## Desktop Web

How we do accessibility testing on desktop

1. What are 3 ways you can navigate to headings using JAWS?
   1. Use arrow keys to navigate through all the page content. Use the keyboard shortcut “h” and “shift + h”. Bring up headings insert f6. Use arrows (long way).
2. What’s the expected behavior of interacting with a checkbox vs a radio button group.
   1. Tab to the checkbox and press space bar to check or uncheck. Tab to the radio button group and use arrow keys to make a selection.
3. What are you testing for when zooming to 200%?
   1. No content is lost or overlaps, and functionality is available.
4. What 3 things do we test for using keyboard only?
   1. Visible focus indicator, focus order, and that everything that is operable with a mouse is also operable with a keyboard.
5. When a modal opens, what should the screen reader announce?
   1. The name of the modal, role of modal dialog. Bonus, where does focus go and what does it announce when the modal is closed?

## Mobile Web

Our testing approach for mobile web

1. How does the screen reader announce a button that cannot be interacted with?
   1. VO- dimmed, TB- disabled.
2. How do you test Zoom on a mobile device?
   1. Pinch to Zoom and pan around.
3. Screen TB swipe, single finger swipe up/down left/right
4. What items are in the swipe order?
   1. All interactive elements and text and images.
5. How would you navigate a select menu?
   1. Single finger swipe to the select menu so that it is in focus. Double tap to open. Swipe to through the options. Double tap to select one.
6. What are 3 things you can navigate by using the VO Rotor or TB Reading controls?
   1. Headings, Links, Buttons etc.
7. What should happen when you turn your mobile device from portrait to landscape mode?

## Mobile Apps

Common things you may encounter while testing our mobile apps

1. What are 3 pieces of information the screen reader needs to announce for interactive elements?
   1. Name/label, role (what the thing does), sometimes state (selected, checked, on/off, etc.)
2. Verbosity setting around hint being announced “double tap to activate”
3. What does the screen reader announce to let the user know which tab they’re on?
   1. Selected
4. How to activate an item using the screen reader?
   1. Single finger swipe to put the item in focus then double tap anywhere on the screen. Note there is a setting to change this gesture to a single tap.
5. On web, links open new pages and buttons perform actions. In app, what opens new pages? Button.
6. How does one navigate through elements and interact with them using a screen reader? Bonus: What elements are in the swipe order in mobile?
   1. Swipe to move focus to an element and it will announce. If an interactive element has focus, double tap anywhere on the screen to activate it. Bonus: static text, images, tables, and all interactive elements
7. How many Heading Levels are in mobile apps?
   1. No levels but there are headings.

## Tips and tricks

Things you may do to make testing faster and easier.

1. How can you read what the screen reader is announcing on a mobile device?
   1. In TalkBack, you can toggle on “Display speech output” under TalkBack settings > Advanced settings > Developer Settings. In VoiceOver you can toggle on “Caption Panel” in VoiceOver settings.
2. How do you “explore by touch” using a mobile screen reader to navigate to an area on the screen faster?
   1. Hold one finger down and drag around the screen to hear what is under your finger.
3. What are 3 things you can customize for any screen reader?
   1. Speed, voice, rate/pitch, verbosity
4. What is the keyboard shortcut for zooming in and out on desktop?
   1. CTRL +/-
5. In JAWS, what is the shortcut to navigate to the next and previous image on the page?
   1. “g” to announce the next graphic’s alt text and “shift + g” to announce the previous.
6. In JAWS, what does the shortcut “Insert f3” do?
   1. Shows all elements (virtual html dialog).
7. JAWS shortcuts
   1. Insert f7 for links. Insert f6 for headings.
8. How do you start JAWS without using your mouse?
   1. Windows M, Windows > type in JAWS. CTRL Alt J. (Turn JAWS off with Insert F4)
9. How do you make the JAWS stop talking?
   1. CTRL

## Users of AT

Our website and app visitors use a variety of assistive technology and tools.

1. Who benefits from accessible websites and apps?
   1. Everyone!
2. Who uses zooming and text enlargement frequently?
   1. People with Low vision and older adults.
3. True or false? All screen reader users are blind.
   1. False. Bonus: who else uses screen readers? People with low vision, dyslexia, reading and comprehension disabilities, cognitive, non-native language speakers.
4. Name 3 types of keyboards you can use with a mobile device.
   1. On screen, Bluetooth external, braille.
5. What are 3 other assistive technologies used besides keyboard only and screen reader to navigate websites?
   1. Voice control, sip and puff, switch control, mouth stick, eye tracking.
6. Name 4 broad categories of disabilities people have that use assistive technology?
   1. Vision, hearing, mobility/physical, cognitive
7. People can use their phone’s camera as what type of assistive tool IRL?
   1. Magnifier
8. What are 3 ways a person can interact with their mobile device without touching the screen?
   1. Switch access, external keyboard, braille display, voice commands, eye tracking.