

cross root aria motivation

Motivation

- lesser known and therefore underexposed topic
- not many resources on the internet probably because shadow dom is still a relatively new spec and many companies still use light dom centred tech stacks/frameworks
- lion heavily relies on shadow dom, so it is very important for us



cross root aria table of contents

aria

I) a refresher

cross root aria

II) the problem

III) our current solution

IV) future proposals



aria a refresher

writing accessible components is usually a matter of applying the right attributes in the right context

(unfortunately, most sites today are written without accessibility in mind...)

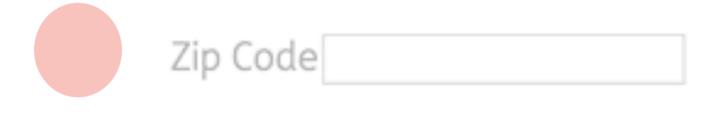


aria a refresher

Let's take a form field as an example to see what the right application of aria attributes can mean for end users (screen reader users in particular)...



aria a refresher



A Zip Code

B Zip Code

```
<label>Zip Code</label>
<input>
<label for="zipcode">Zip Code</label>
<input id="zipcode">
```

> switch to presentation "theory of forms"...

cross root aria the problem

Problem

IDREFS cannot express relationships between different DOM trees, c.q. different shadow roots



cross root aria the problem

one shadow root

two shadow roots

IDREFS are not working

```
<label for="zipcode">Zip Code</label>
<input id="zipcode">
```

```
<label for="zipcode" Zip Code</label>
<my-input>
    #shadowroot
    <input id="zipcode"/>
</my-input>
```

cross root aria the problem

in complex scenarios these dom trees can grow quite large and complex...Think of:

- multiple nested roots
- sibling roots



Possible solutions

- abandon shadow dom
- copy nodes across shadow roots
- leverage light dom



Requirements

- shadow dom encapsulation (no style/dom leaks, best api via slots)
- cleanest/best performance (no mutation observers needed for id references)
- respects platform features (like implicit form submission, registration)
- slots provided by the consumer are respected (not moved around into shadow dom, causing potential styling issues)



Our solution

Leverage the light dom: it meets all mentioned requirements

We mainly do this via our **SlotMixin**:

https://lion-web.netlify.app/fundamentals/ systems/core/slotmixin/



refresher: how

slots work

(content projection)

```
code from developer
```

```
<my-input>
    <label slot="label">Zip <b>Code</b></label>
</my-input>
```

outcome in browser

```
<my-input>
     <label slot="label">Zip Code</label>
     #shadowroot
     <slot name="label"/></slot>
</my-input>
```

what if there would be an input in shadow dom?

```
code from developer
<my-input>
  <label slot="label">Zip <b>Code</b></label>
</my-input>
outcome in browser
<my-input>
  <label slot="label" for="generated-id">Zip Code/
  #shadowroot
  <slot name="label"/></slot>
  <input id="generated-id"/>
</my-input>
```

how SlotMixin solves
this with private slots

```
code from developer
<my-input>
  <label slot="label">Zip <b>Code</b></label>
</my-input>
outcome in browser
<my-input>
  <label slot="label" for="generated-id > Zip Code
  <input slot="_input" id="generated-ido/>
  #shadowroot
  <slot name="label"/></slot>
  <slot name="_input"/></slot>
</my-input>
```

Sometimes we need style encapsulation

```
code from developer
<my-input>
  <label slot="label">Zip <b>Code</b></label>
</my-input>
outcome in browser
<my-input>
  <label slot="label" for="generated-id" Zip Code</pre>
  <my-styled-input role="textbox" slot="_input"</pre>
     id="generated-id"/>
  </my-styled-input>
  #shadowroot
  <slot name="label"/></slot>
  <slot name="_input"/></slot>
</my-input>
```

Spec proposals

- many proposals exist in different
 w3c working groups
- discussed at TPAC of september
 2023

https://eisenbergeffect.medium.com/web-components-at-tpac-2023-f6da57519eb9



Candidate proposals at TPAC

exportids

https://github.com/WICG/aom/blob/gh-pages/exportid-explainer.md

semantic delegate
 https://github.com/alice/aom/blob/gh-pages/semantic-delegate.md

looking for best of both worlds



exportids

simple use case

exportids

forwardids

how to get

deeper

elements?

```
<x-address id="address">
 #shadowroot
   <slot name="street-address-label"></slot>
   <x-input id="street" forwardids="real-input: street-input">
     #shadowroot
       <input id="real-input" exportid/>
   </x-input>
   <slot name="city-label"></slot>
   <x-input id="city" forwardids="real-input: city-input">
     #shadowroot
      <input id="real-input" exportid/>
   </x-input>
 #/shadowroot
  <label for="address::id(street-input)">Street address:
 <label for="address::id(city-input)">City:</label>
</x-address>
```

exportids

useids

how to access

sibling roots?

```
<x-label useids="label-for: gender::id(real-input)">
    #shadowroot
    | <label for=":host::id(label-for)">Gender</label>
</x-label>
<x-input id="gender">
    #shadowroot
    | <input id="real-input" exportid />
</x-input>
```

semantic delegate

- simpler
- edge cases

hard

Concluding

- reach consensus
- wicg -> w3c tpac -> whatwg -> browser 1 -> interop / baseline -> all browsers
- in the meantime: we will keep
 lion forwards compatible

