English Grammar and Style

58

50

11%

IT.1.1
Introduction to Programming with Java

20

50

13%

DEV211.1
JavaScript, HTML and CSS Web Development

3

50

13%

ASM246
Human Origins

15

50

14%

GG101
The Science of Happiness

11

50

14%

AP
Macroeconomics

247

50

13%

CHINA300.2
Chinese Thought: Ancient Wisdom Meets Modern Science

44

50

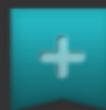
14%

BIOC300.2
DNA: Biology's Genetic Code

3

50

11%

[« Back to courses](#)

CS 101

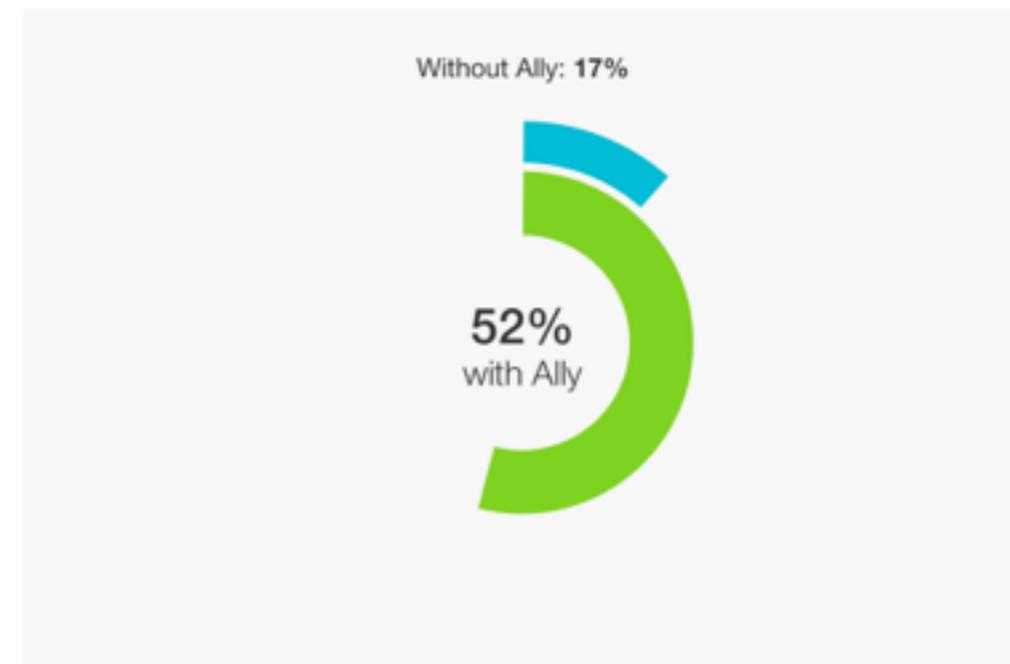
Computer Science 101

 4 [Go to course](#)

Total files uploaded



Overall accessibility score



Accessibility issues

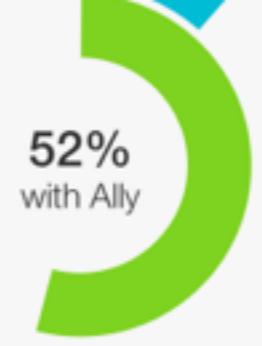


Check

Total failures of total checked

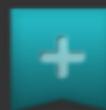


1. Image: The image does not have an alternative description



Accessibility issues

All	Severe	Major	Minor	Total failures of total checked
	1. Image: The image does not have an alternative description			7 of 7
	2. Document: The document does not have a language set			5 of 7
	3. Document: The document is untagged			4 of 7
	4. Image: The image can induce seizures			2 of 7
	5. Document: The document is scanned			2 of 7
	6. Document: The document has contrast issues			1 of 7
	7. Document: The document does not have any headers			1 of 7

[« Back to course](#)

CS 101

Computer Science 101

 4 [Go to course](#)**⚠ Image:**

The image does not have an alternative description

These images do not have a description or alternate text. People with screen readers or other assistive devices rely on this description to understand the image's contents and purpose. Having a clear description for an image can help everyone better understand the content of the image and how it relates to the context.



Items with this accessibility issue

seizure_inducing.gif

0%

out_000.jpg

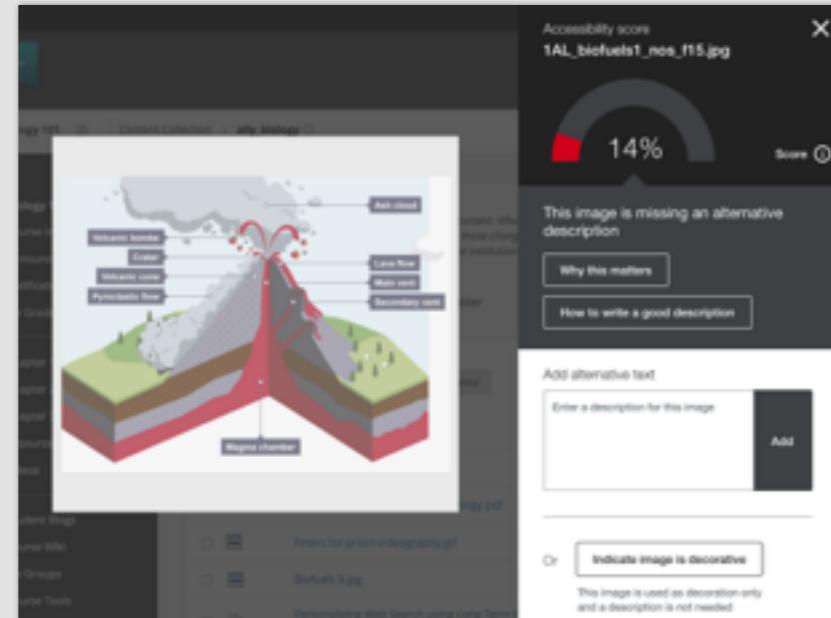
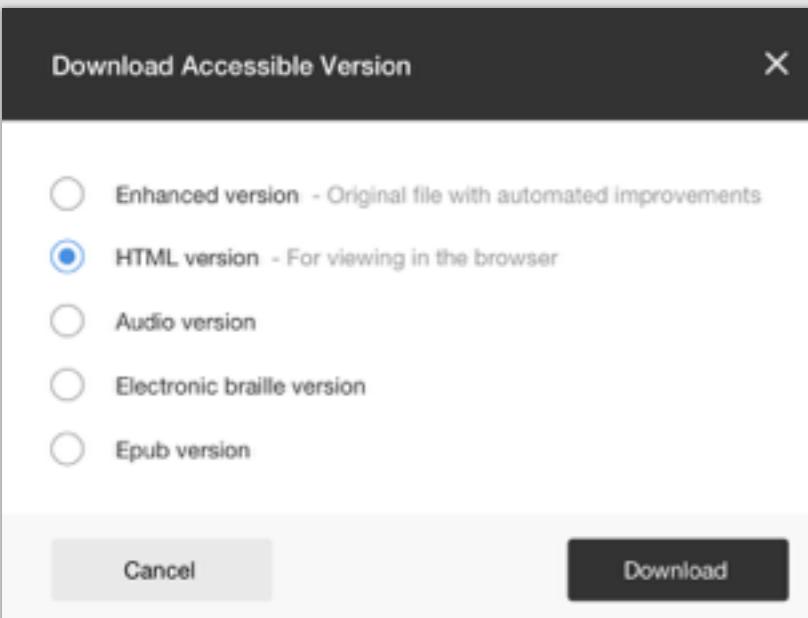
25%

out-13.jpg

25%

ally-db.png

25%



Alternative Accessible Versions

Automatically checks for accessibility issues and generates alternative accessible formats

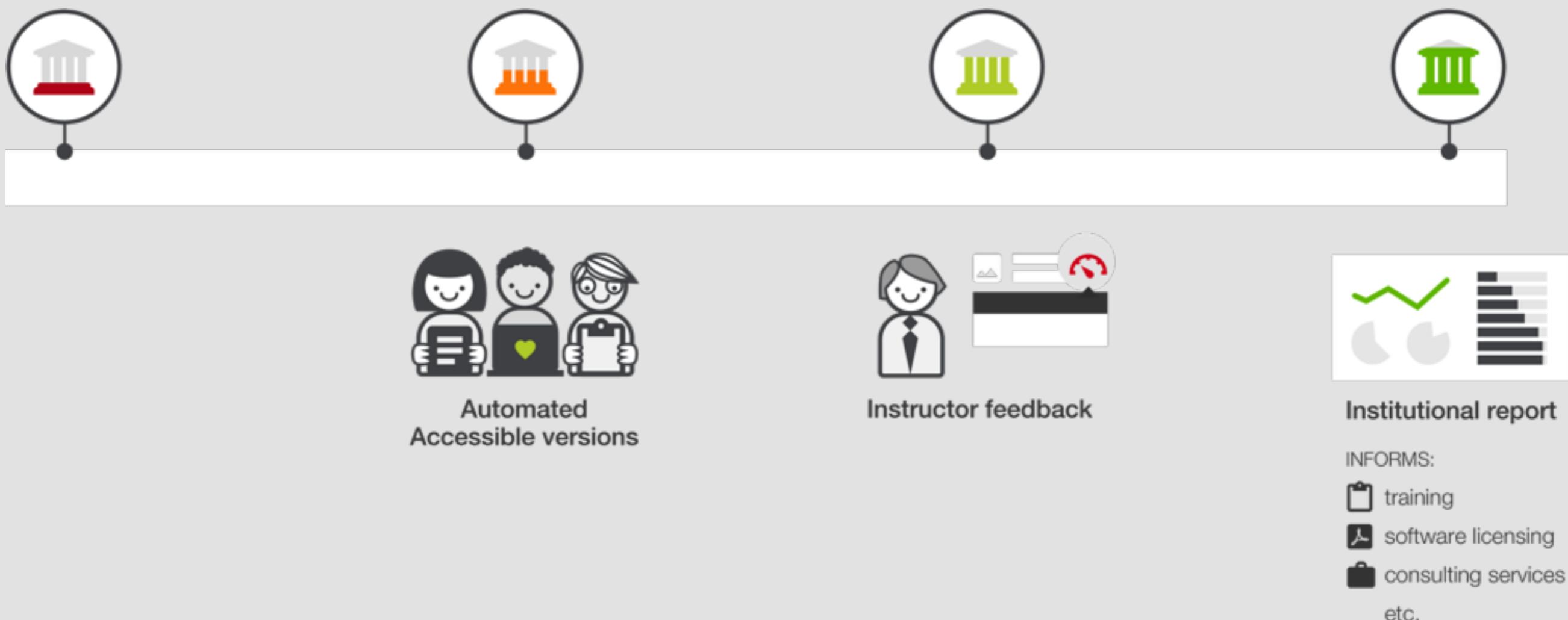
Instructor feedback

Guides instructors on how to improve the accessibility of their course content and alters future behavior

Institutional report

Provides detailed data and insights to help further improve course content accessibility at the institution

Accessibility Spectrum



Ally User Group



The image shows a screenshot of a web form titled "Blackboard Ally User Group". The form is part of a larger page with a dark header containing the Blackboard logo and a light blue sidebar on the left. The main content area has a white background with a teal border at the top.

Blackboard Ally User Group

Blackboard Ally is focused on helping institutions make content more accessible for learners. We frequently engage with and collect feedback from admins, teaching staff and students to help make this tool better.

You can sign up to receive updates about Blackboard Ally, or volunteer to take part in future feedback and research sessions.

How would you like to engage?

BE INFORMED: receive updates about Blackboard Ally.

PARTICIPATE: provide feedback on designs or take part in usability testing and other research activities.

Your name

Your answer

Your email address

Your answer

Your role

Your answer

- Receive updates about Blackboard Ally
- Participate in UX research, usability testing, early access, etc.

Sign up at <http://tinyurl.com/blackboard-ally-user-group>

Blackboard®



Making course content accessible