

AccessCheck

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HCI 5840 – Fall 2025

General description of the project (2 pts)

(Revised)

AccessCheck is a beginner-friendly accessibility analyzer that checks public websites against basic WCAG 2.2 Level A (Tier 1) guidelines and provides results in a clear, non-technical report. The app is aimed at students, beginner web designers, educators, and small-business owners who want to understand and improve accessibility without needing deep technical skills.

The current version (Version 1B) operates as a command-line interface (CLI) where the user enters a website URL. The program analyzes the HTML and outputs a simple, human-readable report with *Pass* / *Warning* / *Fail* indicators. The report also saves automatically as a .txt file inside the docs/ folder.

New in Version 1B (Revised):

- Modular design with **separate functions for each accessibility check**.
- Expanded checks beyond the original 3:
 - Page Title (<title>)
 - HTML Language Attribute (<html lang="">)
 - Image Alt Attributes
 - Heading Hierarchy and Order
 - Link Text Clarity (“click here” / “read more”)
 - Form Label Presence
- Added safe web requests using User-Agent headers.
- Added automatic report saving to a docs/ folder.

Future Version (planned Version 2):

The next version will include a **Flask web dashboard** with a text box to enter URLs, visual cards showing results, and downloadable reports in PDF or CSV format.

Task Vignettes (User activity “flow”) (4 pts)**1. Quick Site Check**

Maya, a design student, wants to review her portfolio website.

She opens the terminal and types:

```
python main_v1b.py
```

When prompted, she enters:

```
https://mayaportfolio.com
```

Within seconds, AccessCheck prints results such as:

```
[PASS] Page title found: Maya Portfolio
[PASS] HTML language set to "en"
[FAIL] 2 images are missing alt attributes
[WARN] Heading order skips from h1 → h3
[PASS] Links use meaningful text
[PASS] All form inputs have labels
```

A report file (accessibility_report_v1b.txt) is automatically saved inside the [docs/](#) folder.

Technical notes:

- Input: URL entered in the terminal.
- Processing: Program fetches HTML, parses with BeautifulSoup, runs six checks.
- Output: Readable summary printed + saved to a text file.

2. Re-Testing After Fixes

After updating her website with better alt texts, Maya re-runs the same command.
The new report shows:

```
[PASS] All images have alt text  
[PASS] All other checks passed
```

Technical notes:




- The user can re-run the program as often as needed.
- Each report is saved separately with timestamps to track progress.

3. Web Dashboard

(Updated description)

In the next version, Maya can access a Flask-based dashboard instead of using the terminal.
She pastes her website URL into a box and clicks Analyze.

Results appear as **colored cards**:

-  Pass
-  Needs Attention
-  Fail

Each card includes a short explanation and, if available, the HTML line number of the issue.
Users can download results as PDF or CSV for record-keeping.

Technical “flow” (3 pts)

Overall Data Flow

User Input: Website URL typed in the command line.

Page Retrieval: AccessCheck uses requests to fetch the HTML code.

Parsing: The HTML is processed using BeautifulSoup.

Checks Performed:

- Verify <title> tag presence.
- Check if <html> has a language attribute.
- Scan for images missing alt attributes.
- Review heading levels for structure.
- Identify links with non-descriptive text.
- Ensure form inputs have corresponding labels.

Result Collection: Each check returns a status (PASS/WARN/FAIL).

Output: Results printed to the terminal and saved as a text report in the docs/ folder.

Main Modules and Blocks

- Input Block: Collects URL from user.
- Fetch Block: Downloads page content.
- Parser Block: Uses BeautifulSoup to read HTML tags.
- Check Blocks: Runs the six accessibility tests.
- Report Block: Combines results and saves to a file.

Interaction Points

For now:

- The user interacts only through the terminal.

Later:

- The user will paste a URL into a web form and see results in a visual dashboard.