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# Universal-Design Requirements for Cross-Platform Electronic Services

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#### **Outline**



- Constraints
  - Service provider, user, context, market, channel, device, technical
- Recommendations
- Dos vs. don'ts



# Service provider constraints

- Same "corporate" identity on all platforms
- Positive customer experience across channels
- Honoring legal frameworks
- Good legibility
- Consistent look & feel

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#### User constraints

- Ability diversity
  - Cognition, motor, sensor
  - Age, illness, severity
  - Lingual, memory, learning, problem solving, orientation, focus, attention span



- Language
- Culture
- Skills/literacy









# User constraints, cont'd



- Preference diversity
  - Design (e.g., font, font size, color scheme, user style)
  - Content (e.g., image, audio, ads)
  - Technology (e.g., JavaScript, plugins)
  - Interaction (e.g., scrolling)
- Expectation diversity
  - Useful, efficient, ubiquitous, mature, usable, accessible, ...







#### Context constraints

- Context diversity
  - Short-time impairments (e.g., sun on screen, car driving)
  - Distance from screen
  - Overhearing surrounding
  - ...
- Task diversity (e.g., ATM; withdrawing cash vs. printout of available amount)



#### Market constraints



Device diversity



 Desktop & tablet PC, smartphone, phone, media reader/player, TV, middleware,









#### Channel constraints

Channel diversity

Offline vs. online

• 2G (GSM/GPRS), 3G, 4G, WLAN, WiMax,

Bluetooth, ...







#### Device constraints

- Input hardware diversity
  - Mouse, keyboard, T9 keypad, game controller, touch, ...



• Screen dimensions, screen colors, audio, tactile, ...





# Device constraints, cont'd

 Software, assistive technology, operating system, user agent, and service diversity

Varying equipment, installation, configuration, versions



 Different fonts, screen colors, screen resolutions, screen dimensions, ...



#### Technical constraints

- Lack/confusion of standards
  - e.g., definition of "pixel"
- Standards limitations
  - E.g., WCAG does not cover all acessibility issues
- OS limitations
  - iOS reportedly more accessible than Android
- Software flaws
- SW and HW incompatibilities/conflicts





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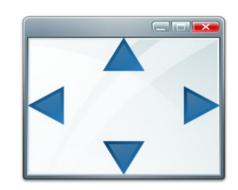
### Technical constraints, cont'd

- Different technology strategies
  - Native mobile apps
    - Better control of system resources,
       Apple/Google/Microsoft/... accessibility guidelines
  - Web apps
    - HW limitations, W3C recommendations
  - Hybrid apps
    - HW limitations, W3C recommendations



# Technical constraints, cont'd

Screen space and colors not costy



 User interaction cumbersome and error-prone





# Recommendations from related research

- Open and universally designed solutions with accessible, flexible/adaptive, and personalized multimodal user interfaces
- Minimally exposed profiling with reasonable defaults and opt-ins, combined with privacyenhancing technology
- (Repeated) education on demand





#### The don'ts

- No design for all
- No unified user experience
- No device specificity
- No pixel identical rendering
- No fixed grids
- No dedicated stylesheets (e.g., mobile)



# The dos, overview

- User first!
- Individual UX
- · Content over navigation
- · Natural user interfaces
- · Intuitive interactivity
- Bottom-up approach (mobile first)
- · Web technology for efficient cross-platform accessibility
- Fluid/liquid grid (responsive design)
- · Progressive enhancement through feature detection
- · Similarity of mobile and accessibility requirements
- WCAG, ARIA, additional requirements (e.g., font family, screen dimensions)
- W3C validators, additional checkers (e.g., Webaim)
- Test with zooming
- · Testing stress points
- · Testing on as many devices and user agents as possible
- · Testing only latest versions
- · Simple smartphones rather than phones
- · Testing with Rent a Device or emulators
- · Relative units WRT container
- · Content dimensions relative to text size
- · Floating content
  - · Content relationships
- · Min-width, max-width, min-height, max-height
- · Maximum line length
- HTML5, CSS3
- · Scripting (JavaScript) for additional logic
- · Cross-platform JavaScript libraries
  - · hyphentator, css3-mediaqueries, ...
- · Style sheets for specification of style
- Media queries
  - · (Max-)device-width, device-pixel-ratio, orientation, ...





#### The dos

- User first!
- Individual UX
- Content over navigation
- Natural user interfaces
- Intuitive interactivity







- Bottom-up approach (mobile first)
- Web technology for efficient cross-platform accessibility
- Fluid/liquid grid (responsive design)
- Progressive enhancement through feature detection



- Similarity of mobile and accessibility requirements (MWBP)
- WCAG, ARIA, additional requirements (e.g., font family, screen dimensions)
- W3C validators, additional checkers (e.g., Webaim)









- Test with zooming
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# Key take-aways



User first!



Fluid grids



Progressive enhancement & feature detection = true



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