ONE PAGE SUMMARY

IT & Software › Frontend Development › Accessibility

Introduction to Accessibility

Accessibility: Making the web usable for everyone.

DEFINITION

> Accessibility in web development ensures that all users, including those with disabilities, can navigate and use websites effectively.

KEY CONCEPTS

WCAG Guidelines

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

Semantic HTML

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

Keyboard Navigation

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

Color Contrast

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

Alt Text

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

EXAMPLES

→ Using ARIA roles to enhance web component accessibility.

→ Testing a website with screen reader software.

→ Implementing keyboard shortcuts for navigation.

MEMORY TIPS

★ Think 'A11y' for Accessibility: A is the first letter, y is the last, and 11 is the number of letters in between.

★ Remember 'C.A.S.E.' for key concepts: Contrast, Alt text, Semantic HTML, and Easy navigation.

★ Visualize a 'web for all' to reinforce the importance of inclusivity.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Neglecting to test websites with real users who have disabilities.

✗ Overlooking mobile accessibility when designing responsive sites.

✗ Using color alone to convey information without text labels.

QUICK RECAP

Accessibility is essential for inclusive web design, ensuring everyone can access information. Focus on WCAG guidelines, semantic HTML, and user testing to create usable websites for all.