
**Information technology —
Interoperability with assistive
technology (AT) —**

Part 4:
**Linux/UNIX graphical environments
accessibility API**

*Technologies de l'information — Interopérabilité avec les
technologies d'assistance —*

Partie 4: Accessibilité API des environnements graphiques Linux/UNIX



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO/IEC 2015, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Terms and definitions	1
3 Overview	4
3.1 General description.....	4
3.2 Architecture.....	5
3.2.1 ATK Aware Toolkits.....	6
3.2.2 AT-SPI Aware Assistive Technologies.....	11
3.3 Support apart from AT-SPI/ATK.....	12
4 Using the API	12
4.1 Overview.....	12
4.2 User Interface elements.....	12
4.3 Getting and setting focus.....	13
4.4 Communication mechanisms.....	14
4.5 How GNOME uses the ATK/AT-SPI accessibility Application Programming Interface.....	14
5 Exposing User Interface Element Information	15
5.1 Role, state(s), boundary, name, and description of the user interface element.....	15
5.2 Current value and any minimum or maximum values, if the user interface element represents one of a range of values.....	16
5.3 Text contents, text attributes, and the boundary of text rendered to the screen.....	17
5.4 The location of the user interface element in relation to other user interface elements.....	17
6 Exposing User Interface Element Actions	18
7 Keyboard focus	18
8 Events	19
8.1 Changes in the user interface element value.....	19
8.2 Changes in the name of the user interface element.....	20
8.3 Changes in the description of the user interface element.....	20
8.4 Changes in the boundary of the user interface element.....	20
9 Programmatic modifications of states, properties, values, and text	20
10 Design considerations	21
10.1 Using AT-SPI/ATK.....	21
11 Further information	21
11.1 Testing Accessibility with Accerciser.....	22
Bibliography	23

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 35, *User interfaces*.

ISO/IEC 13066 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Interoperability with Assistive Technology (AT)*:

- *Part 1: Requirements and recommendations for interoperability*
- *Part 2: Windows accessibility application programming interface (API)* [Technical Report]
- *Part 3: IAccessible2 accessibility application programming interface (API)* [Technical Report]
- *Part 4: Linux/UNIX graphical environments accessibility API* [Technical Report]
- *Part 6: Java accessibility application programming interface (API)* [Technical Report]

Introduction

Assistive technology (AT) is specialized information technology (IT) hardware or software that is added to or incorporated within a system that increases accessibility for an individual. In other words, it is special purpose IT that interoperates with another IT product enabling a person with a disability to use the IT product.

Interoperability involves the ability to add or replace Assistive Technology (AT) to existing components of Information Technology (IT) systems. Interoperability between AT and IT is best facilitated via the use of standardized, public interfaces for all IT components.

This part of ISO/IEC 13066 describes the following.

AT-SPI

The Assistive Technology Service Provider Interface (AT-SPI) API, which can be used as a toolkit agnostic framework to support software to software IT-AT interoperability on Linux and UNIX graphical desktop environments.

ATK

The Accessibility Toolkit (ATK) library provides a set of interfaces in support of AT-SPI on the GUI application side. The interfaces are toolkit-independent implementations could be written for any widget set, such as GTK, Motif, or Qt.

Information technology — Interoperability with assistive technology (AT) —

Part 4:

Linux/UNIX graphical environments accessibility API

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 13066 provides an overview to the structure and terminology of the Linux/UNIX graphical environments accessibility API.

It will provide the following:

- a description of the overall architecture and terminology of the API;
- further introductory explanations regarding the content and use of the API beyond those found in ISO/IEC 13066-1:2011, Annex A;
- an overview of the main properties, including
 - of user interface elements,
 - of how to get and set focus, and
 - of communication mechanisms in the API;
- a discussion of design considerations for the API (e.g. pointers to external sources of information on accessibility guidance related to using the API);
- information on extending the API (and where this is appropriate);
- an introduction to the programming interface of the API (including pointers to external sources of information).

It will provide this information as an introduction to the Java API to assist the following:

- IT system level developers who create custom controls and/or interface to them;
- AT developers involved in programming “hardware to software” and “software to software” interactions.