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Introduction to Accessibility

Accessibility: Making the Web Usable for Everyone

DEFINITION

Accessibility ensures that all users, including those with disabilities, can use web content. It involves designing websites that are easy to navigate and understand for everyone.

KEY CONCEPTS

WCAG Guidelines

The Web Content Accessibility Guidelines provide standards for making web content accessible.

Keyboard Navigation

Ensuring that all interactive elements can be accessed using a keyboard is crucial for users with mobility impairments.

Alt Text

Providing descriptive text for images allows screen readers to convey information to visually impaired users.

Semantic HTML

Using HTML elements according to their intended purpose helps assistive technologies interpret content correctly.

Color Contrast

Sufficient contrast between text and background colors improves readability for users with visual impairments.

EXAMPLES

- Adding alt text to images for screen readers.
- Ensuring all forms can be submitted using only the keyboard.
- Using high-contrast color schemes for better visibility.

MEMORY TIPS

- ★ Remember 'A11Y' as shorthand for accessibility.
- ★ Think 'C.A.K.E.' for Contrast, Alt text, Keyboard navigation, and Easy navigation.
- ★ Use the phrase 'Everyone's Web' to recall the goal of accessibility.

COMMON MISTAKES

- ✗ Neglecting to test websites with screen readers.
- ✗ Using color alone to convey information.
- ✗ Overlooking keyboard accessibility for interactive elements.

QUICK RECAP

Accessibility is about making web content usable for everyone, especially those with disabilities. Key practices include following WCAG guidelines, using semantic HTML, and ensuring keyboard navigation. Always test your designs for accessibility to create an inclusive web experience.