Section 5 Action Summary

Section summary and checklist of the 12 action items

TWO-LINE SUMMARY OF THIS SECTION Overall, interactive elements should have adequate signifiers to be perceived as interactive (clickable, tappable, etc.), and a physical presentation that enables us to complete the interaction. This section covered how to use wording to make buttons and links more accessible and usable.

The language/wording we use for button labels and hyperlinks signifies to our users what (a) action they can complete or (b) location they can go to. All of our best practices for writing better button labels and link text are for the ultimate mission of giving our users the best, most accurate, most befitting signifiers. Better signifiers mean better usability and accessibility.

BEST PRACTICE

Use the term "signifiers" (or alternatively "perceived affordances") instead of the term "affordances", when talking about the cues (visual, auditory, etc.) that hint at an interface element's intended use.

"Signifiers"

Signals that communicate an element's intended use. They are clues that indicate an element is interactive in a certain way.

"Perceived Affordances"

The actions a user perceives as being possible based on how an element is presented.

BEST PRACTICE

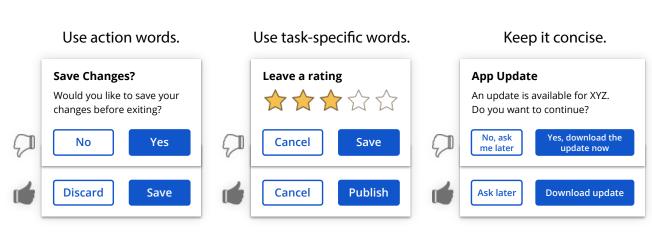
Check for strong signifiers that are: (1) befitting the link/button's destination or the action it triggers, and (2) straightforward and obvious enough to be interpreted appropriately by your target audience.

Use action words (for buttons and other action triggers, so that could also be links).

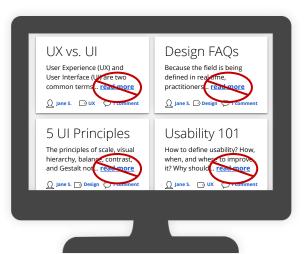
BEST Use task-specific words (for buttons and other action triggers).

BEST FRACTICE Keep the label wording concise (for buttons and other action triggers).

Button wording signifies a *call* to *action*



BEST PRACTICE Avoid ambiguous link wording that's not unique (such as: read more, learn more, continue reading, details, click here). For three reasons: Usability, Accessibility, and SEO.



BEST PRACTICE

Avoid "Click Here" links specifically because, (1) it implies the person has a device to click with, (2) it implies the person doesn't know how to complete an action without being told, and (3) it conceals the actual action.

BEST PRACTICE

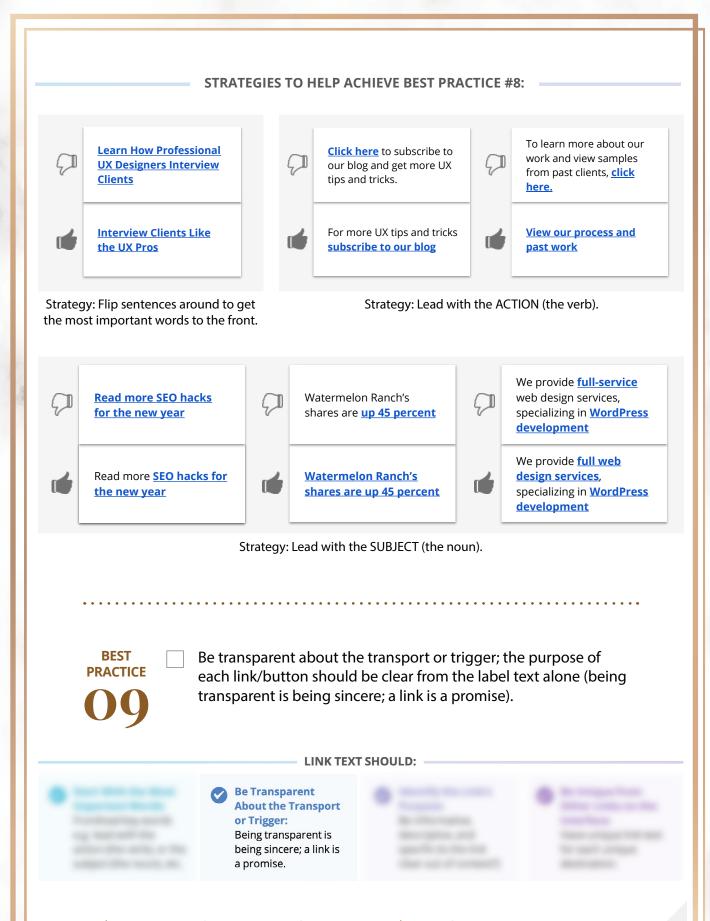
Frontload the most important words (for buttons and other action triggers).

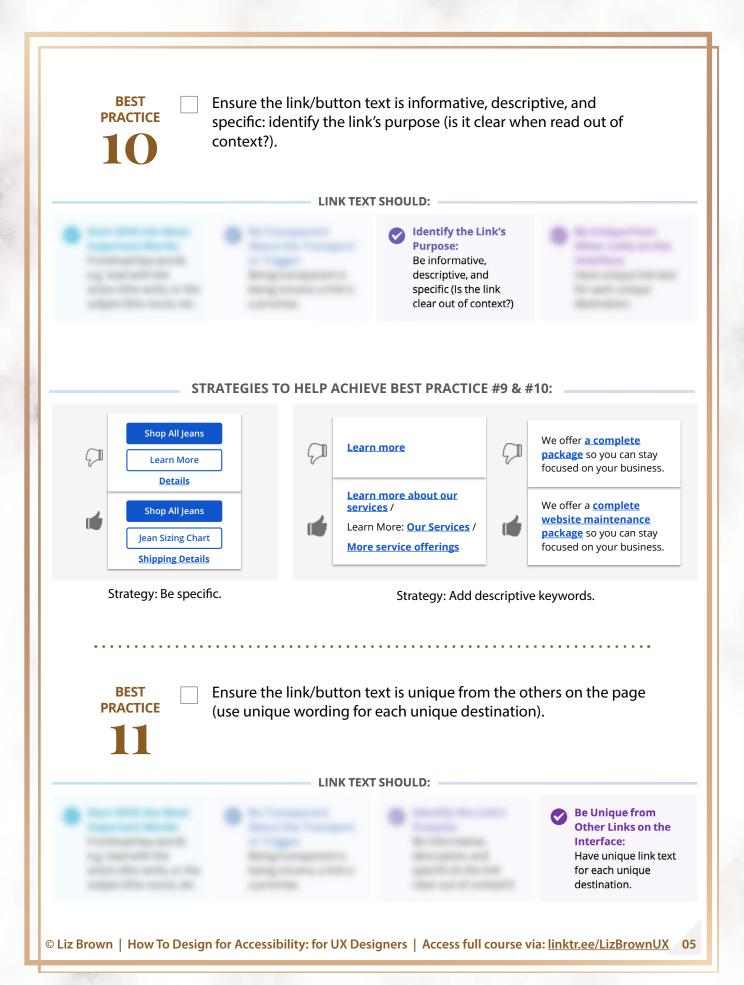
LINK TEXT SHOULD:



Start With the Most Important Words:

Frontload key words e.g. lead with the action (the verb), or the subject (the noun), etc.









Groundbreaking **Discovery That Solves** Darwin's Paradox! **Read story** »



Groundbreaking Discovery That Solves Darwin's Paradox!



Photos of my trip are here, here, and here.

Photos of my trip: on the

sailboat, at Sapphire

beach, and going

snorkeling.





Click for a demo. Go to the **Amaya Website** to download the Amaya software.



View demo



Example from: w3.org/QA/Tips/noClickHere

Strategy: Link to the destination's page title. Strategy: Don't conceal, reveal.

Strategy: Eliminate references to the mechanics.

OVERALL STRATEGIES TO HELP ACHIEVE BEST PRACTICE #8-11:



Infographic Report



Free Accessibility Checklist



Check out the blue whale fact sheet at: http://www.URL.com/



Infographic Report 📝



Free Accessibility Checklist - PDF / **Free Accessibility**

Checklist (PDF)



Blue whale fact sheet

Strategy:

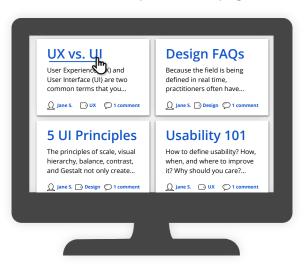
Indicate external links (links that open in a new tab, or open a file).

Strategy:

Don't use "naked" URLs.

BEST PRACTICE

Instead of using a "read more"-type link/button, hyperlink the title of the post (or alternatively, change the "read more"-type link/ button to be descriptive of the page it links to).



INTERACTION COST

We go to the effort to try and fulfill all of these best practices because it's a simple matter of **interaction cost**. People (disabled or otherwise) treat clicks like currency and they don't spend their clicks frivolously. If the wording doesn't call them to click on something, we won't get their click/tap.

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