menu (https://login.sapo.pt/Login.do?to=https%3A%2F%2Fux.sapo.pt%2Fchecklists%2Facessibilidade%2F)

MAIL (HTTPS://MAIL.SAPO.PT/LOGIN?
LOGINT(HTTPS://LOGIN.SAPO.PT=BSU&.DO?to=HTTPS%3A%2F%2FUX.SAPO.PT%2FCHECKLISTS%2FACESSIBILIDADE%2F))

NEWSPAPER COVERS (HTTPS://WWW.SAPO.PT/JORNAIS?
UTM_SOURCE=BSU&UTM_MEDIUM=WEB&UTM_CAMPAIGN=BSU_MAINMENU&UTM_CONTENT=UX.SAPO.PT)

(https://www.sapo.pt/?
utm_source=bsu&utm_medium=web&utm_campaign=bsu_log... ontent=...

☀ 10°

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 that contain text blocks are not used**
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:

`<label for="name">Name: </label><input id="name" type="text" /> or`
`<label>Name: <input id="name" type="text" /></label>`

☐ **<fieldset> and <legend> are used to group the various fields in the forms**
Fieldsets should be used to create field groups and better organize the forms. Each group can (and should) have a title, through the <legend> tag.

☑ ~~**The forms are sent via input/button and not through links and JavaScript**~~
~~All forms must work natively, that is, through the submit button. Forms can never rely exclusively on JavaScript to work.~~

☑ ~~**Errors in the forms are indicated in text and next to the field that contains the error**~~
~~Error messages must be indicated next to the fields that contain the error and not only at the top or end of the form. This allows you to better contextualize errors and helps to understand where users have to correct them.~~

Use of color and flashing elements

☐ **Not only color is used to transmit information**
You should never use only the color to transmit any information. Along with color, other elements that can transmit the desired information should be used. For example, in error messages, do not use red at all. The color must be accompanied by an icon or other element that allows you to recognize what type of message it is.

☑ ~~**There are no elements that blink or change colors repeatedly**~~
~~Do not use elements that make the page blink or change color at frequencies greater than 2Hz and less than 55Hz (1Hz = 1 rotation/oscillation/image per second) Five percent of epileptics are photosensitive and may have attacks caused by certain frequencies of flashing elements.~~

Navigation

☑ ~~**Shortcuts are provided to skip repetitive links**~~
~~At the top of the pages there must be a link (which may be hidden) that allows you to jump directly to the content, so that users who need assistive technology (e.g. screen readers) do not have to navigate through all the menu links until they finally reach the content, on all pages.~~

☑ ~~**The <title> of the pages is clear, direct and perceptible and is closely related to the content of the same**~~
~~Titles are used by search engines to identify pages. If there is more than one page with the same title, they cannot be differentiated from each other by users or by the browser's Favorites feature. If the user adds a page to favorites, he should not have to add or change the page title manually.~~
~~To avoid confusion, the page title should be similar to the title of the existing contents on the page.~~

☑ **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 (<p>) and lists (<ul>, <ol>) 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 <html> tag

☑ **The tables have defined <th> 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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url=https://ux.sapo.pt/checklists/acessibilidade/&via=sapo_ux&text=Checklist de
Acessibilidade - SAPO UX)

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YOUR SCORE: **16/18** 👍