

e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2347-6710

EDIA

International Journal of Innovative Research in SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

Volume 13, Issue 6, June 2024

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER INDIA

Impact Factor: 8.423

9940 572 462

6381 907 438

 \bigcirc







www.ijirset.com | A Monthly Peer Reviewed & Referred Journal | e-ISSN: 2319-8753; p-ISSN: 2347-6710|

|Volume 13, Issue 6, June 2024|

|DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2024.1306110|

Accessibility Design Patterns for Inclusive IOS App Development

Madhuri Koushik

The Walt Disney Company, USA

ABSTRACT: This article is a comprehensive exploration of the critical role that accessibility plays in creating iOS applications that cater to the needs of diverse users. This article delves into the fundamental aspects of accessibility design patterns, including integrating VoiceOver, Apple's screen reader technology, and the importance of semantic labeling and accessible layout design. It emphasizes the significance of inclusive testing methodologies and advocates for incorporating accessibility testing throughout the development lifecycle. The article combines practical insights, best practices, and real-world examples to equip developers with the knowledge and tools necessary to create genuinely inclusive iOS applications. By highlighting the benefits of adopting a proactive approach to accessibility, such as identifying and addressing potential barriers early on, the article underscores the importance of prioritizing accessibility in iOS app development. Ultimately, this article serves as a powerful call to action, urging developers to embrace accessibility and create a more inclusive digital future for all users, regardless of their abilities.

KEYWORDS: Accessibility, Inclusive Design, iOS App Development, VoiceOver, Usability Testing



Designing for Everyone: Inclusive iOS App Development

Implementing design patterns to ensure accessibility for all users.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the era of rapid technological advancement and the ubiquitous presence of mobile devices, creating inclusive digital experiences has become paramount. As of 2021, there are an estimated 1.85 billion active iOS devices worldwide [1], underscoring the immense potential for iOS applications to reach and impact a diverse user base. However, despite the growing awareness of the need for inclusivity, many iOS apps still fall short of accommodating users with varying abilities and disabilities. According to a study conducted by the World Health Organization, approximately 15% of the global population, or over 1 billion people, live with some form of disability [2]. This staggering statistic highlights the urgency for developers to prioritize accessibility in their iOS app development processes.





www.ijirset.com | A Monthly Peer Reviewed & Referred Journal | e-ISSN: 2319-8753; p-ISSN: 2347-6710|

Volume 13, Issue 6, June 2024

|DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2024.1306110|

Accessibility design patterns emerge as a critical tool in bridging the gap between iOS app development and inclusive user experiences. These patterns provide a framework for developers to create applications that cater to the needs of users with visual, auditory, cognitive, and motor impairments [3]. By incorporating accessibility design patterns, developers can ensure that their iOS apps are perceivable, operable, understandable, and robust, adhering to the four accessibility principles outlined by the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) [4].

The significance of accessibility in iOS app development extends beyond compliance with legal requirements, such as the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in the United States [5]. Embracing accessibility design patterns promotes social responsibility and equality and makes sound business sense. A study by Accenture revealed that companies that prioritize accessibility and inclusivity experience 28% higher revenue, 30% greater economic profit margins, and 2.3 times higher shareholder returns compared to their peers [6]. Furthermore, accessible iOS apps have the potential to tap into a vastly underserved market, as the disposable income of people with disabilities is estimated to be over \$1.2 trillion globally [7].

This article aims to empower developers with the knowledge and tools to create iOS applications prioritizing inclusivity. By exploring the integration of VoiceOver, semantic labeling, accessible layout design, and inclusive testing methodologies, this article provides a comprehensive guide to developing iOS apps that cater to the diverse needs of users. Through practical insights, best practices, and real-world examples, developers will gain a deeper understanding of leveraging accessibility design patterns to create inclusive and engaging iOS app experiences for all users.

Design Pattern	Description
VoiceOver Integration	Implement VoiceOver support for screen reading and navigation
Semantic Labeling	Use clear and meaningful labels for buttons, form fields, and other interactive elements
Accessible Layout	Design layouts with consideration for users with cognitive and motor disabilities
Keyboard Accessibility	Ensure that all features and functions are accessible using an external keyboard
Sufficient Color Contrast	Provide adequate color contrast between text and background for users with visual impairments

Table 1 outlines five essential design patterns.

Table 1: Accessibility Design Patterns for iOS Apps [54]

II. INTEGRATION OF VOICEOVER

A. Overview of Apple's screen reader technology

VoiceOver, Apple's built-in screen reader, is a groundbreaking accessibility feature that has revolutionized how users with visual impairments interact with iOS devices [8]. By providing auditory descriptions of on-screen elements and enabling gesture-based navigation, VoiceOver empowers users to explore and engage with iOS apps seamlessly [9].

B. Enabling users with visual impairments to navigate and interact with iOS apps

With VoiceOver, users can perform various actions, such as reading text, selecting buttons, and navigating through app content using a combination of gestures and voice commands [10]. This technology opens up a world of possibilities for users with visual impairments, allowing them to access information, communicate, and participate in digital experiences on par with sighted users [11].

C. Implementing VoiceOver in iOS app development

1. Best practices for VoiceOver integration

To ensure optimal VoiceOver support, developers should follow best practices such as providing meaningful labels for interactive elements, using intuitive gestures, and structuring content hierarchically [12]. Additionally, developers should extensively test their apps with VoiceOver to identify and address usability issues [13].





www.ijirset.com | A Monthly Peer Reviewed & Referred Journal | e-ISSN: 2319-8753; p-ISSN: 2347-6710|

Volume 13, Issue 6, June 2024

|DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2024.1306110|

2. Common pitfalls to avoid

Common pitfalls to avoid when implementing VoiceOver include using non-descriptive labels, relying solely on visual cues, and creating complex gesture interactions [14]. By being mindful of these pitfalls and adhering to accessibility guidelines, developers can create iOS apps that offer a seamless and inclusive experience for VoiceOver users [15].

III. SEMANTIC LABELING AND ACCESSIBLE LAYOUT DESIGN

A. The significance of semantic labeling in creating intuitive user interfaces

Semantic labeling is crucial in creating intuitive and accessible user interfaces for iOS apps [16]. By assigning clear and meaningful labels to buttons, form fields, and other interactive elements, developers can ensure that users with assistive technologies can easily understand and navigate the app's content [17].

B. Techniques for designing accessible layouts

1. Considerations for users with cognitive disabilities

When designing layouts for users with cognitive disabilities, developers should prioritize simplicity, consistency, and clarity [18]. Techniques such as using plain language, providing visual cues, and breaking down complex tasks into smaller steps can significantly enhance the accessibility and usability of iOS apps for this user group [19].

2. Accommodating users with motor disabilities

To accommodate users with motor disabilities, developers should ensure that interactive elements are appropriately sized and spaced, reducing the likelihood of accidental taps [20]. Additionally, implementing alternative input methods, such as switch control or voice-activated commands, can provide users with motor impairments greater flexibility and control when interacting with iOS apps [21].



Figure 1: Adoption of Accessibility Design Patterns in iOS Apps [56]

Figure 1 presents data on adopting accessibility design patterns in iOS apps.

C. CASE STUDIES SHOWCASING ADEQUATE SEMANTIC LABELING AND ACCESSIBLE LAYOUT DESIGN

1. Case study 1: Microsoft Seeing AI

Microsoft's Seeing AI is an exemplary iOS app demonstrating the power of semantic labeling and accessible layout design [22]. The app uses advanced computer vision and natural language processing to describe the world around the





www.ijirset.com | A Monthly Peer Reviewed & Referred Journal | e-ISSN: 2319-8753; p-ISSN: 2347-6710|

Volume 13, Issue 6, June 2024

|DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2024.1306110|

user, providing auditory descriptions of text, objects, and scenes [23]. Through clear labeling and intuitive navigation, Seeing AI offers a highly accessible experience for users with visual impairments.

2. Case study 2: Proloquo2Go

Proloquo2Go, an iOS app designed for individuals with communication challenges, showcases the effectiveness of accessible layout design [24]. The app provides a customizable grid of symbols and words, allowing users to construct sentences by tapping the desired elements [25]. By offering a visually clear and easily navigable interface, Proloquo2Go empowers users with cognitive and motor disabilities to express themselves and interact with others.

IV. INCLUSIVE TESTING METHODOLOGIES

A. The importance of incorporating accessibility testing throughout the development lifecycle Incorporating accessibility testing throughout the development lifecycle is crucial for ensuring that iOS apps are genuinely inclusive and usable by all [26]. By identifying and addressing accessibility issues early on, developers can avoid costly retrofits and provide a better user experience for individuals with disabilities [27].



Figure 2: Effectiveness of Inclusive Testing Methodologies [57]

Figure 2 focuses on the effectiveness of inclusive testing methodologies in identifying accessibility issues.

B. STRATEGIES FOR CONDUCTING ACCESSIBILITY TESTING

1. Manual testing techniques

Manual testing involves using assistive technologies, such as VoiceOver or Switch Control, to navigate the app and assess its accessibility [28]. Developers should also engage with users with disabilities to gather feedback and insights on the app's usability and accessibility [29].

2. Automated testing tools

Automated testing tools, such as Xcode's Accessibility Inspector and third-party frameworks like Deque's Axe, can help developers identify accessibility issues more efficiently [30]. These tools can scan the app's codebase and user interface, flagging potential barriers and providing recommendations for improvement [31].

C. BENEFITS OF ADOPTING A PROACTIVE APPROACH TO ACCESSIBILITY TESTING

1. Identifying and addressing potential barriers early on

By adopting a proactive approach to accessibility testing, developers can identify and address potential barriers early in the development process [32]. This saves time and resources and ensures that the app is built with accessibility in mind from the ground up [33].





www.ijirset.com | A Monthly Peer Reviewed & Referred Journal | e-ISSN: 2319-8753; p-ISSN: 2347-6710|

Volume 13, Issue 6, June 2024

|DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2024.1306110|

2. Ensuring iOS apps are truly accessible to all users

Comprehensive accessibility testing helps ensure that iOS apps are accessible to all users, regardless of their abilities [34]. By validating the app's accessibility across various user scenarios and assistive technologies, developers can create inclusive experiences that empower and engage a diverse user base [35].

Table 2 presents five testing methodologies.

Testing Methodology	Description
Manual Testing	Test the app using assistive technologies and gather feedback from users with disabilities
Automated Testing	Use automated accessibility testing tools to identify potential barriers in the app's codebase
User Testing	Conduct usability testing sessions with diverse users, including those with disabilities
Accessibility Audits	Perform comprehensive accessibility audits to ensure compliance with guidelines and standards
Continuous Testing	Integrate accessibility testing into the development lifecycle for ongoing improvement

Table 2: Inclusive Testing Methodologies for iOS Apps [55]

V. BEST PRACTICES AND REAL-WORLD EXAMPLES

A. Practical insights for implementing accessibility design patterns

Implementing accessibility design patterns requires technical knowledge, user empathy, and adherence to established guidelines [36]. Practical insights include leveraging iOS accessibility APIs, providing alternative text for images, and ensuring proper color contrast [37]. Additionally, developers should prioritize keyboard accessibility, as many users with motor disabilities rely on external keyboards for navigation [38].

B. Showcasing successful iOS apps that prioritize inclusivity

1. Case study 1: Voice Dream Reader

Voice Dream Reader is an iOS app that exemplifies inclusive design [39]. The app provides a customizable reading experience, allowing users to adjust text size, color, and spacing to suit their preferences [40]. With built-in text-to-speech and support for various document formats, Voice Dream Reader caters to users with visual impairments, dyslexia, and other reading challenges [41].

2. Case study 2: Wheelmap

Wheelmap is an iOS app that crowdsources accessibility information for locations worldwide [42]. Users can search for and rate wheelchair accessibility in restaurants, parks, and public transportation [43]. By fostering a community-driven approach to accessibility mapping, Wheelmap empowers users with mobility impairments to navigate their surroundings with greater confidence and independence [44].

C. Lessons learned from real-world examples

Real-world examples of inclusive iOS apps demonstrate the importance of user-centered design, ongoing accessibility testing, and continuous improvement [45]. Developers should seek feedback from users with disabilities and incorporate their insights into the app development process [46]. Additionally, staying up-to-date with the latest accessibility guidelines and technologies is crucial for ensuring that iOS apps remain inclusive and usable over time [47].

VI. CONCLUSION

Accessibility design patterns play a vital role in creating inclusive iOS app experiences that cater to users' diverse needs [48]. By prioritizing accessibility throughout the development lifecycle, from VoiceOver integration to semantic labeling and inclusive testing, developers can ensure that their apps are perceivable, operable, understandable, and robust for all users [49].





www.ijirset.com | A Monthly Peer Reviewed & Referred Journal | e-ISSN: 2319-8753; p-ISSN: 2347-6710|

Volume 13, Issue 6, June 2024

|DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2024.1306110|

By equipping developers with the knowledge, tools, and best practices for implementing accessibility design patterns, we can foster a culture of inclusivity within the iOS app development community [50]. Through education, collaboration, and shared resources, developers can create apps that prioritize accessibility and provide equal opportunities for users with disabilities to engage with digital content [51].

As the world becomes increasingly digital, it is imperative that we embrace accessibility as a fundamental aspect of app development [52]. By prioritizing inclusive design and accessibility best practices, we can create a future where iOS apps are powerful tools for empowerment, connection, and equal access to information and services for all users, regardless of their abilities [53].

REFERENCES

[1] Apple Inc. (2021). Apple Reports First Quarter Results. https://www.apple.com/newsroom/2021/01/apple-reports-first-quarter-results/

[2] World Health Organization. (2021). Disability and health. https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/disability-and-health

[3] Persson, H., Åhman, H., Yngling, A. A., & Gulliksen, J. (2015). Universal design, inclusive design, accessible design, design for all: different concepts—one goal? On the concept of accessibility—historical, methodological and philosophical aspects. Universal Access in the Information Society, 14(4), 505-526.

[4] W3C. (2018). Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1. https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/

[5] U.S. Department of Justice. (2020). Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). https://www.ada.gov/

[6] Accenture.(2018).The Disability Inclusion Advantage. https://www.accenture.com/_acnmedia/PDF-89/Accenture-Disability-Inclusion-Research-Report.pdf

[7] Return on Disability. (2020). The Global Economics of Disability. https://www.rod-group.com/sites/default/files/2020%20Annual%20Report%20-

%20The%20Global%20Economics%20of%20Disability.pdf

[8] Apple. (2021). VoiceOver for iOS.

[9] Bigham, J. P., Jayant, C., Ji, H., Little, G., Miller, A., Miller, R. C., ... & Yeh, T. (2010, October). VizWiz: nearly real-time answers to visual questions. In Proceedings of the 23nd annual ACM symposium on User interface software and technology (pp. 333-342).

[10] Kane, S. K., Jayant, C., Wobbrock, J. O., & Ladner, R. E. (2009, October). Freedom to roam: a study of mobile device adoption and accessibility for people with visual and motor disabilities. In Proceedings of the 11th international ACM SIGACCESS conference on Computers and accessibility (pp. 115-122).

[11] Rodrigues, A., Montague, K., Nicolau, H., & Guerreiro, T. (2015, October). Getting smartphones to talkback: understanding the smartphone adoption process of blind users. In Proceedings of the 17th International ACM SIGACCESS Conference on Computers & Accessibility (pp. 23-32).

[12] Apple. (2021). Accessibility Programming Guide for iOS.

[13] Park, K. J., Goh, T., & So, H. J. (2014, October). Toward accessible mobile application design: developing mobile application accessibility guidelines for people with visual impairment. In Proceedings of HCI Korea (pp. 31-38).

[14] Ross, A. S., Zhang, X., Fogarty, J., & Wobbrock, J. O. (2017, October). Examining image-based button labeling for accessibility in Android apps through large-scale analysis. In Proceedings of the 19th International ACM SIGACCESS Conference on Computers and Accessibility (pp. 119-130).

[15] Yan, S., & Ramachandran, P. G. (2019, May). The current status of accessibility in mobile apps. ACM Transactions on Accessible Computing (TACCESS), 12(1), 1-31.

[16] Patch, K., Spellman, J., & Wahlbin, K. (2015, April). Mobile accessibility: How WCAG 2.0 and other W3C/WAI guidelines apply to mobile. W3C First Public Working Draft.

[17] Park, K. J., & Kwon, S. J. (2017). A study on the mobile application accessibility evaluation methods for visually impaired people. Journal of Broadcast Engineering, 22(2), 215-229.

[18] Friedman, M. G., & Bryen, D. N. (2007). Web accessibility design recommendations for people with cognitive disabilities. Technology and Disability, 19(4), 205-212.

[19] Sevilla, J., Herrera, G., Martínez, B., & Alcantud, F. (2007). Web accessibility for individuals with cognitive deficits: A comparative study between an existing commercial web and its cognitively accessible equivalent. ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction (TOCHI), 14(3), 12-es.

[20] Trewin, S., Swart, C., & Pettick, D. (2013, October). Physical accessibility of touchscreen smartphones. In Proceedings of the 15th International ACM SIGACCESS Conference on Computers and Accessibility (pp. 1-8).





www.ijirset.com | A Monthly Peer Reviewed & Referred Journal | e-ISSN: 2319-8753; p-ISSN: 2347-6710

Volume 13, Issue 6, June 2024

|DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2024.1306110|

[21] Zhong, Y., Weber, A., Burkhardt, C., Weaver, P., & Bigham, J. P. (2015, May). Enhancing Android accessibility for users with hand tremor by reducing fine pointing and steady tapping. In Proceedings of the 12th Web for All Conference (pp. 1-10).

[22] Microsoft. (2021). Seeing AI.

[23] White, S., Ji, Z., Bigham, J., & Connelly, K. (2020). Mira: A Mobile Assistive Application to Support People with Visual Impairments in Outdoor Activities. In The 22nd International ACM SIGACCESS Conference on Computers and Accessibility (pp. 1-13).

[24] AssistiveWare. (2021). Proloquo2Go.

[25] McNaughton, D., & Light, J. (2013). The iPad and mobile technology revolution: Benefits and challenges for individuals who require augmentative and alternative communication. Augmentative and Alternative Communication, 29(2), 107-116.

[26] Sanchez-Gordon, S., & Luján-Mora, S. (2013, December). Web accessibility of MOOCs for elderly students. In 2013 12th International Conference on Information Technology Based Higher Education and Training (ITHET) (pp. 1-6). IEEE.

[27] Sánchez-Gordón, M. L., & Moreno, L. (2014). Toward an integration of Web accessibility into testing processes. Procedia Computer Science, 27, 281-291.

[28] Lazar, J., Feng, J. H., & Hochheiser, H. (2017). Research methods in human-computer interaction. Morgan Kaufmann.

[29] Power, C., Freire, A., Petrie, H., & Swallow, D. (2012, May). Guidelines are only half of the story: accessibility problems encountered by blind users on the web. In Proceedings of the SIGCHI conference on human factors in computing systems (pp. 433-442).

[30] Deque. (2021). Axe: Accessibility testing for developers.

[31] Frazão, T., & Duarte, C. (2020). Comparing accessibility evaluation plug-ins. In Proceedings of the 17th International Web for All Conference (pp. 1-11).

[32] Tanaka, E. H., Bim, S. A., & da Rocha, H. V. (2005, May). Comparing accessibility evaluation and usability evaluation in HagáQuê. In Proceedings of the 2005 Latin American conference on Human-computer interaction (pp. 139-147).

[33] Bai, A., Harper, S., & Yesilada, Y. (2019, April). Prototyping visual impairment simulator using augmented reality. In Proceedings of the 16th International Web for All Conference (pp. 1-2).

[34] Sears, A., & Hanson, V. L. (2012). Representing users in accessibility research. ACM Transactions on Accessible Computing (TACCESS), 4(2), 1-6.

[35] Petrie, H., Savva, A., & Power, C. (2015, October). Towards a unified definition of web accessibility. In Proceedings of the 12th Web for All Conference (pp. 1-13).

[36] Leitner, M. L., Strauss, C., & Stummer, C. (2016). Web accessibility implementation in private sector organizations: motivations and business impact. Universal Access in the Information Society, 15(2), 249-260.

[37] Calle-Jimenez, T., & Luján-Mora, S. (2016, December). Using accessible design patterns to develop accessible games. In 2016 IEEE International Conference on Serious Games and Applications for Health (SeGAH) (pp. 1-8). IEEE.

[38] Kane, S. K., Wobbrock, J. O., & Ladner, R. E. (2011, May). Usable gestures for blind people: understanding preference and performance. In Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (pp. 413-422).

[39] Voice Dream. (2021). Voice Dream Reader.

[40] Rello, L., Kanvinde, G., & Baeza-Yates, R. (2012, May). Layout guidelines for web text and a web service to improve accessibility for dyslexics. In Proceedings of the international cross-disciplinary conference on web accessibility (pp. 1-9).

[41] Zorzi, M., Barbiero, C., Facoetti, A., Lonciari, I., Carrozzi, M., Montico, M., ... & Ziegler, J. C. (2012). Extralarge letter spacing improves reading in dyslexia. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 109(28), 11455-11459.

[42] Sozialhelden. (2021). Wheelmap.

[43] Prandi, C., Salomoni, P., & Mirri, S. (2014, July). mPASS: integrating people sensing and crowdsourcing to map urban accessibility. In 2014 IEEE 11th Consumer Communications and Networking Conference (CCNC) (pp. 591-595). IEEE.

[44] Hara, K., Le, V., & Froehlich, J. (2013, April). Combining crowdsourcing and google street view to identify streetlevel accessibility problems. In Proceedings of the SIGCHI conference on human factors in computing systems (pp. 631-640).





www.ijirset.com | A Monthly Peer Reviewed & Referred Journal | e-ISSN: 2319-8753; p-ISSN: 2347-6710

Volume 13, Issue 6, June 2024

|DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2024.1306110|

[45] Ladner, R. E. (2008, May). Access and empowerment: Commentary on "computers and people with disabilities". ACM Transactions on Accessible Computing (TACCESS), 1(2), 1-5.

[46] Sears, A., & Hanson, V. L. (2011). Representing users in accessibility research. ACM Transactions on Accessible Computing (TACCESS), 4(2), 1-6.

[47] Lazar, J., Feng, J. H., & Hochheiser, H. (2017). Research methods in human-computer interaction. Morgan Kaufmann.

[48] Watanabe, T. (2007). Experimental evaluation of usability and accessibility of heading elements. Disability and Rehabilitation: Assistive Technology, 2(3), 125-136.

[49] Rømen, D., & Svanæs, D. (2012). Validating WCAG versions 1.0 and 2.0 through usability testing with disabled users. Universal Access in the Information Society, 11(4), 375-385.

[50] Cooper, M., Sloan, D., Kelly, B., & Lewthwaite, S. (2012). A challenge to web accessibility metrics and guidelines: putting people and processes first. In Proceedings of the international cross-disciplinary conference on web accessibility (pp. 1-4).

[51] Putnam, C., Wozniak, K., Zefeldt, M. J., Cheng, J., Caputo, M., & Duffield, C. (2012, October). How do professionals who create computing technologies consider accessibility?. In Proceedings of the 14th international ACM SIGACCESS conference on Computers and accessibility (pp. 87-94).

[52] Yesilada, Y., Brajnik, G., Vigo, M., & Harper, S. (2015). Exploring perceptions of web accessibility: a survey approach. Behaviour & Information Technology, 34(2), 119-134.

[53] Ferati, M., Pfaff, M. S., Mannheimer, S., & Bolchini, D. (2012). Auditory web accessibility for visually impaired users: goals, challenges, and opportunities. International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction, 28(6), 419-437.

[54] Calle-Jimenez, T., & Luján-Mora, S. (2016, December). Using accessible design patterns to develop accessible games. In 2016 IEEE International Conference on Serious Games and Applications for Health (SeGAH) (pp. 1-8). IEEE.

[55] Sánchez-Gordón, M. L., & Moreno, L. (2014). Toward an integration of Web accessibility into testing processes. Procedia Computer Science, 27, 281-291.

[56] Ross, A. S., Zhang, X., Fogarty, J., & Wobbrock, J. O. (2018, October). Examining image-based button labeling for accessibility in Android apps through large-scale analysis. In Proceedings of the 20th International ACM SIGACCESS Conference on Computers and Accessibility (pp. 119-130).

[57] Bai, A., Mork, H. C., & Stray, V. (2019, December). A cost-benefit analysis of accessibility testing in agile software development: results from a multiple case study. In Proceedings of the 20th International Conference on Product-Focused Software Process Improvement (pp. 352-367). Springer, Cham.









INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY





www.ijirset.com