

Accessibility test automation

- accessibility-developer-tools (ADT)
- Selenium
- Scala
- Cucumber & Gherkin

What is Web Accessibility ?

- Web accessibility means that people with disabilities can use the Web.

[to w3.org for full description](http://w3.org)

Why Web Accessibility is important ?

- The Web is an increasingly important resource in many aspects of life;
- An accessible Web can help people with disabilities more actively participate in society.

[to w3.org for full description](http://w3.org)

Is Web Accessibility expensive ?

- Many accessibility features are easily implemented if they are planned from the beginning of Web site development or redesign;
- Fixing inaccessible Web sites can require significant effort.

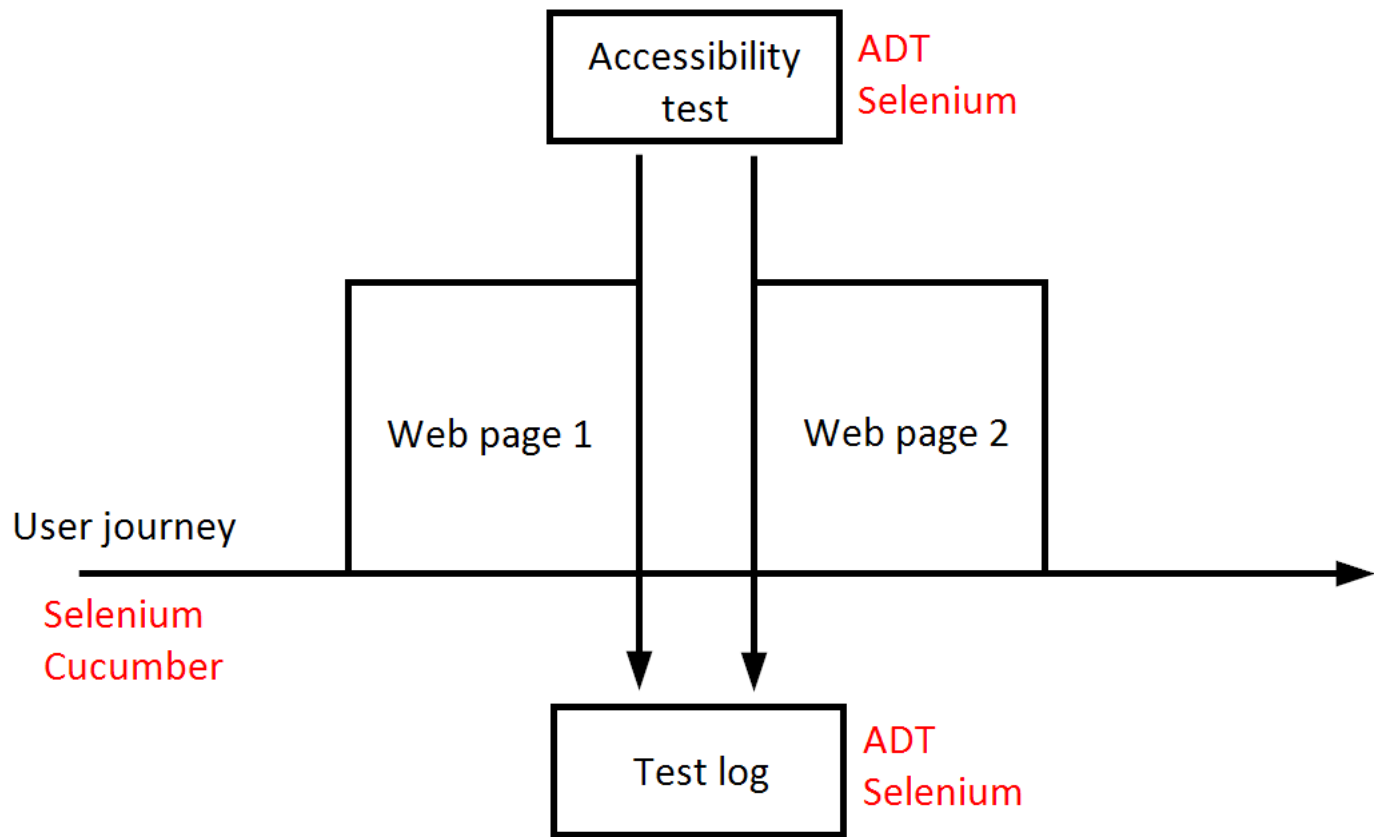
[to w3.org for full description](http://w3.org)

Testing the Accessibility of a Web Site

- There are [evaluation tools](#) that help with evaluation (one of which is ADT);
- However, no tool alone can determine if a site meets accessibility guidelines;
- Knowledgeable human evaluation is required to determine if a site is accessible.

[to w3.org for full description](#)

Accessibility test automation example



Tools used in this example

- ADT ([to GitHub](#));
- Selenium ([to seleniumhq.org](#));
- Scala ([to scala-lang.org](#));
- Cucumber ([to cucumber.io](#)).

What we need from accessibility-developer-tools

As written in the readme, ADT is: “...a library of accessibility-related testing and utility code.”

The library and utility code from the project is compiled into a single executable JavaScript file:

axs_testing.js

[\(to axs_testing.js raw content\)](#)

What we need from Selenium

We use a library of audit rules compiled into a single JavaScript. From Selenium we need a mechanism for executing JavaScript.

Therefore we can use:

JavascriptExecutor Interface

([to selenium.googlecode.com](https://selenium.googlecode.com))

What we need from Scala

To use Selenium we must [use a programming language that is supported by Selenium](#);

Scala is not listed, but Scala is compatible with Java. Scala classes are Java classes, and vice versa ([to more information](#)).

What we need from Cucumber

It is optional to use Cucumber as you can achieve similar results by writing Scala code for Selenium;

Cucumber is used in this example to organise the test suite and make the user journey readable by a larger audience.

Checklist for Implementation

- User journey
- Code for journey
- Code for test execution
- Code for logs

User journey

A user journey/story/feature would look like:

@suite

Feature: Accessible user journey

As a tester

I want to test a web page for accessibility

So that I can be sure that it does not contain critical accessibility issues

Scenario: Test accessibility for Google.com

Given user navigates to '<http://google.com>' web page

Then accessibility test is executed on the open page

Code for journey

Our journey consists of a step that opens the given URL in a browser:

```
Given( """"^user navigates to '(.*)' web page$"""" ) {  
  (userUrl: String) =>  
    withCurrentDriver { implicit webDriver =>  
      webDriver.get(userUrl)  
    }  
}
```

Code for test execution

Tests are executed with the help of JavascriptExecutor:

```
Then( """"^accessibility test is executed on the open page$"""" ) {  
  () => withCurrentDriver { implicit webDriver =>  
    val cache = collection.mutable.Map[String, String]()  
    val jse = webDriver.asInstanceOf[JavascriptExecutor]  
    def getUrlSource(arg: String): String = cache get arg match {  
      case Some(result) => result  
      case None =>  
        val result: String = scala.io.Source.fromURL(arg).mkString  
        cache(arg) = result  
        result  
    }  
    jse.executeScript(getUrlSource("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/GoogleChrome/" +  
      "accessibility-developer-tools/stable/dist/js/axs_testing.js"))  
    val report = jse.executeScript("var results = axs.Audit.run();return axs.Audit.createReport(results);")  
    println(report)  
  }  
}
```

Code for logs

The report is generated with the help of a JavaScript code which is held within `axs_testing.js` (snippet visible in the previous slide as well):

```
val report = jse.executeScript("var results = axs.Audit.run();return  
axs.Audit.createReport(results);")  
println(report)
```


Demo

Demo

Thank you

Extra bits:

[Accessibility-driver repo on GitHub](#)

(driver that piggybacks on existing journeys)

[Accessibility-developer-tools wiki on GitHub](#)

(detailed info about each error type from logs)

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