

Exercise 1 – Explore the sample Website

Please take a look at the sample Website and answer the following questions:

- *Interact with different elements and navigate to different pages on the sample Website,*
 - *Try to find features that do not work as expected.*
 - *Try to find features that are implemented but not very accessible.*
 - *Discuss with your colleagues about your findings and try to propose some solutions or improvements.*
- *Now turn of the CSS feature from the browser. Navigate to different pages and try to find structures that have changed compared to when CSS is enabled. Do you think those changes are good or bad? Why?*

Exercise 2 – Accessible design

Accessible design is essential not only for people with disabilities, but also for normal people to efficiently gather and process information on a Web page.

Contrast ratio

Can you change the contrast ratio of the content so that they become more legible?

Page regions

This task practices your understanding of using HTML5 semantic tags or ARIA roles to define different regions of a Web page.

*For the homepage, the HTML code is inside the **index.html** file. After opening it in your favorite code editor, try to identify different regions in this page and use appropriate landmarks to mark them. How many regions, e.g. header, navigation, etc. are there in the Web page?*

*You can repeat the same process for the **login.html**, **article.html** and **empty.html** files.*

Accessible font size

Have you already tested the two buttons on the top of the of Web page where you can increase or decrease the font sizes of the whole page? Does it work as expected? If not, can you implement the JavaScript that will dynamically scale all the font sizes?

Hint: You need to first create an event listener that watches the click events on the buttons. Since the font size of the whole page is defined relative to font size of the root html element, you can achieve the result by updating the font size property of the root html element.

What screen reader will announce for these two buttons? Is this good accessibility practice? If not, can you propose an improvement so that the purposes of these two buttons become clearer using ARIA support?

Reading order (screen reader)

*Open the **login.html** file in your code editor and navigate to the HTML code for the login form. Also load this page in your browser. Compare the HTML code carefully against the actual layout, can you find something*

counter intuitive? If you turn off the CSS, do you see any difference? If you use a screen reader, what would the reading order be?

Can you propose a solution to improve the HTML code so that the HTML code structure better reflects what the user sees?

Exercise 3 – Accessible navigation

This exercise focuses on building headings and navigation menus that are accessible. If you need a review on the relevant topics, please refer to the accessible navigation section of the slides.

Headings

*Open the **index.html** file in your code editor, can you find any headings in the source code? Do you think if it is good accessibility practice or not? Why?*

If you view the same page in your browser, can you visually identify contents that are emphasized with enlarged font size or bolded font face? Find the content in the source code, can you propose and implement changes so that those emphasized contents are identified using appropriate heading hierarchy?

Article and their titles

Look at the index page in your browser. You will find three articles in the news & events section. In the corresponding HTML code, each article is enclosed inside the generic div element. Can you make improvement to this by switching the div elements to HTML5 semantic tags?

Imagine if you are a screen reader user who is looking at the three articles, what would the screen reader announce to the user? Can you make the user experience better so that the screen reader announces the article title already when the user is on the article, instead of requiring the user to navigate to the title before the announcement is made?

Menu structure

*Open the **index.html** file in your code editor, pay attention to the HTML code for the navigation menus. Do you think the generic div elements are good enough to convey the menu structure? Are there other HTML elements that are better at indicating sub-menu hierarchy?*

Drop-down menu

When you click on a menu item, if it has a sub-menu and the sub-menu is not displayed, the sub-menu would be shown visually. If you click the same menu item again, the sub-menu would be collapsed. Use the developer tool in Firefox to inspect the updates to the HTML code while the sub-menu displays or collapses. Do you think a screen reader user will be updated about the change of status, i.e. whether the sub-menu is displayed or not?

Menu keyboard interaction

It is common practice for keyboard users to use the ESC key to cancel an operation. Therefore, it would be a user experience enhancement if an opened sub-menu gets closed automatically when the user presses the ESC key. Can you implement this feature by using JavaScript to listen to keyboard events on sub-menu and closes it if it is open?

Furthermore, the menu items are currently implemented using anchor texts, which for keyboard user are only activated by pressing the ENTER key. To improve the user experience, it would be ideal if the menu items can also be activated by pressing the SPACE key, which is the default for button types. Without changing the anchor elements to button elements, can you find a solution such that the anchor links are treated like buttons?

Skip links

Skip links provides shortcuts for screen reader users to jump to a section of the page quickly. Can you implement this feature?

Exercise 4 – Accessible forms

Forms are critical to enable interactions between users and the Website. In this section, we will move onto the login page, where it contains to two forms, and try to enhance its accessibility features.

Form control labelling

*When rendered in the browser, all input controls have their corresponding descriptions displayed visually. Now open the **login.html** file in your code editor and exam the source code carefully. Do you think the form labels are implemented and associated with the corresponding input controls correctly? Would a screen reader user experience any difficulty when interacting with these forms? Can you improve the situation?*

Related control grouping

Look at the create new account form where the input controls are divided into two groups, i.e. basic information and additional information. Can you update the HTML source code so that the two groups are grouped using the proper element instead of the generic div elements?

Form input validation

If you leave the login form empty and click the login button, do you see any indication of errors? Based on your knowledge, are those features sufficient to notify the user about his/her mistake? Can you introduce some improvement to the form input validation?

Similarly, examine the account creation form and introduce changes or improvements whenever possible.

Exercise 5 – Accessible images

Images are very important to modern Web applications, no matter they are for aesthetic reasons to just decorate the pages, or for functional or even informative purposes to present information in a concise way. Therefore, accessible images are of critical importance in order to make the Web application more inclusive. In this exercise, we will take a look at the images of the sample Website and you will have the opportunity to make them more accessible.

Informative images

Informative images are used to convey a simple concept. Common example are logos of a brand, a scene picturing the context of an article and so on. Please identify all the informative images in the sample Website. After inspecting the corresponding HTML source code, please answer the following questions. Are these images accessible to people using screen readers? If not, what changes would you like to make to resolve the issue?

Complex images

Compared to informative images, complex images usually contain substantial amount of information. Examples of informative images are line chart depicting the average price of the real estate market over time, a pie chart showing the percentage of male and female students enrolled in a university and so on. Because of the complexity of such image, adding a detailed description about them is essential of screen readers since technically screen readers cannot just look at an image and describe its content.

*In the **article.html** file, we have introduced an image showing the evolution of global average temperature over the last two centuries. Can you add accessibility features to make this part more accessible? There are several ways to implement the solution, which one do you use? What are the pros and cons?*

Exercise 6 – Accessible tables

Tables are excellent choices to represent relational data in grids. In order to make them also accessible to visually impaired people, we need to add extra attribute to the table markups so that they become legible to screen readers.

Header cells vs data cells

Open the article page in your browser and scroll down to the table containing samples of average global temperature for the last two centuries. Can you identify which rows (columns) belong the table header while which rows (columns) belong to the table data? If you inspect the HTML code of **article.html** in your code editor, are the header cells and data cells marked up correctly? If not, how can you fix it?

Column and row groups

In the table about average global temperature, there are some headers that span multiple rows (columns) but the corresponding scopes are not correctly established. Based on the slides containing column and row groups, can you change the HTML code?

Exercise 7 – Accessibility test

Congratulations on being creative and completing all the exercises! As we have discussed, testing is an important aspect for all kinds of software development. So now is time for us to test the feature you have just implemented

Use the WAVE accessibility tool to evaluate the accessibility features of the improved Website. Comparing your finding carefully against the evaluation result, have you overlooked some issues? Or have you found something that is not reported by the plugin?

Close the WAVE accessibility tool, now try to reload the page with CSS disabled. Is the page layout behaving the same as you expected?

Lastly, try to use the JAWS screen reader to access the Website. Do you encounter any difficulty?

Take some time to summarize your findings, if there is still space for improvement, go back and make further changes.