(https://login.sapo.pt/Login.do?to=https://www.sapo.pt/Login.do?to=https://www.sapo.pt/Login.sapo.pt/Login.do?to=https://www.sapo.pt/Login.sap

CHECKLIST OF CHECKPOINTS OF

ACCESSIBILITY

The accessibility checklist consists of a set of checkpoints that can be done at any time, whether in the development phase of your website or in an optimization to improve accessibility on an existing website.

Most of the points are related to small changes in the HTML, so they will not have a great visual impact on the appearance of your site. Only themes related to colors, contrasts and increased clickable areas may imply some visual changes.

Non-textual elements

✓ All images have an alternative text (alt)

All images must have the attribute "alt". Alternative text should be used whenever the image conveys something relevant to the content. The text should be brief and perceptible. In images that do not add relevant information (e.g. image of a soccer ball in an article about football), the attribute "alt" must exist in it, but in this case it must be empty, e.g. alt="".

✓ Non-textual items have an alternative text version

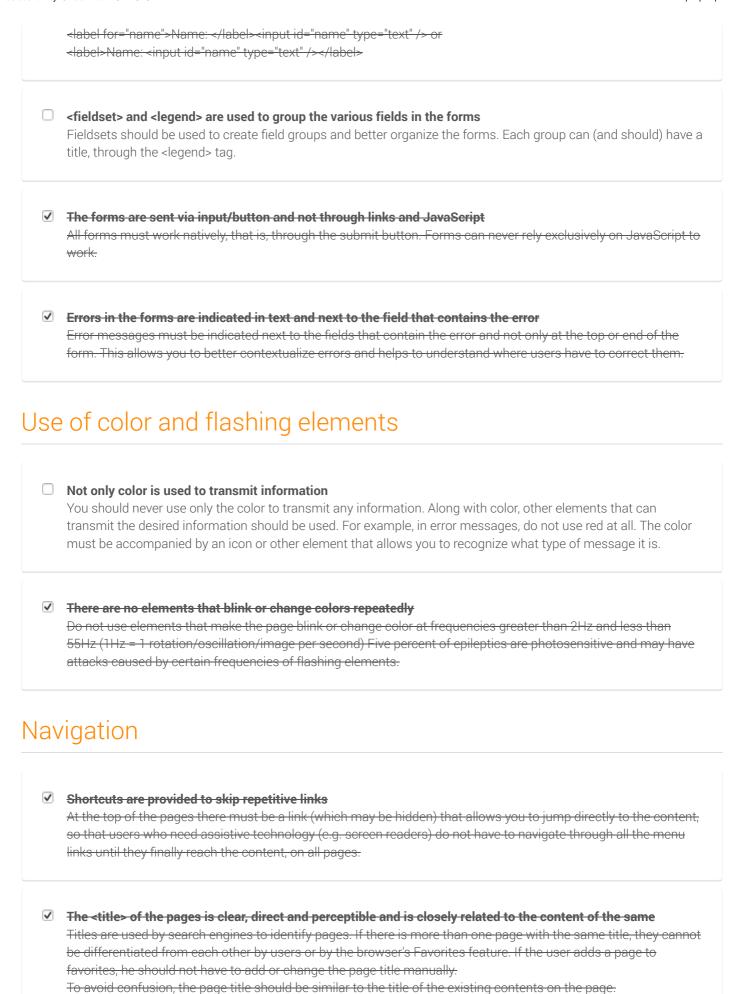
All images, illustrations, or other non textual elements must have a way to be read. This can be done through the "alt" attribute in the images, but also through other techniques that always allow you to show an alternative version of the same content.

Images should never be used to show text blocks. All text blocks must be in text format and never within an image. This not only increases the weight of the page several times, but also makes this content invisible to those who need to use assistive technologies.

Forms

All form fields have an associated <label>

All fill fields (input, select, textarea, etc.) must have an associated label. Labels allow the field title to be clickable, increasing the clickable zone in the checkboxes and radio buttons and facilitating the reading of the form by assistive technologies (e.g. screen reader) To associate a label with a field, simply match the "for" attribute of the label with the "id" of the input, ex:



The site is navigable using only the keyboard

Keyboard navigation is a very important point in the accessibility of a website. In this way, the outline of the links in the :hover effect should not be removed. In addition, you must duplicate all the :hover effects also to the :focus.

Semantics and Readability

▼ The content is structured semantically

The use of headers (<h1>, <h2>, <h3>, ...), paragraphs () and lists (,) serves to structure the contents on the page semantically and give meaning to the text. It allows you to create a hierarchical level between the contents and that makes sense when read without styles (CSS). The way content is presented should follow a direct hierarchy from the most important item to the least important item. Hierarchical levels cannot be skipped.

▼ The page language is indicated in the HTML

Screen readers need to know in what language the page is written to adapt the way they will read the content. For example, if the page is in Portuguese and the language is not defined in the HTML, the screen reader will use an English reader to read text in Portuguese, making it imperceptible. This is as simple as adding the lang="pt PT" attribute to the https://doi.org/10.1001/j.com/ntml-tag

▼ The tables have defined headings

Row or column headings should be used to clearly identify the contents of a table. By using these headers it becomes easier to understand what the titles of the rows or columns are and helps to better understand the information.

For users with screen readers, these headers help to adapt the way the text will be read (e.g. title » data) instead of reading the table indiscriminately from left to right or from top to bottom.

▼ The site works with disabled images

By disabling images in the browser, the site should be able to continue to be navigable and read without problems.

The site is readable and navigable with CSS disabled

By disabling CSS, we should be able to continue browsing and reading the contents of the site without problems

▼ The site is readable by increasing the text 2 times

By increasing the text by at least 2x the site should not break (the texts must continue to be readable, and the menus navigable).

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