PŘÍSTUPNOST V PROSTŘEDÍ ÚŘADU – PRAKTICKÉ UKÁZKY TESTOVÁNÍ

RADEK PAVLÍČEK, STŘEDISKO TEIRESIÁS MASARYKOVY UNIVERZITY
PŘÍSTUPNÝ WEB, APLIKACE ČI DOKUMENT SE SNÁZE POUŽÍVÁ I BĚŽNÝM NÁVŠTĚVNIKŮM
CESTA K PŘÍSTUPNÉMU WEBU ÚŘADU
ZNALOSTI
NÁSTROJE
NADŠENÍ PRO VĚC
PERSONÁLNÍ
I FINANČNÍ
ZDROJE
ZNALOSTI
MATERIÁLY NA WEBU
Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI)

Highlights

For Review: ATAG Last Call Working Draft updated

The Authoring Tool Accessibility Guidelines ATAG 2.0 Working Draft is updated based on public comments and clarifications identified while developing tests for ATAG. The updates, which include 3 substantive changes, are available for review through 1 October 2013. The ATAG Working Group has prepared a test suite and preliminary data on ATAG 2.0 implementations, and is looking for people interested in coordinating with the Group to help test specific authoring tools for conformance to ATAG 2.0. (2013-Sept-10)

WCAG2ICT Note: Guidance on Applying WCAG 2.0 to Non-Web ICT

WAI is pleased to announce publication of the completed Guidance on Applying WCAG 2.0 to Non-Web Information and Communications Technologies (WCAG2ICT) as an informative W3C Working Group Note. WCAG2ICT provides guidance on the interpretation and application of WCAG 2.0 to non-web documents and software. It is the result of a collaborative effort to support harmonized accessibility solutions across a range of technologies. Learn more from the WCAG2ICT Overview. (2013-Sept-05)

Announcements

- Web Accessibility Specialist position open, based in Europe
- WAi-Act Project
- Get WAI Announcements

Events, Meetings, Presentations

- EOWG face-to-face meeting in conjunction with W3C TPAC 11-15 November in Shenzhen, China
- [WAI Presentations]
- [Past WAI Events]
Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0

W3C Recommendation

This version:
http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-WCAG20-20081211/

Latest version:
http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/

Previous version:
http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/PR-WCAG20-20081103/

Editors:
Ben Caldwell, Trace R&D Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Michael Cooper, W3C
Loretta Guarino Reid, Google, Inc.
Gregg Vanderheiden, Trace R&D Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Previous Editors:
Wendy Chisholm (until July 2006 while at W3C)
John Slatin (until June 2006 while at Accessibility Institute, University of Texas at Austin)
Jason White (until June 2005 while at University of Melbourne)
Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1

W3C Candidate Recommendation 30 January 2018

This version:
https://www.w3.org/TR/2018/CR-WCAG21-20180130/

Latest published version:
https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/

Latest editor's draft:
https://w3c.github.io/wcag21/guidelines/

Implementation report:
https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/implementation-report/

Previous version:
https://www.w3.org/TR/2017/WD-WCAG21-20171207/

Latest Recommendation:
https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/

Editors:
Andrew Kirkpatrick, Adobe, akirkpat@adobe.com
Joshue O Connor, Invited Expert, InterAccess, josh@interaccess.ie
Michael Cooper, W3C, cooper@w3.org

WCAG 2.0 Editors:
Accessible Rich Internet Applications (WAI-ARIA) 1.1

W3C Recommendation 14 December 2017

This version:
https://www.w3.org/TR/2017/REC-wai-aria-1.1-20171214/

Latest published version:
https://www.w3.org/TR/wai-aria-1.1/

Latest editor’s draft:
https://w3c.github.io/aria/

Implementation report:
https://w3c.github.io/test-results/wai-aria/

Previous version:
https://www.w3.org/TR/2017/PR-wai-aria-1.1-20171102/

Previous Recommendation:
https://www.w3.org/TR/wai-aria-1.0/

Editors:
Joanmarie Diggs, Igalia, S.L., jdiggs@igalia.com
Shane McCarron, Spec-Ops, shane@spec-ops.io
Michael Cooper, W3C, cooper@w3.org
Richard Schwerdtfeger, IBM Corporation, schwer@us.ibm.com (until October 2017)
James Craig, Apple Inc., jCraig@apple.com (until May 2016)

Please check the errata for any errors or issues reported since publication.
Articles

The User's Perspective

- Introduction to Web Accessibility
- Constructing a POUR (Perceivable, Operable, Understandable, Robust) Website
- Disability Types
  - Visual
  - Auditory
  - Motor
  - Cognitive
  - Seizure
- Design Considerations
- Considering the User Perspective: A Summary of Design Issues

HTML Accessibility

- Content and Structure
  - Semantic Structure
  - Designing for Screen Reader Compatibility
  - Links & Hypertext
  - Site Searches, Indexes, and Site Maps
  - "Skip Navigation" Links
Accessibility Standards and Guidelines

The BBC HTML Accessibility Standards and BBC Mobile Accessibility Standards and Guidelines outline the requirements and recommendations necessary for ensuring the BBC's digital products are accessible to the widest possible audience.

They cover the technical aspects of accessibility and some user experience guidelines where these cross-over with technical implementation. Specific user experience guidelines are included in the BBC Global Experience Language.

BBC Accessibility Standards and Guidelines not only cover technology agnostic best practices recommended for the development of BBC's web content but they also include guidance and techniques developed specifically for hybrid and native applications on mobile platforms. Each web or mobile platform standard or guideline is listed with example code for implementing in HTML, Android, and iOS which is accompanied by recommended steps for testing.

These standards and guidelines were developed specifically for UK audiences and for use with technology commonly available in the UK. They are intended for use by BBC employees and suppliers when developing BBC digital products however they can be referenced by anyone involved in the design and development or digital products or services.

Using the standards and guidelines

You can use use and re-use the the BBC Accessibility Standards and Guidelines under an Open Government Licence for Public Sector Information.
Accessibility

One of Android’s missions is to organize the world’s information and make it universally accessible and useful. Accessibility is the measure of how successfully a product can be used by people with varying abilities. Our mission applies to all users—including people with disabilities such as visual impairment, color deficiency, hearing loss, and limited dexterity.

Universal design is the practice of making products that are inherently accessible to all users, regardless of ability. The Android design patterns were created in accordance with universal design principles, and following them will help your app meet basic usability standards. Adhering to universal design and enabling Android’s accessibility tools will make your app as accessible as possible.

Robust support for accessibility will increase your app’s user base. It may also be required for adoption by some organizations.

Learn more about Google and accessibility.

Android’s Accessibility Tools

Android includes several features that support access for users with visual impairments; they don’t require drastic visual changes to your app.

- **TalkBack** is a pre-installed screen reader service provided by Google. It uses spoken feedback to describe the results of actions such as launching an app, and events such as notifications.

- **Explore by Touch** is a system feature that works with TalkBack, allowing you to touch your device’s screen and hear what’s under your finger via spoken feedback. This feature is helpful to users with low vision.

- **Accessibility settings** let you modify your device’s display and sound options, such as increasing the text size, changing the speed at which text is spoken, and more.

Some users use hardware or software directional controllers (such as a D-pad, trackball, keyboard) to jump from selection to selection on a screen. They interact with the structure of your app in a linear fashion, similar to 4-way remote control
General

The guidelines below either directly or indirectly relate to making mobile websites, and applications accessible.

- **Mobile Accessibility: How WCAG 2.0 and Other W3C/WAI Guidelines Apply to Mobile** – this includes a breakdown of issues and requirements for mobile as well as links to techniques that are currently being written by the working group.
- **BBC Mobile Accessibility Guidelines** – a set of technology agnostic best practices for mobile web content, hybrid and native apps (Disclaimer: I was lead editor)
- **Mobile Web Best Practices 1.0** – best practices for mobile web design and development
- **Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0** – the definitive set of guidelines for building accessible content from the W3C’s Web Accessibility Initiative
- **Relationship between Mobile Web Best Practices and the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines** – published by the W3C Web Accessibility Initiative this document highlights the cross over between the two sets of guidelines based on the barriers of disabled users experience on the web and limitations of mobile
- **Barriers Common to Mobile Device Users and People with Disabilities** – useful background information as to who is affected and how
- **Widget Accessibility Best Practices** – written by Steve Lee these look at building standards compliant cross platform widgets that are accessible.
- **Mobile Website Guidelines** – published by the University of Austin.
- **Funka Mobile Accessibility Guidelines** – published by Funka Nu
- **Mobile Accessibility Checklist** – Mozilla Developer Network
Free Course
Web Accessibility by Google

Free Online Course
Digital Accessibility: Enabling Participation in the Information Society

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Accessibility
Learn how to identify issues and design solutions for information and communication technology (ICT) accessibility for customers and employees with disabilities.

Georgia Tech
ŠKOLENÍ
Včera jsme měli super školení od @cjneti a @radlicek na téma přístupného webu! Borce moc děkujem - byl to zažitek
KNIHY
KDY A JAK ZAČÍT
CO NEJDŘÍVE
Analýza

Vývoj

Provoz

Design

Přístupnost
NÁSTROJE
ROZŠÍŘENÍ PRO PROHLÍŽEČE
Web Developer

Adds a toolbar button with various web developer tools.

Podrobnosti  Odebrat
ISSSS

21. ročník konference ISSSS

Předávání ceny Český zavináč v Klicperově divadle

Právě probíhá

Velký sál
Malý sál
Přednáškový sál
Elščin sál
Jednací sál
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check All Checkboxes</td>
<td>Convert Text Inputs To Textareas</td>
<td>Make Form Fields Writable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncheck All Checkboxes</td>
<td>Display Form Details</td>
<td>Outline Form Fields Without Labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Form Fields</td>
<td>Display Passwords</td>
<td>Populate Form Fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Radio Buttons</td>
<td>Enable Auto Completion</td>
<td>Remove Form Validation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convert Form GETs To POSTs</td>
<td>Enable Form Fields</td>
<td>Remove Maximum Lengths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convert Form POSTs To GETs</td>
<td>Expand Select Elements</td>
<td>View Form Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convert Select Elements To Text Inputs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AUTOMATICKÉ TESTOVÁNÍ
WAVE Chrome Extension

The WAVE Chrome extension allows you to evaluate web content for accessibility issues directly within Chrome. Because the extension runs entirely within your web browser, no information is sent to the WAVE server. This ensures 100% private and secure accessibility reporting. The extension can check intranet, password-protected, dynamically generated, or sensitive web pages. Also, because the WAVE Chrome extension evaluates the rendered version of your page, locally displayed styles and dynamically-generated content from scripts or AJAX can be evaluated.

Install now

WAVE Chrome Extension at the Google Web Store

Updates to the WAVE extension will automatically be sent to your Chrome browser when they are made available.
**Velký sál**

14.40–15.25 **SmartCity II**
Chytré město v chytré ekonomice aneb Od popelníc k informacím
David Navrátil, Česká spořitelna, a.s., 30'

**Malý sál**

14.25–15.10 **Další rozvoj informatizace veřejné správy III**
Změny právních předpisů a agendové informační systémy
RNDr. Ivana Havlíková, VITA software, s.r.o., 30'
Už je to tady, občane! aneb úřady jsou nám opět trochu bliž
Pavel Číž, IČZ a.s., 15'

**Přednáškový sál**

14.20–15.15 **Právní aspekty eGovernmentu**
eSbírka a e.legislativa
Mgr. Aleš Gala, Ministerstvo vnitra ČR, 20'

**Eliščin sál**
Welcome to AChecker. This tool checks single HTML pages for conformance with accessibility standards to ensure the content can be accessed by everyone. See the Handbook link to the upper right for more about the Web Accessibility Checker.

Translate to English | German | Italian
1.4 Distinguishable: Make it easier for users to see and hear content including separating foreground from background.

Success Criteria 1.4.4 Resize text (AA)

Check 116: **b (bold) element used.**

**Repair:** Replace your `b` (bold) elements with `em` or `strong`.

- **Line 435, Column 19:**
  
  `<b>9.–18. dubna 2018</b>`

- **Line 436, Column 6:**
  
  `<b>Kongresové centrum Aldis, Hradec Králové</b>`
Audits to perform

- Performance
  How long does this app take to show content and become usable

- Progressive Web App
  Does this page meet the standard of a Progressive Web App

- Best practices
  Does this page follow best practices for modern web development

- Accessibility
  Is this page usable by people with disabilities or impairments

- SEO
  Is this page optimized for search engine results ranking

Run audit  Cancel
Accessibility
These checks highlight opportunities to improve the accessibility of your web app. Only a subset of accessibility issues can be automatically detected so manual testing is also encouraged.

ARIA Attributes Follow Best Practices
These are opportunities to improve the usage of ARIA in your application which may enhance the experience for users of assistive technology, like a screen reader.

- Elements with [role] that require specific children [role]s, are missing.
- 18 Passed Audits
- 16 Not Applicable Audits
- Additional items to manually check
ASISTIVNÍ TECHNOLOGIE
AUTOMATICKÉ VS. RUČNÍ TESTOVÁNÍ
### Testability of Best Practices by WCAG Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WCAG Level</th>
<th>Auto</th>
<th>Manual Ver. %</th>
<th>Manual Only %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level A</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level AA</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level AAA</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testability by Type (Avg.)</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What does this mean?**

In short, it means that relying solely on automatic testing is probably a bad idea.
Additional items to manually check

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an accessibility review.

- The page has a logical tab order
- Interactive controls are keyboard focusable
- The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page
- User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region
- Custom controls have associated labels
- Custom controls have ARIA roles
- Visual order on the page follows DOM order
- Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology
- Headings don't skip levels
- HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation
KAM DÁL?
Jak na jednoduchý audit přístupnosti – otestujte si bezbariérovost svého webu
KONTAKT

PAVLICEK@TEIRESIAS.MUNI.CZ

@RADLICEK

WWW.POSLEPU.CZ