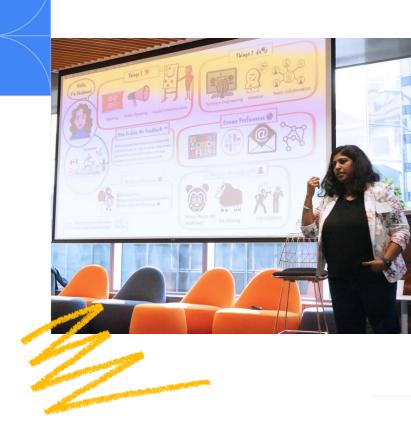
devfest // You tt need // com.google. listRef.listAl .addOr prefixes.roz // All // You } it ch { item the items }

Bring swagger and A11yship to API documentation





```
devfest
```

HAPPY OKAY MEH WHERE'S MY **YAWN SNOOZE** COFFEE **THIRSTY HUNGRY**



```
devfest
```

SOME DISABILITIES LOOK LIKE THIS



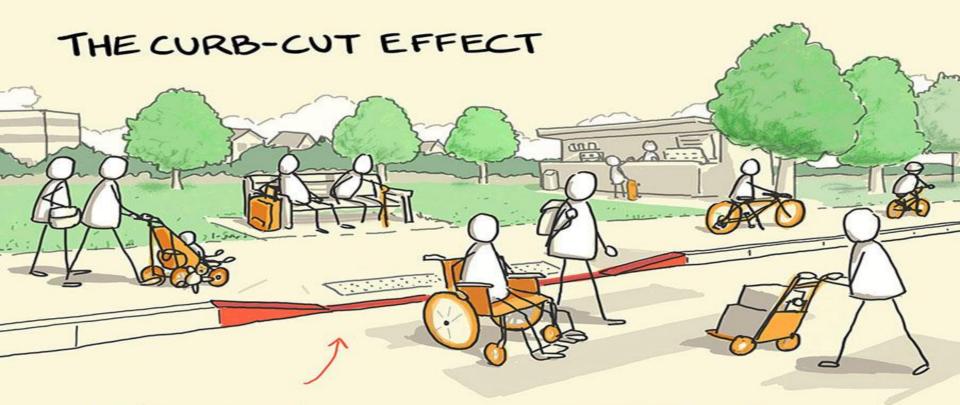
OTHERS LOOK LIKE THIS



NOT ALL DISABILITIES ARE VISIBLE

-2	Permanent	Temporary	Situational		Permanent	Temporary	Situational
Touch	One arm	Arm injury	New parent	Hear	Deaf	Ear infection)) (() Bartender
See	1 Blind	Cataract	Distracted driver	Speak	Non-verbal	Laryngitis	Heavy accent





WHEN WE DESIGN FOR DISABILITIES ... WE MAKE THINGS BETTER FOR EVERYONE

sketchplanations



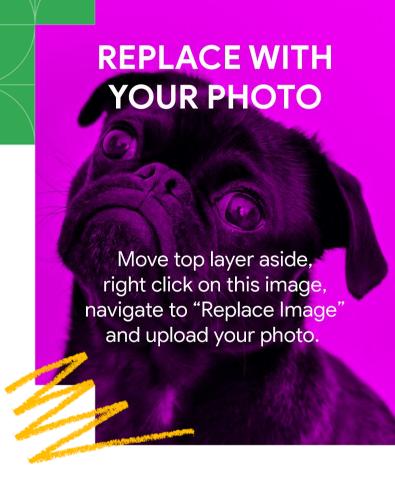
```
s.star,
c: Colors.green[500]
Text('23'),
```

Not legally required until 1990 with the signing of Americans with Disabilities Act.

devfest // You th need // com.google. listRef.listAl .addOr prenxes.ror // All // You } it ach { iten the items }

Mind who you're writing for.





```
'Section Title'
    devfest
```

Google Developer Groups

a11y as a Movement, Not Just an Abbreviation



```
devfest
```

Google Developer Groups

SCULPT Framework

- 1. Structure (use headings and styles)
- 2. Colour and contrast
- 3. Use of images
- 4. Links
- 5. Plain English
- 6. Tables

Structure

- Structure is the way content within documents is organized.
- Screen readers or keyboard navigation

Structure

- While sighted users can scan a page for large or bold text to identify headings, nonsighted users who rely on screen readers miss these visual cues. Adding section heading styles to your documents provides important semantic structure that screen readers can access. Don't use text size or emphasis (bold, underline, italic) as the sole means of identifying a heading.
- Assign headings based on their hierarchy in the document. The main title or description of the document should be assigned Heading 1. There should only be one Heading 1 element in your document. Sub-headings of equal importance should follow as Heading 2. These can be thought of as the main chapters of the document. Headings at level 3 would break off from a Heading 2 element. Any further sub-headings should continue this pattern (Heading 4, etc.). Never skip a heading level (e.g., don't go directly from a Heading 1 to a Heading 3).

Colour and contrast

- Colours on a screen can seem less vibrant in bright light, or sunshine.
- Contrast and resolution can vary greatly between screen and projectors.
- Ensure that colour is not your only means of conveying information.
- A very good contrast ratio (foreground text=black, background=white, ratio=21:1)
- A satisfactory contrast ratio (foreground text=#6C6C83, background=white, ratio=5.1:1)
- A failing contrast ratio (foreground text=#A6A6A6, background=white, ratio=2.4:1)

Colour and contrast

- Colours on a screen can seem less vibrant in bright light, or sunshine.
- Red-green
- Contrast and resolution can vary greatly between screen and projectors.
- Ensure that colour is not your only means of conveying information.
- Incorporate alternate means of communication—use labels, texture, shapes, and patterns—to prevent confusion among people with color blindness.

Colors alone

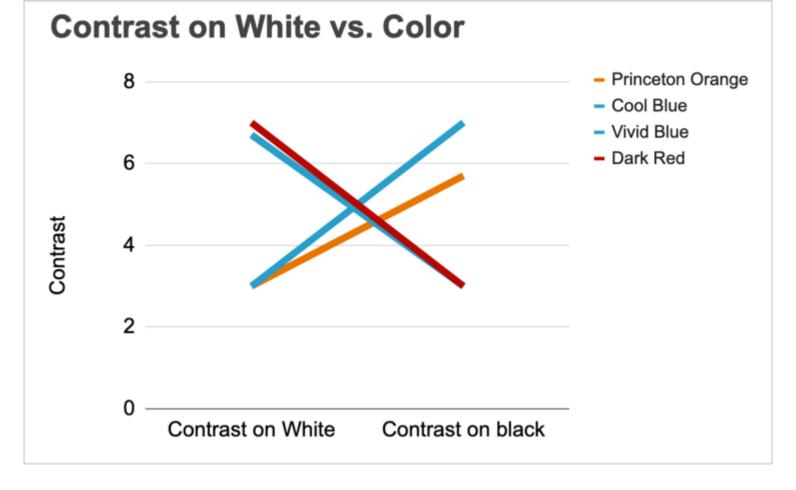
Red = required, green = not required, Yellow = Optional

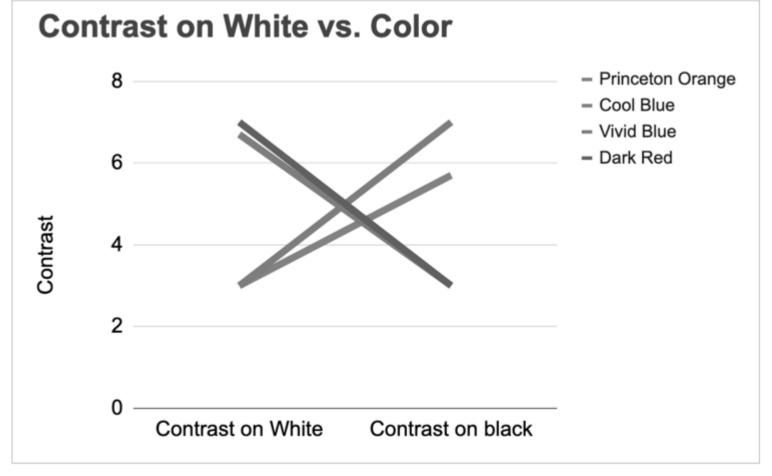
Course #	Name
Algo 101	Introduction to Algorithms
Networking 101	Topology and Networking
Gardening 101	Gardening for beginners

Colors alone

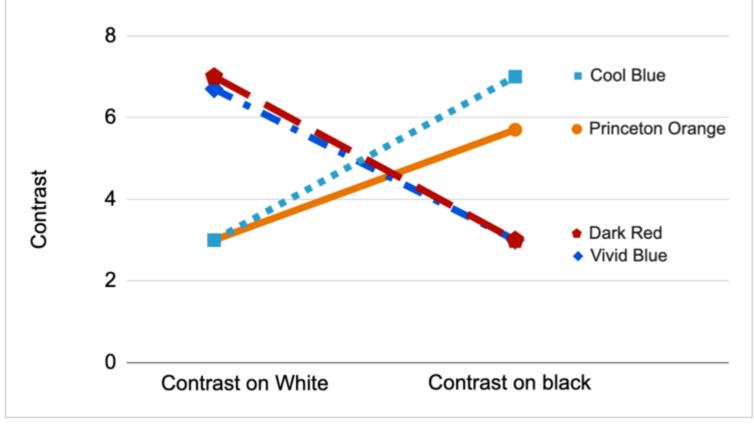
Course #	Name
Algo 101	Introduction to Algorithms
Networking 101	Topology and Networking
Gardening 101	Gardening for beginners

Course #	Name	Required
Algo 101	Introduction to Algorithms	Yes
Networking 101	Topology and Networking	No
Gardening 101	Gardening for beginners	No

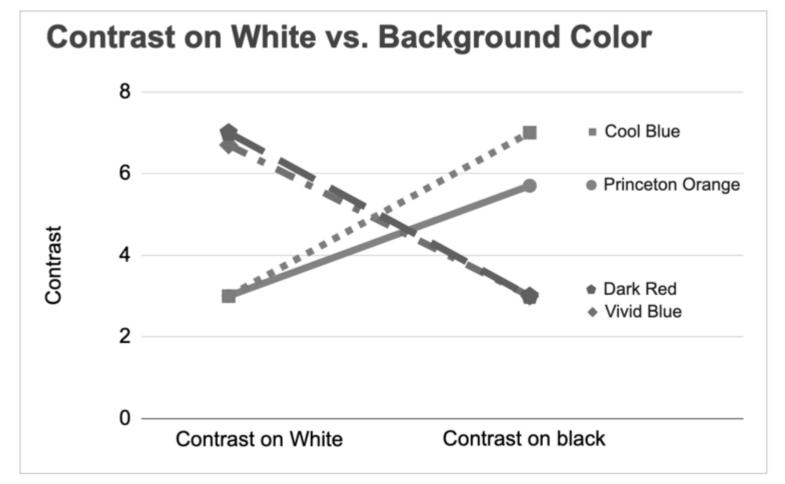














Colors and Constrast

 flipping your design or website into grayscale. Reviewing the design in grayscale will allow you to identify any elements that become more challenging to understand when color is stripped away.

Use of images

- use images that support the text
- never use an image instead of text
- use correct image sizes (on the web it is best to have images around 150kb)
- use alt text on images

 When text that is intended to be read is presented as an image, screen readers and other assistive technologies cannot read text that's contained inside an image. They will instead read the alt text provide

Links (hyperlinks)

- Do not use repeated link titles such as 'click here' or'find out more'
- A full website address written like this:
- "https://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/digital-worcestershire/sculptaccessibility"
- Would be read out by a screen reader like this:
- h t t p s colon forward slash forward slash w w w dot worcestershire dot gov dot uk forward slash digital hyphen worcestershire forward slash sculpt hyphen accessibility

Links (hyperlinks)

- Stop me if you have heard this before in your eLearning courses:
- "See below for...".
- "Look back at...".
- "Click here for more information...".
- "Refer to the blue box for...".

Plain English

- Try to aim for an average reading age of 12.
- Plain English helps as many users as possible to understand your content.
- Plain English means avoiding using hard to understand language, such as jargon, unexplained acronyms and long words.

Table Structure

- Tables really should be used for data and **not** used to facilitate page or document layouts.
- When using tables to present data or information make sure you use a simple table structure with column headers, making sure that the tables don't contain split cells, merged cells, or nested tables (tables within tables).
- Poorly formatted table make it very difficult for screen readers to navigate.
- Just imagine if you could only use the arrow keys on your keyboard to tab
 through the table, could you logically tab up, down and left to right to get to
 every single cell logically and easily? If not, it's not accessible.

The basic six things to consider when creating accessible information



Colour & contrast



Use of images



Links (hyperlinks)



Plain **English**



Table structure



Use heading styles in your document such as H1, H2, H3

The colours you use and the contrast between text and background

Use alternative (alt) text on your images

Describe your link, never use click here

Use clear uncomplicated language with no jargon

Use simple tables without merged or split cells

One Column Title

- 1. Bullet one
- 2. Bullet two
- 3. Bullet three
- 4. Bullet four
- 5. Bullet five

Two Column Title

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Suspendisse vehicula nulla a leo placerat, in convallis justo molestie. Ut id maximus mauris, vitae pharetra justo.

- 1. Bullet one
- 2. Bullet two
- 3. Bullet three
- 4. Bullet four
- 5. Bullet five



WWW.PEYTRAL.COM

PEYTRAL PUBLICATIONS, INC. 952-949-8707

CLEARING A PATH FOR PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS CLEARS THE PATH FOR EVERYONE!

Use more than

50%

of this large number slide



If we include temporary and situational disabilities then the number is ~20 million.

We go from benefitting less than

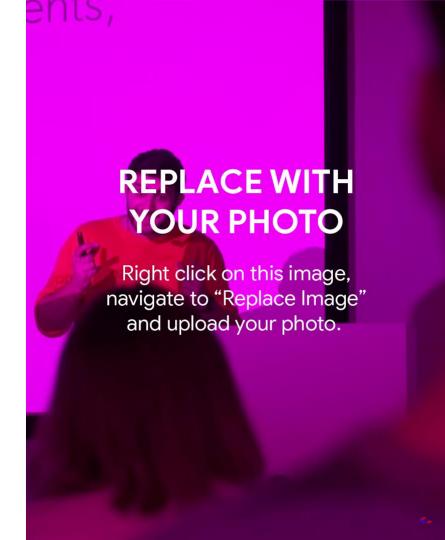
users.

0.01% of users to around 7% of





Simple quote or statement goes here. Ideally limit to four or five lines max.



Use more than

50%

Of this number slide

