Testing Web Accessibility in React

Hi I'm Kylie

- Role: Developer at Thoughtworks
- **Experience**: Full stack web development specialising in frontend
- Enjoys spreading knowledge with others



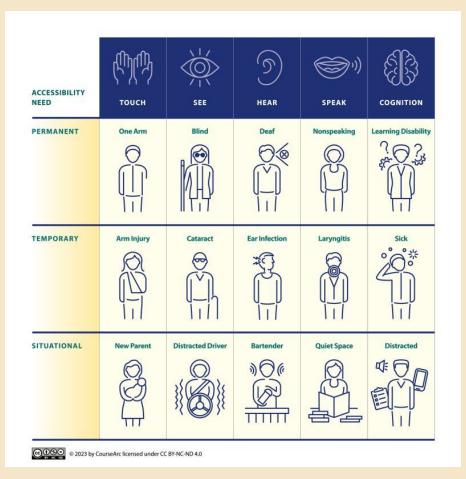
Let's talk about...

- 1. What is web accessibility? 중
- 2. Building in accessibility 🎑
- 3. Can I automate testing? 🤖
- 4. Manual testing 📏

What is web accessibility (a11y)?

"Web accessibility means that websites, tools, and technologies are designed and developed so that people with disabilities can use them."

— <u>W3C Web Accessibility Initiative</u>



Types of disabilities (table format)

Accessibility need	touch	see	hear	speak	cognition
permanent	one arm	blind	deaf	non speaking	learning disability
temporary	arm injury	cataract	ear infection	laryngitis	sick
situational	new parent	distracted driver	bartender	quiet space	distracted

Why should I care?

- I want everyone to be able to use my product
- I might get sued (Disclaimer: I'm not a lawyer)
 - Since 2020: EU Web Accessibility Directive for public sector
 - From 2025: European Accessibility Act (EEA) applies to the private sector. (Germany: <u>Barrierefreiheitsstärkungsgesetz</u>)
- ...and so on

Am I doing it right?

- Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) success criteria:
 - A (minimum)
 - \circ AA
 - AAA (highest)
- AA is the recommended standard (<u>see Conformance</u>)
- More on <u>WCAG Quick Reference</u> (e.g. <u>Success Criterion Focus Visible</u>)

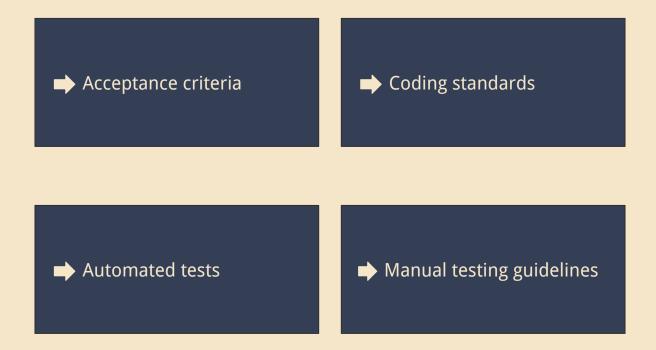
Building in accessibility



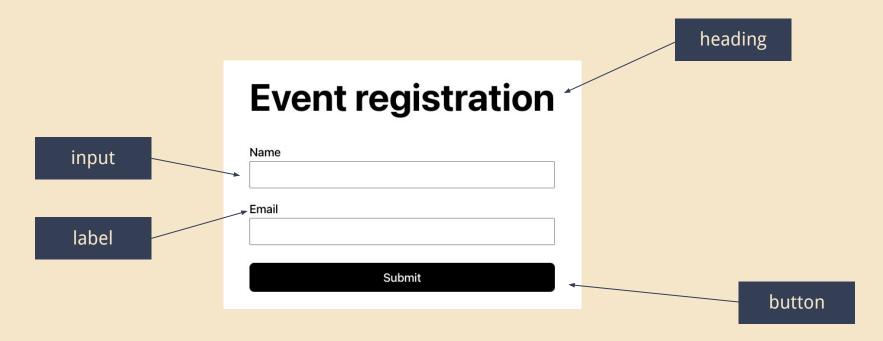
Shift accessibility to the left



Example process



Example component



Acceptance criteria

• Screen reader desktop

Component	Action	Result
Input	Tab	Announces role as input with label (email, name)
Button	Tab	Announces role as button with label (submit)
Heading	Arrow	Announces role as heading level 1

Acceptance criteria

Keyboard

Component	Action	Result
Input	Tab	Focus ring is visible
Button	Tab	Focus ring is visible
Button	Enter	Submits the form
Button	Space	Submits the form
Heading	Tab	Does not have focus

Coding standards

- Semantic HTML in mind (e.g. <button> instead of <div>)
- Avoiding common accessibility failures
- Designing tests that promote accessibility



Let's see it in action!

Can I automate testing?



What can I automate?

- Checking contrast
- Heading order
- Checking if HTML elements are used correctly
- Bonus: writing specific tests for interactions
- ...and so on

Tools

- <u>Jext Axe</u>
 - Similar to a code linter
 - Cannot check contrast
- <u>Testing library</u>
 - Testing how a user would interact with the UI
 - Interactions
- <u>Lighthouse accessibility audit</u>
 - Page level tests
 - Can check contrast

Let's see it in action!

Manual testing \

What cannot be automated?

- If an image's alternative text is descriptive enough for screen reader users
- Deciding whether an image should be read by the screen reader or not
- If link text is descriptive enough
- Good user experience for users of assistive technology
- Compatibility of complex components with assistive technology
- ...and so on

Create a manual testing guide

- <u>Preliminary checks</u> can be used if you are just starting out with checking your application's accessibility.
- Checklist
- Accessibility audits or testing with users with disabilities

Let's see it in action!

Questions or feedback? 🤔



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Further information

- A practitioner's accessibility handbook (beginner's guide), Thoughtworks
- <u>Introduction to Accessibility</u>, W3C Web Accessibility Initiative
- How To Bake Layers Of Accessibility Testing Into Your Process, Kate Kalcevich and Mike Gifford
- <u>Automated Accessibility Testing in JavaScript Frameworks axe-con 2021</u>, Mark Steadman
- Navigating the Web as a Blind Person: Accessible vs. Inaccessible Website
 Examples
- Will your code work with assistive technologies?

Thanks to Larissa Günther, Maria Elena Duenias and Jasmine Ong for your feedback