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*RESEARCH ARTICLE*

# DEVELOPMENT OF A SCRIPT FOR VISUAL ACCESSIBILITY ON THE WEB WITH A FOCUS ON PEOPLE WITH LOW VISION

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## *Manuscript Info*

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## *Abstract*

The Internet is an extremely powerful technology to disseminate information and promote and facilitate interactions among members of society. To maximise its impact and scope, it should have availability of access to the general public, including ad aptitudes for people with disabilities or inability to use them. This article presents an application model that aims to increase the levels of accessibility on the web for users with a focus on the visual part of contrast on the web page, providing theopportunity to control the visualization of any web page that the user is using.



## Introduction:-

The introduction of new technologiesand techniques for processing and using information makes our society more complete and capable of development [Martins, Gonçalves, Oliveira, Pereira, & Cota, 2014; J. Pereira, Martins, Gonçalves and Santos, 2014]. Over the past decades, information and communication technologies have contributed significantly to profound changes in economic and social activity, including improving the quality of life of citizens and increasing the competitiveness and productivity of companies [Gonsalves, Martins, Pereira, Oliveira & Ferreira, 2012 ; Martins, Gonçalves & Cota, 2011].

The fundamental concessions of information and communication technologies (ITTs) and the conceptualization and practical use of these technologies have proven to offer users a range of possibilities that would otherwise be difficult to achieve. According toSánchez-Gordón and Moreno [2014], this concept is even more important when we consider citizens with some functional limitations to use these technologies.

With the rapid advanceof technology, the population had the need to use the internet more and more to search for information. Often, the information is not available to visually impaired users, because the sites are not prepared for them. Due to the lack of depth in the accessibility requirement in most sites, a javascript was performed focused on this gap for users with low vision ownership.

Considering the importance of criticalityof a web accessible at the global level, the eMAG project was initiated, whose objective was to characterize the various perspectives on Web accessibility in Brazil and the definition of a model to facilitate the continuous improvement of the level of web accessibility of websites in Brazil.

The presente article focuses on the presentation of a script for web with the objective of improving accessibility with the focus focused on the visually impaired in the area of people with eye difficulty, presenting an option to control how to view the web page being used.

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**Theoretical Reference**
Thischapter aims to present the theoretical framework of the research and base the contributions to the study processes. Thus, the main references in the definition of the concept, dimensions and elements, as well as theirapplications, were sought in the field of knowledge.

**Accessibility Model**
In addition to following web standards, there are other specific guidelines to ensure accessibility, present in documents such as the WCAG (Web Content Accessibility Guidelines ), at the international level, and eMAG (Accessibility Model in Electronic Government), a Brazilian document.

**HTML**
HTML or HyperText Markup Language allows you to create the (base) body of an Internet site. Although not quite a programming language, it uses code tags called "Tags" thatallow data to be formatted and organized to structure and shape the page.

The firstlayer is built in HTML because it is the most basic. He is responsible for adding and presenting the textual information of the content and making sense of the page as a whole, so that the other layers can accomplish their tasks.

**CSS (Cascating Style Sheets)**
CSS's job is to separate a site's content from its visual presentation, changing elements such as text color, font, and block spacing, as well as the overall aesthetics of the site.

**JavaScript (Script)**
JavaScript is a layer ofgenuine programming l inguagem. Your task is to give objects dynamism, life and movement. This language enables interaction and action between visitors and pages. It allows websites to receive data through email signatures, forms, etc.

**Docker**
Docker is a set of platform services products that use operating system-level virtualization to deliver software in packages called containers that provide a complete view of the network or its internal storage, iincluding all the dependencies required to run your application.

## Materials And Methods:-

Andthis work aimed to develop a script with the aim of following accessibility standards in the visually impaired on the web.

The classification of the research according to its objectives is divided into three major groups: exploratory, descriptive and explanatory (KIPNIS, 2005). The option that most closely approached the type of study was descriptive.

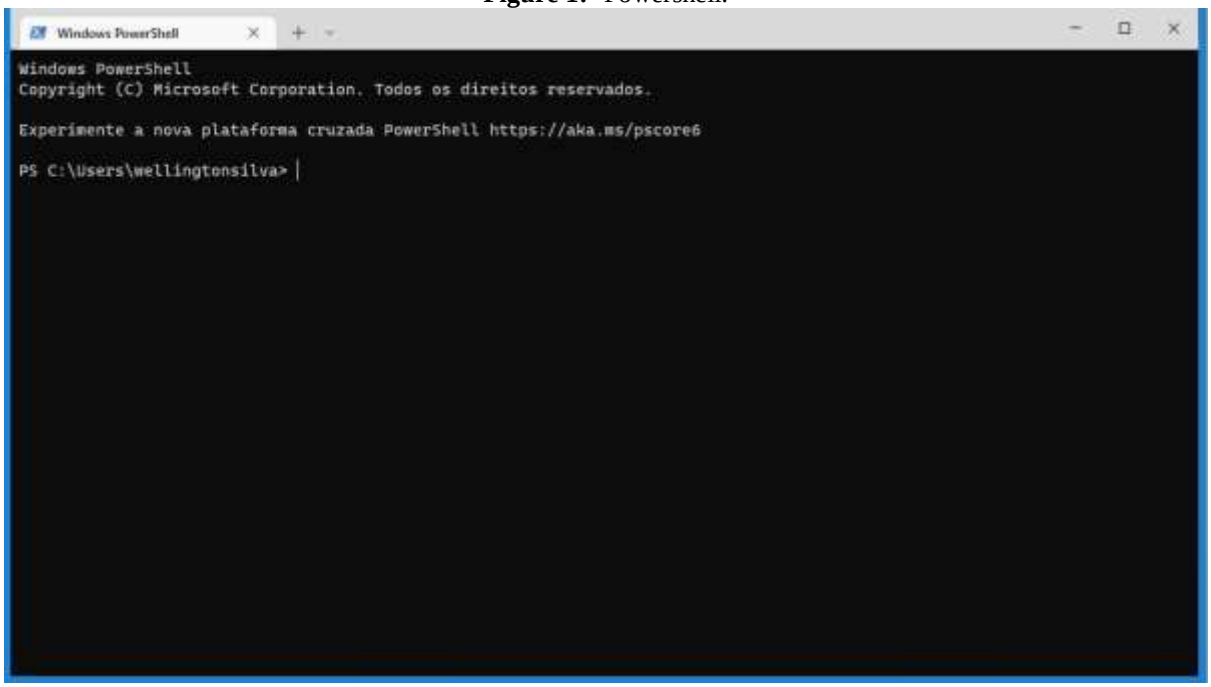
Descriptive research aims to descrever the characteristics of a phenomenon, and uses standardized data collection techniques, through tests on websites. This study presented has a qualitative approach and focused on the web case study in general.

## Materials:-

WSL served to use the linux environment in Windows 10 because it aims to provide compatibility to run programs natively on linux. We used docker to virtualize Ubuntu as an operating system so that we could havean am biente in which we have the availability to work within the linux environment, Wordpress to be able to have faster and more practical code when making a website and its database. And MySQL as a database in packages called containers, storing the data of our site, thus forming the SQL database. We employed the use of windows terminal so that we could get a better view of the terminals we would use, as it can run any command-line application on a separate tab, thus giving a cleaner code.

## Methods:-

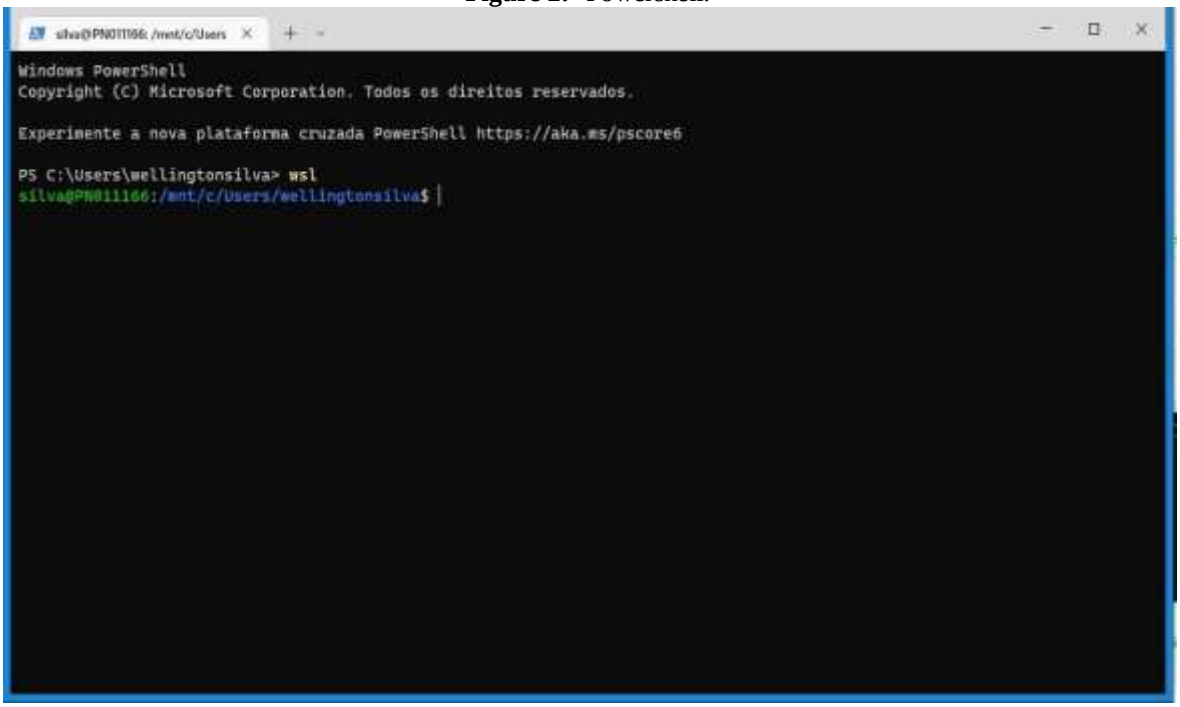
**Figure 1:-** Powershell.




**Source:** Own Authorship, (2022).

In Figure 1, we are using the terminal to open the powershell, with wsl 2 installed and we will open Ubuntu by powershell.

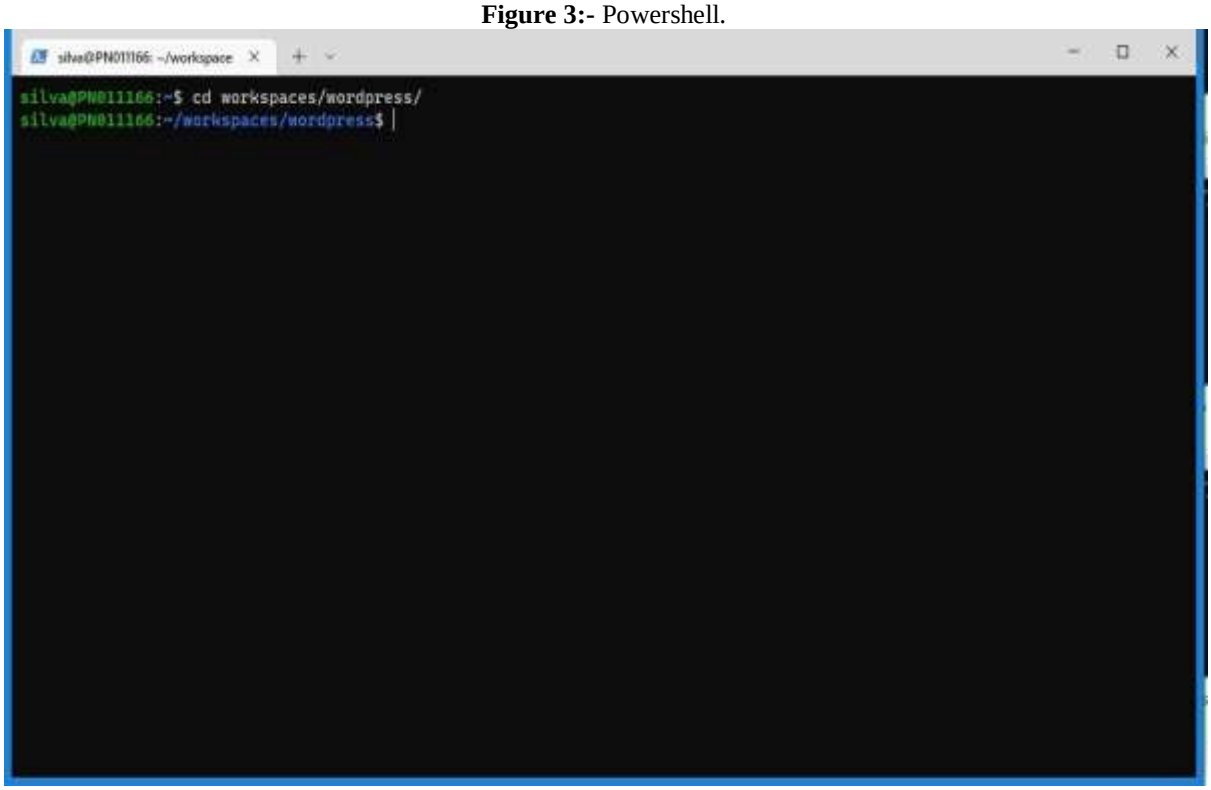
**Figure 2:-** Powershell.




**Source:** Own Authorship, (2022).

In Figure 2, we were able to get into Ubuntu thanks to wsl by powershell using the wsl command.

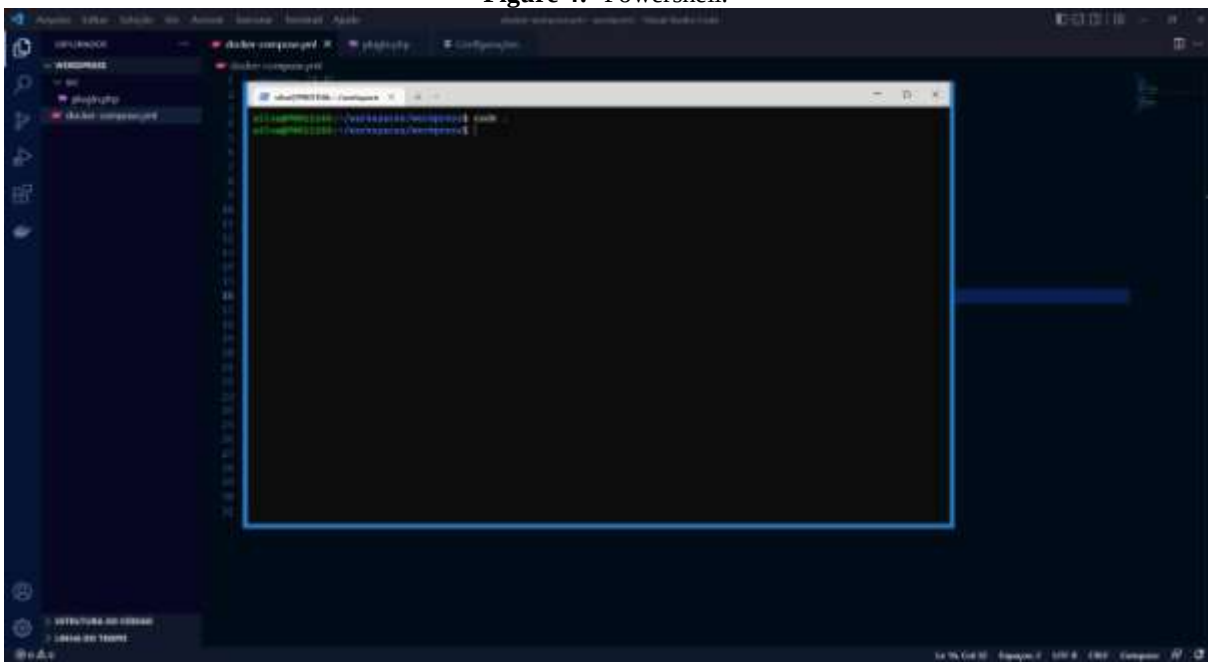
**Figure 3:-** Powershell.




**Source:** Own Authorship, (2022).

In Figure 3, we use the "cd" to switch from linux directory (folders) to the workplace we will use.

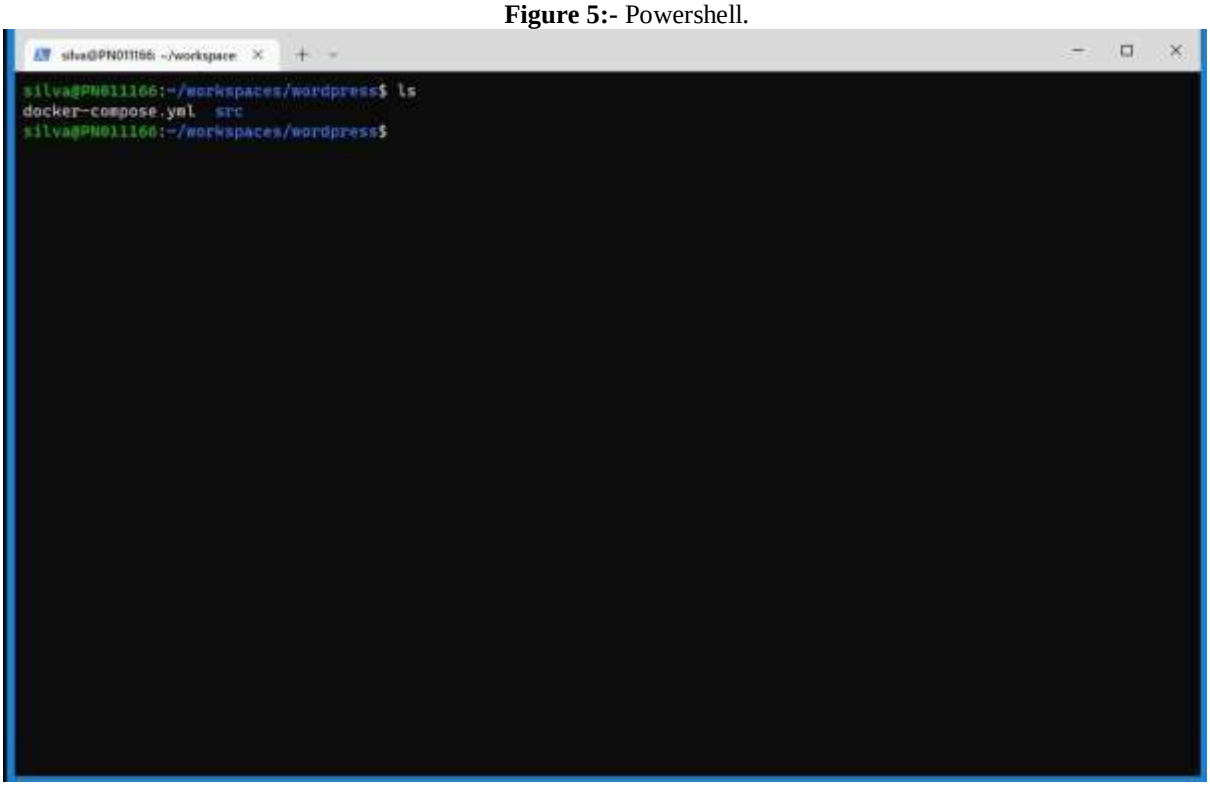
**Figure 4:-** Powershell.



**Source:** Own Authorship, (2022).

In Figure 4, when we give the command "code ." it opens an instance of vscode in the directory of thetraffic location, which is which we are currently.

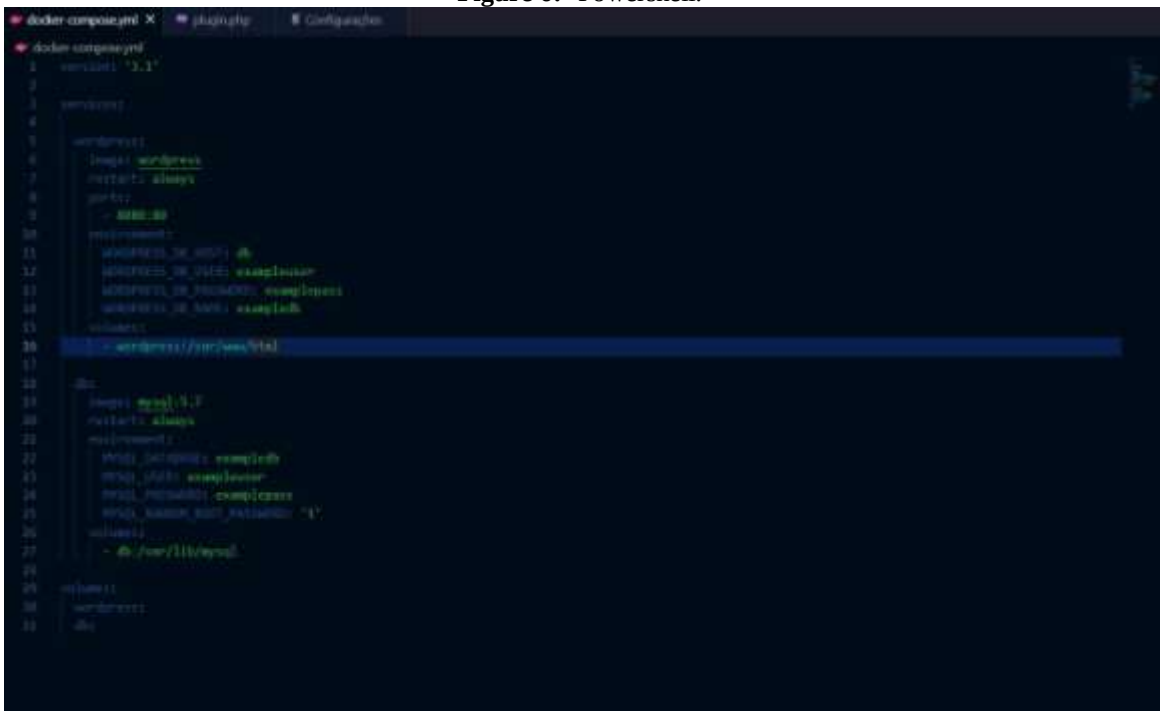
**Figure 5:-** Powershell.




**Source:** Own Authorship, (2022).

In Figure 5, when we give the command "code ." it opens an instance of vscode in the workplace directory, which is which we are currently.

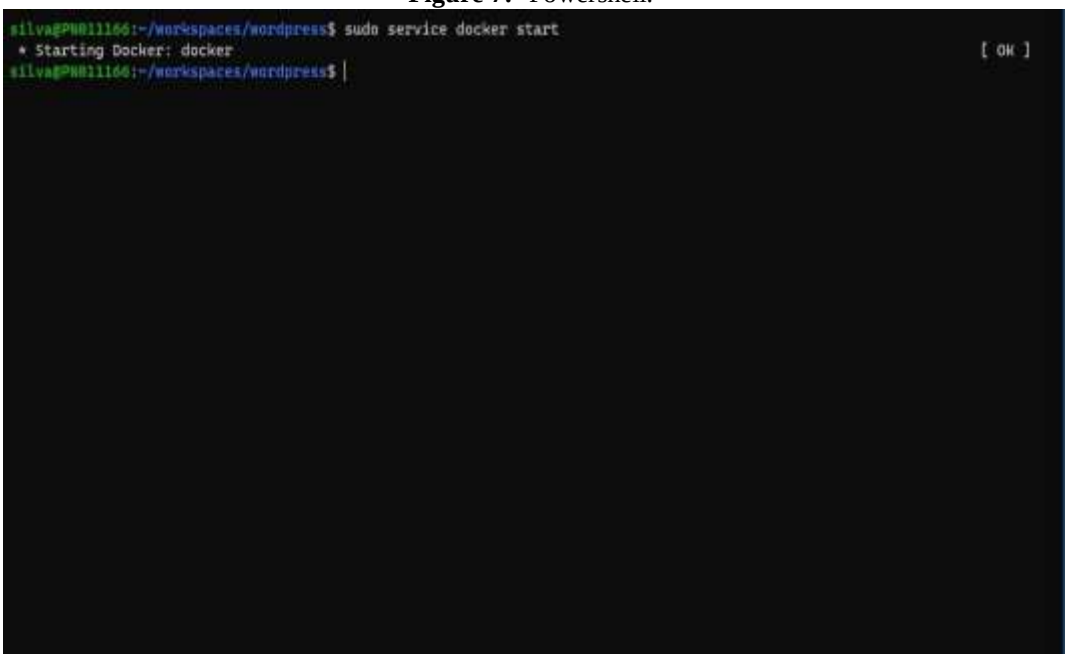
**Figure 6:-** Powershell.




**Source:** Own Authorship, (2022).

In Figure 6, in the workplace directory we have 1 file and 1 folder. This file is a docker-compose script that is available on the docker site in wordpress software for it to create the site in wordpress and the database.

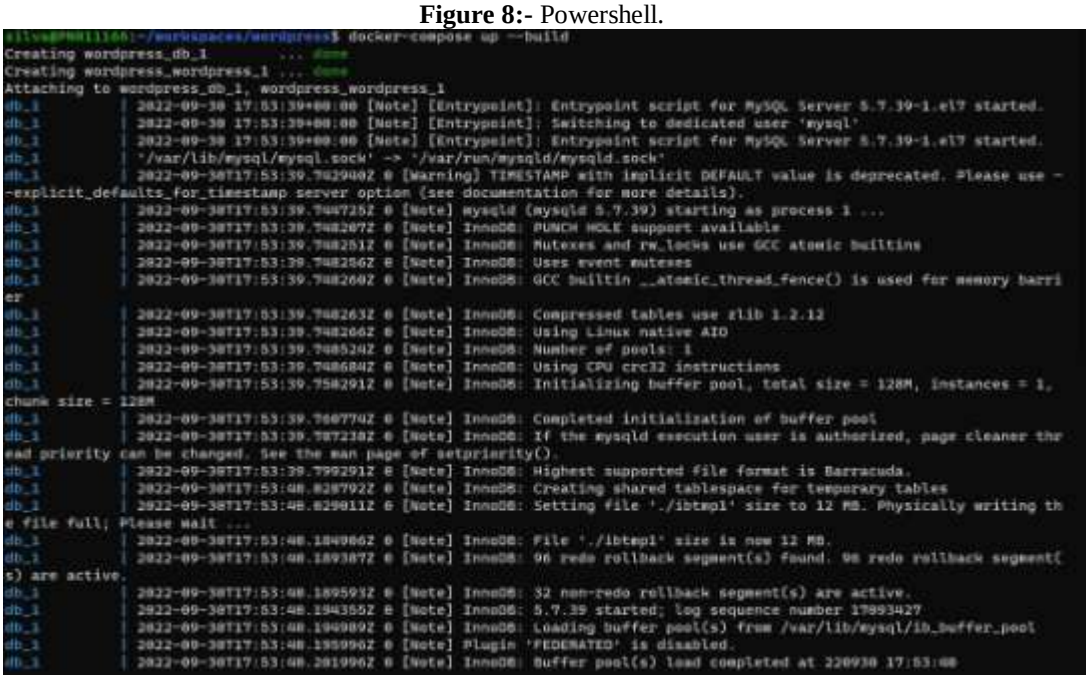
**Figure 7:-** Powershell.




**Source:** Own Authorship, (2022).

In Figure 7, we are starting the docker service with administrator permission using "sudo" so that we can orchestrate the container with wordpress and mysql with docker-compose.

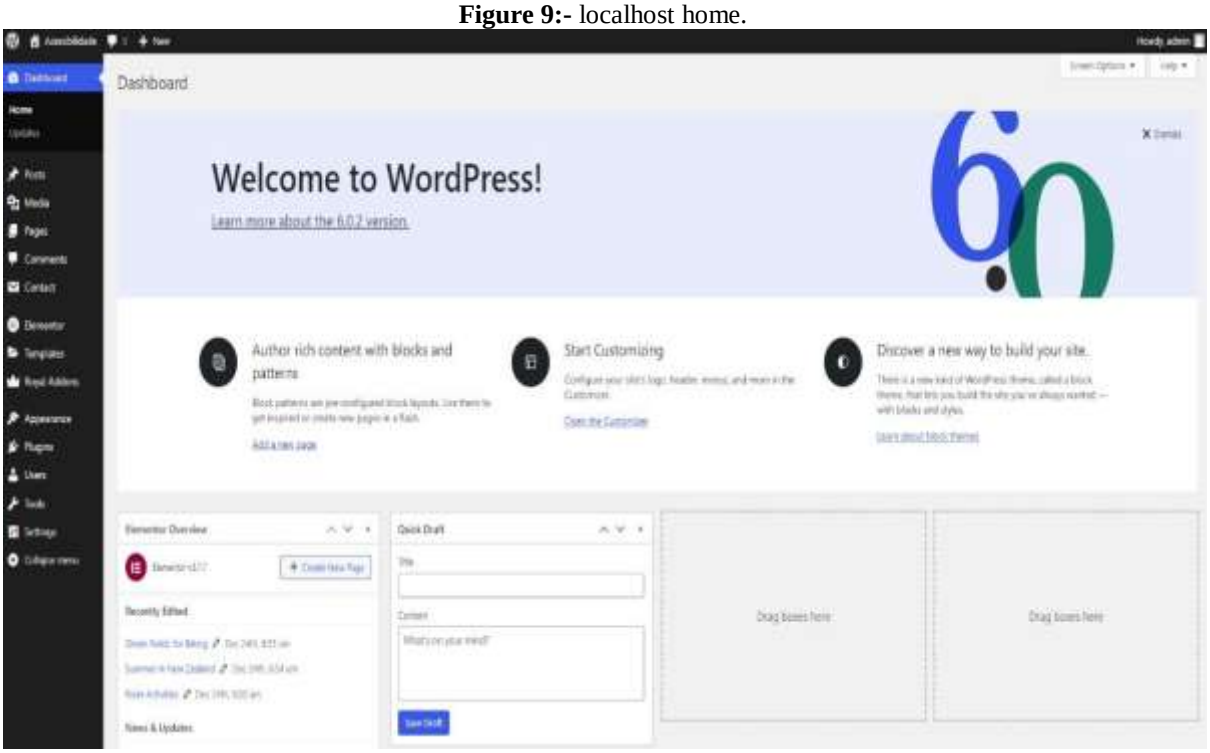
**Figure 8:-** Powershell.




**Source:** Own Authorship, (2022).

In Figure 8, we start the docker orchestrator so that it creates the containers containing wordpress and the database in mysql by the lhostlocation.

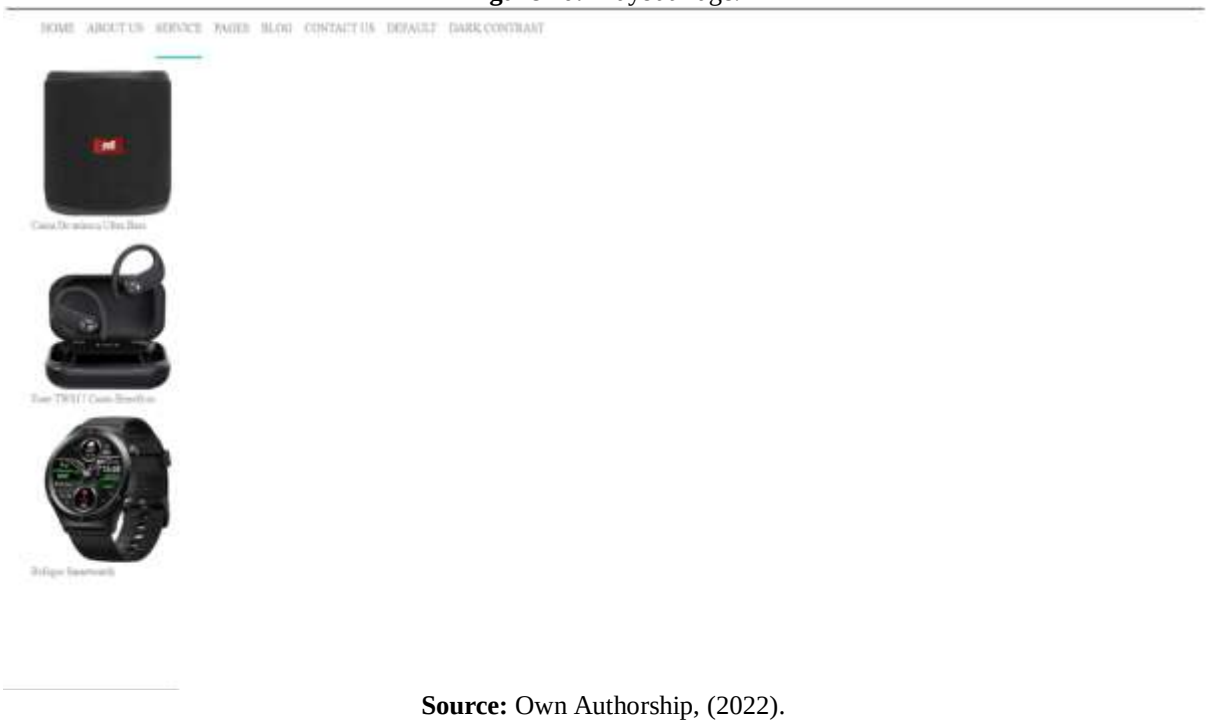
**Figure 9:-** localhost home.




**Source:** Own Authorship, (2022).

In Figure 9, docker is running containers in the background while we can access our wordpress and database through localhost.

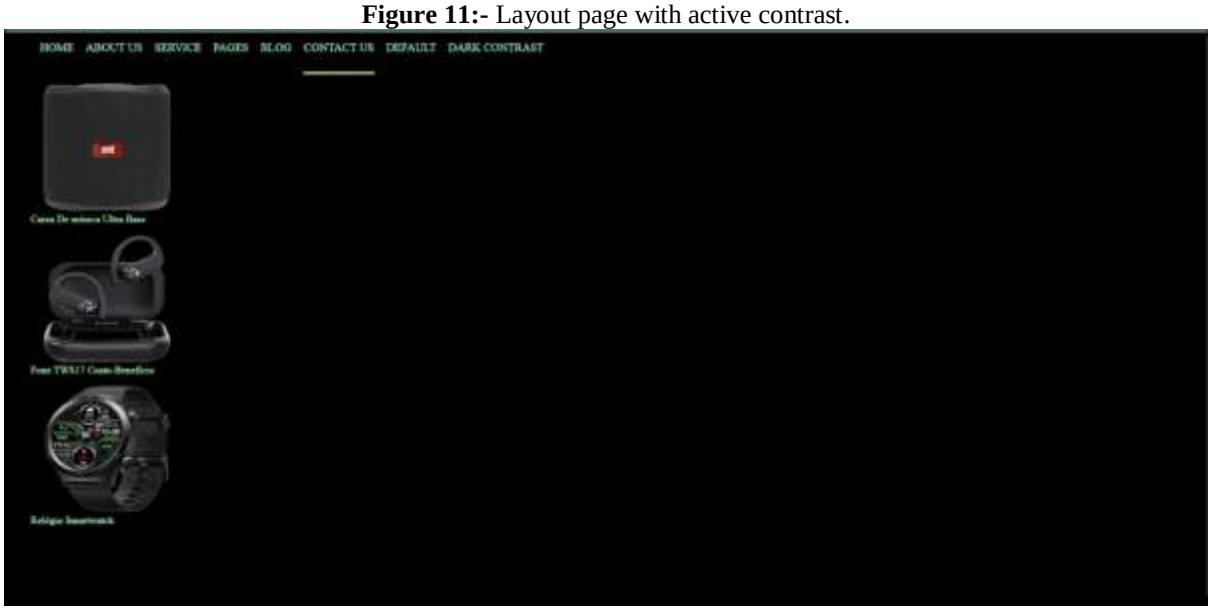
**Figure 10:-** Layout Page.




**Source:** Own Authorship, (2022).

In Figure 10, template web page for the use of the application made by its own authorship.

**Figure 11:-** Layout page with active contrast.




**Source:** Own Authorship, (2022)

In Figure 11, the changeoccurred when using contrast on the web page.

**Figure 12:-** Script code using VSCode.

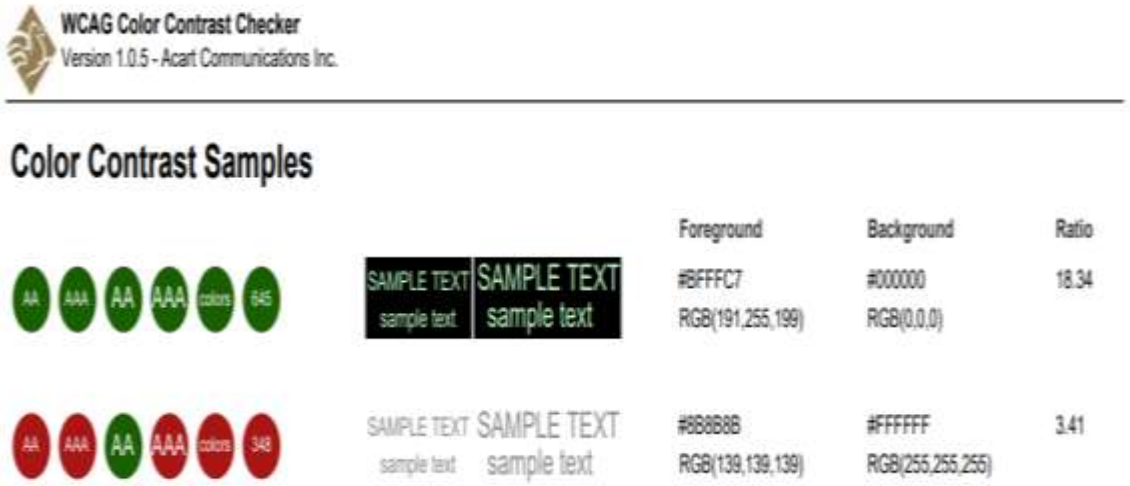
```
function setActiveStyleSheet(title) { //
    var i, a, main; for (i = 0; (a = document.getElementsByTagName("link")[i]); i++) {
        if (a.getAttribute("rel").indexOf("style") != -1 && a.getAttribute("title")) {
            a.disabled = true;
            if (a.getAttribute("title") == title) a.disabled = false;
        }
    }
} function getActiveStyleSheet() { //
    var i, a;
    for (i = 0; (a = document.getElementsByTagName("link")[i]); i++) {
        if (a.getAttribute("rel").indexOf("style") != -1 && a.getAttribute("title") && !a.disabled) return a.getAttribute("title");
    } return null;
}
function getPreferredStyleSheet() { //
    var i, a; for (i = 0; (a = document.getElementsByTagName("link")[i]); i++) {
        if (a.getAttribute("rel").indexOf("style") != -1 && a.getAttribute("rel").indexOf("alt") == -1 && a.getAttribute("title")) return a.getAttribute("title");
    } return null;
}
```

**Source:** Own Authorship, (2022).

Figure 12 shows the script code used for the development of the tool, which is made by changing the site style sheet.

## Discussions Of The Results:-

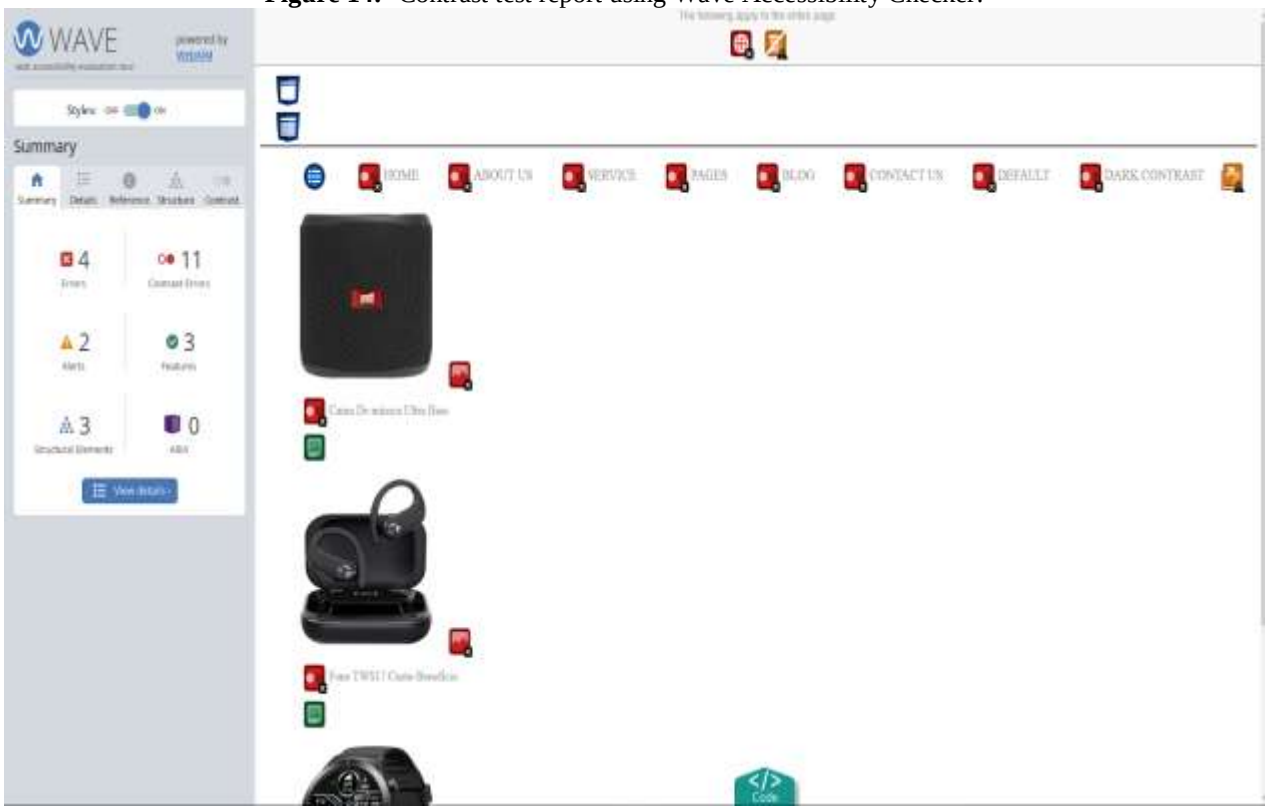
**Figure 13:-** Contrast test report using Contrast Checker.




**Source:** Own Authorship, (2022)

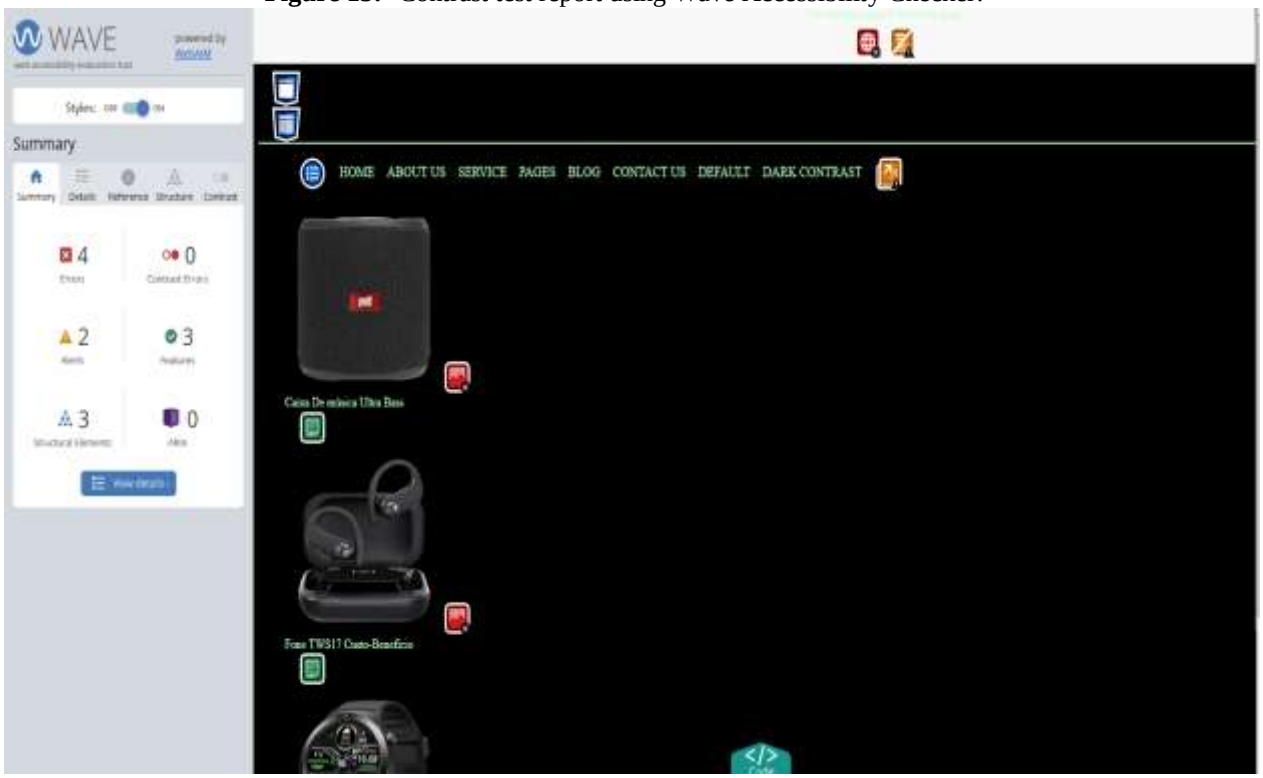
In Figure 12, contrast test performed using the Contrast Checker site tool in the after project and before using the contrast application.

**Figure 14:-** Contrast test report using Wave Accessibility Checker.




**Source:** Own Authorship, (2022)

**Figure 15:-** Contrast test report using Wave Accessibility Checker.




**Source:** Own Authorship, (2022)

In Figure 14 and 15, presentation of the detection of the lack of accessibility in the contrast itaddress of the site using the Wave Accessibility browser extension.

**Final Considerations**

It is essential that the web implements more and more accessibility for its users, thus making the Internet a more welcoming and conducive place to be used by the whole society, covering a larger and more open audience with availability of control for its users, reducing its difficulty of accessing it.

In the accomplishment of this work we noticed the lack of attention to web accessibility nowadays and we look for a way to reduce this gap focusing on one of the visual difficulties. For this project we focus on the dark contrast, thus making a javascript code so that it is possible to perform the exchange of the style sheets of a site. From this project example we made a basic site that shows paragraphs, links and customizations that with this script, can make a difference on many websites.

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