

# Dreamweaver CS3

## Appendix B

Dreamweaver and Accessibility

# Why Accessibility?

- Tim Berners-Lee – founder of W3C, inventor of World Wide Web ← Power of Web = Universality
- 1997 – W3C launched Web Accessibility Initiative
  - Promoting high degree of usability for disabled people
- US government launched second initiative
  - Section 508 of the Federal Rehabilitation Act



# Dreamweaver and Accessibility

- Three options:
  - Screen Readers
  - Keyboard Navigation
  - Operating System Accessibility Features

# Screen Readers



- Starts at the top-left corner of the page
- Accessibility tags or attributes also read (ex.: button labels, image descriptions)
- Support 2 screen readers: JAWS and Window Eyes

# Accessibility Dialog Boxes

- Found in the **Preferences** dialog box
- Form objects, frames, images and media
- For tables – add Summary text
- See pages APP 18 – APP 19

# Accessibility for Images

- Alt and Long Description
- Screen reader reads both boxes
- Alt should be limited to 50 characters
- Long description – link to a file with more information

# Navigating with Keyboard

- For people with repetitive strain injuries (RSIs)
- Examples when working with Dreamweaver:
  - Ctrl + Alt + Shift + Tab – to move to previous panel
  - Spacebar – expand the selected panel (press again to collapse)
  - Arrow keys – scroll the panel
  - Ctrl + F3 – hide/display Property Inspector
  - Tab – move around the different boxes/areas



# OS Accessibility Features

- High contrast setting in Windows – changes desktop color themes for people with vision disability
- Through Windows Control Panel
  - Dialog boxes and panels use system color settings
  - Code view syntax color is turned off
  - Design view continues presenting colors selected