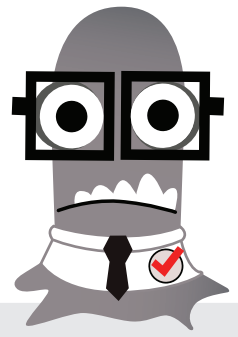




Accessibility Testing



By Matt Obee and Alon Fridman Waisbard

- 1 Learn about the diversity of disabilities and the effects of aging.
- 2 Use a tool like WAVE to scan a web page for accessibility problems.
- 3 Share your favourite accessibility testing tool.
- 4 Research the benefits of inclusive design.
- 5 Read the 12 guidelines of WCAG 2.0. Write a short post on one of them.
- 6 Learn about assistive technologies, and share one you liked (hardware).
- 7 Unplug your mouse, leave the touchpad alone, and navigate using the keyboard.
- 8 Read a book about accessibility.
- 9 Disable images in the browser. Can you understand the page?
- 10 Test with a screen reader and share one useful tip.
- 11 Turn your screen off and rely on a screen reader.
- 12 Read an article about accessibility and share it with someone.
- 13 Watch a video about accessibility and share it with someone.
- 14 Find a problem that might affect someone who is deaf.
- 15 Find a problem that might affect someone who is colourblind.
- 16 Find a problem that might affect someone who can't use their hands.
- 17 Find a problem that might affect someone with dyslexia.
- 18 Use a tool to test for colour contrast problems.
- 19 Find 5 accessibility experts to follow on Twitter.
- 20 Write a simple accessibility checklist.
- 21 Look for invisible keyboard focus when tabbing through a page.
- 22 Learn why semantic HTML is important.
- 23 Find missing semantic information (e.g. headers, landmarks, links and buttons).
- 24 Learn about accessibility law in your country.
- 25 Explore W3C's Before and After demonstration.
- 26 Find an accessibility issue on a website, and report it.
- 27 Learn how to use your mobile device screen reader.
- 28 Download and test a word document for accessibility issues.
- 29 Find 3 accessibility issues without using an evaluation tool.
- 30 Review the complexity of a website's content with the Hemingway app.

