# HTML



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HTML
=
SEMANTIC
=
ACCESSIBILITY



#### Web Stack







#### Full Web Stack



# SEMANTIC HTML IS ALREADY ACCESSIBLE!



#### Overview



**Document Structure and Landmarks** 

Lists

**Navigation and Skip Links** 

**Tables** 

Forms, Focus, and Color Contrast



#### Document Structure and Landmarks



#### Document Structure

Page Structure

Machine Readable Code

Landmarks

Content Structure

Human Readable Code

Headings



#### Summary



<!doctype>, language, and encoding

Text resizing via viewport and relative units (em or rem)

Unique Page <title>

Landmarks

Headings <h1> - <h6>



# Lists



#### Lists

Ordered List

Unordered List

Description List <dl />





Why bother?





Improved Semantics





Same experience

**Discoverable Lists** 

Type of List

**Total Items in List** 

Item Number (ex, "Item 3 of 5")



# 1.3.1 - Info and Relationships

Information, structure, and relationships conveyed through presentation can be programmatically determined or are available in text.



#### Level A 1.3.1 - Info and Relationships

Logical structure

Visual cues, via CSS, must be conveyed non-visually via semantics



## Summary



**Ordered List** 

**Unordered List** 

**Description List** 

Level A 1.3.1 - Info and Relationships



# Navigation and Skip Links



#### Overview



Consistent navigation

Multiple ways to find pages/ content

Meaningful link content

**Consistent overall interface** 

**Skip Links** 



# Level AA 1.4.4 - Resize Text

Except for captions and images of text, text can be resized without assistive technology up to 200 percent without loss of content or functionality.



# Level AA 1.4.5 - Images of Text

If the technologies being used can achieve the visual presentation, text is used to convey information rather than images of text.



# Level AA 3.2.3 - Consistent Navigation

Navigational mechanisms that are repeated on multiple Web pages within a set of Web pages occur in the same relative order each time they are repeated, unless a change is initiated by the user.



# Level AA 2.4.5 - Multiple Ways

More than one way is available to locate a Web page within a set of Web pages except where the Web Page is the result of, or a step in, a process.



#### Level AA 3.2.4 - Consistent Identification

Components that have the same functionality within a set of Web pages are identified consistently.



# Buttons/ Icons should be labelled the same for similar functionality. Don't switch things up!



# Level A 2.4.4 - Link Purpose

The purpose of each link can be determined from the link text alone or from the link text together with its programmatically determined link context, except where the purpose of the link would be ambiguous to users in general.





Read More?



#### Visually Hidden Text - Frameworks





show-for-sr



# Skip Link

A shortcut link directly to the main content



#### Visually Hidden CSS

```
.visuallyHidden {
 border: 0;
 clip: rect(1px, 1px, 1px, 1px);
 height: 1px;
 overflow: hidden;
 padding: 0;
 position: absolute;
 width: 1px;
```



# Level A 2.4.1 - Bypass Blocks

A mechanism is available to bypass blocks of content that are repeated on multiple Web pages.



# Skip Link CSS

```
.skip-link {
 left: -100%;
 position: absolute;
.skip-link:focus {
 left: 50%;
```



### Summary



**Consistent Navigation** 

**Multiple Ways** 

**Link Purpose** 

**Consistent Identification** 

**Skip Links** 



# Tables



# 

Used to display data into rows and columns of cells

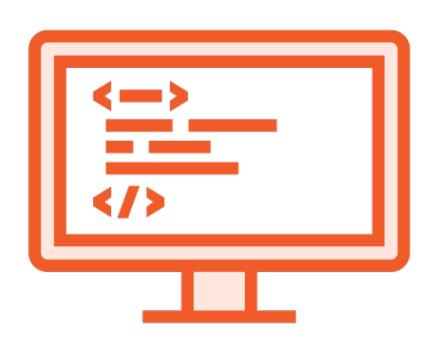


# Tables should not be used for layout!





#### Parts of a Table



```
<caption>
```

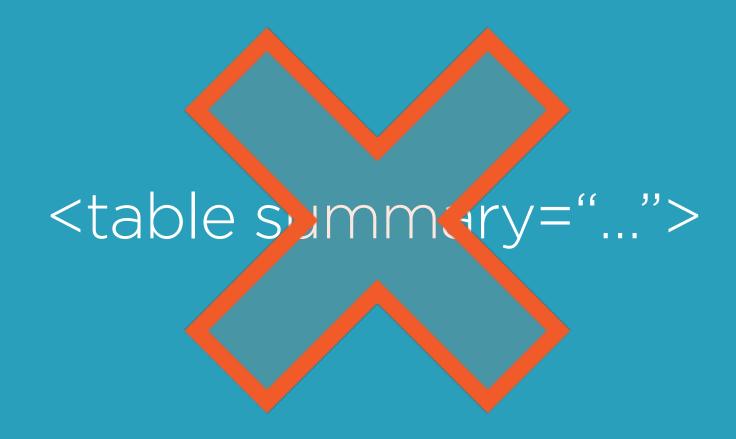
```
<thead>, <tfoot>,
```

scope and headers



# Complex tables should have a summary of how the table data is structured



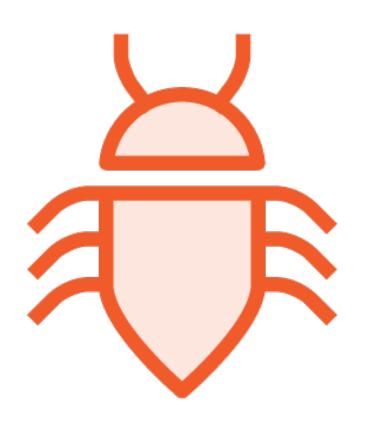




# An easy solution: add to the <aption>



#### Table Issues



Complex tables are complex to navigate

Personal user settings

**Screen Reader/ Browser Combinations** 



# It's your job to add the proper content using the proper markup





Avoid complex tables

Avoid nesting and spanned columns/ rows

Flatten data as much as possible



#### Summary



Tables for tabular data, not layout

Table grouping: <thead>, <tfoot>,

vs

Associating headers and cells: scope vs headers

Simple vs Complex Tables



### Forms



### Overview



**Accessible Forms** 

**Error Identification** 

Color

**Keyboard Navigation/ Focus Indication** 



### Level AA 1.4.3 - Contrast

The visual presentation of text and images of text has a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1



# Foreground stands out from background



# Does not apply to disabled elements or logos



# Applies to images and videos



#### Level A 3.3.2 - Labels or Instructions

Labels or instructions are provided when content requires user input



#### Special Formats

#### **Date**

#### **Currencies**

MM/DD/YYYY

MM/DD/YY

MM/YYYY

DD/MM/YYYY

\$99,999

\$99,999.00

\$99999

99,999\$



# Prefer visible labels



## Level A 4.1.2 - Name, Role, Value

For all user interface components (including but not limited to: form elements, links and components generated by scripts), the name and role can be programmatically determined; states, properties, and values that can be set by the user can be programmatically set; and notification of changes to these items is available to user agents, including assistive technologies



### Level A 1.3.3 - Sensory Characteristics

Instructions provided for understanding and operating content do not rely solely on sensory characteristics of components such as shape, size, visual location, orientation, or sound



# Level A 2.1.1 - Keyboard

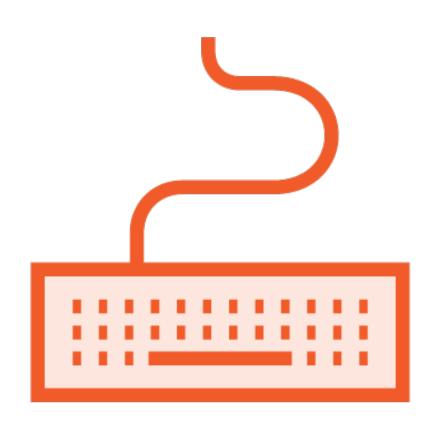
All functionality of the content is operable through a keyboard interface without requiring specific timings for individual keystrokes



# Level A 2.1.2 - No Keyboard Traps

If keyboard focus can be moved to a component of the page using a keyboard interface, then focus can be moved away from that component using only a keyboard interface





Hijacking keystrokes

Preventing blur event

Common responsive patterns



### Level AA 2.4.7 - Focus Visible

Any keyboard operable user interface has a mode of operation where the keyboard focus indicator is visible.



### Level A 1.4.1 – Use of Color

Color is not used as the only visual means of conveying information, indicating an action, prompting a response, or distinguishing a visual element



### 10% of men are color blind.



# 75% of those are red/green deficient.



#### Forms and Error Validation







### Level A 3.3.1 - Error Identification

If an input error is automatically detected, the item that is in error is identified and the error is described to the user in text



# Level AA 3.3.3 - Error Suggestion

If an input error is automatically detected and suggestions for correction are known, then the suggestions are provided to the user, unless it would jeopardize the security or purpose of the content



# Never set a tabindex greater than 0!

Acceptable values are -1 or 0



# Tab index follows visual order

Visual order follows DOM order



#### Acceptable tabindex Values

#### tabindex="-1"

Removed from natural tab order Focusable via JS, e.g. element.focus()

#### tabindex="0"

Added to natural tab order

Focusable via JS, e.g. element.focus()





Level A 3.3.2 - Labels or Instructions

Level A 4.1.2 - Name, Role, Value

Level A 3.3.1 - Error Identification

Level AA 3.3.3 - Error Suggestion

Level A 1.3.1 - Info and Relationships

Level AA 2.4.6 - Headings and Labels



#### Additional Guidelines

#### Level AA 3.3.4 - Error Prevention

Web pages that cause legal commitments or financial transactions for the user to occur, or that modify or delete user-controllable data in data storage systems, must be reversible, checked, and confirmed

# Level A 2.2.1 - Timing Adjustable

For each time limit that is set by the content, the user is able to either turn off, adjust, or extend the time limit



### Summary



**Accessible Forms** 

**Error Identification** 

Color

**Keyboard Navigation/ Focus Indication** 

