

Web accessibility means that people with disabilities can use the Web equally.

example, somebody who cannot use their arms, and uses a mouthstick to type on laptop.

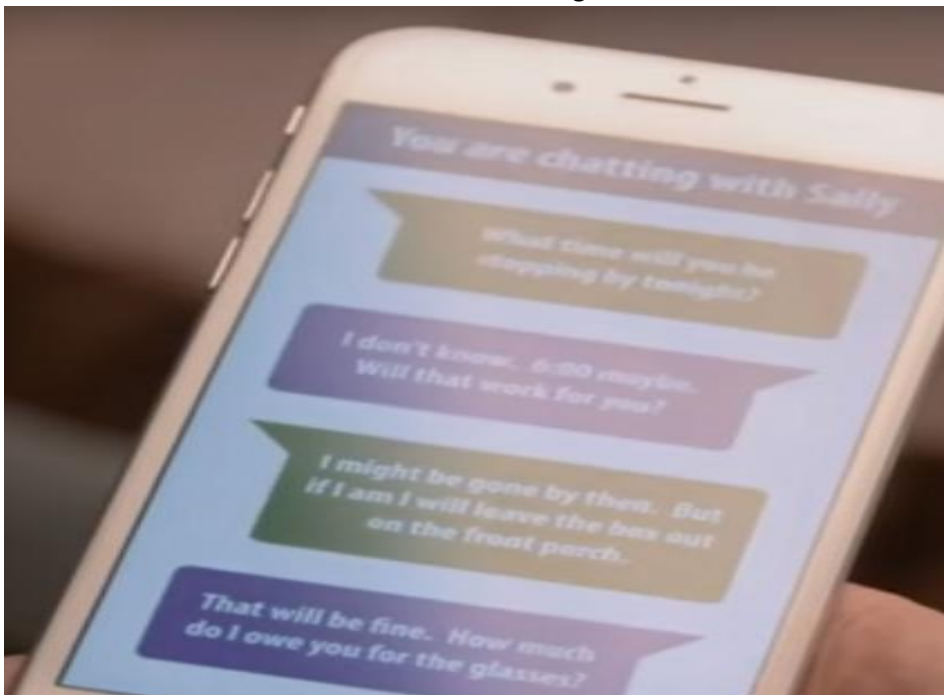
Or someone who cannot hear well, and uses captions to watch videos.

Or someone who cannot see well, and uses a screen reader to read aloud what's on the screen

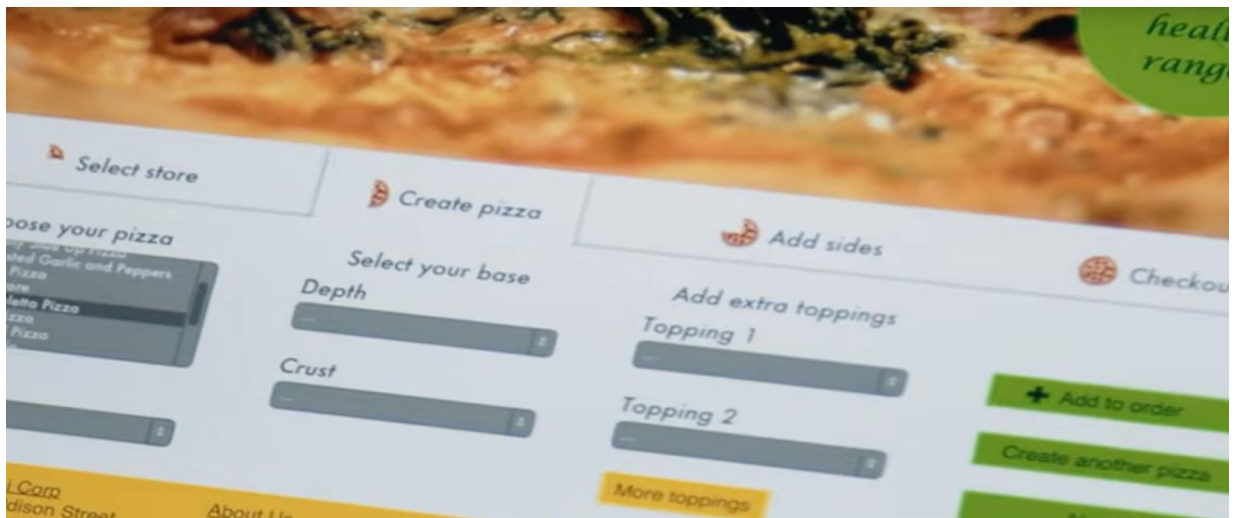
Fortunately, computers can convert text to speech.

Accessibility has many benefits which are as follows

1. captions benefit anyone in a loud or in a quiet environment
2. Good color contrast works better when there is glare.



- 3.
4. Also people with age-related impairments, such as reduced muscle activity in performance of a task get benefitted. Example is given below
The `<label>` element also help users who have difficulty clicking on very small regions (such as radio buttons or checkboxes) - because when the user clicks the text within the `<label>` element, it toggles the radio button or checkbox.
5. everyone has a better user experience with an improved layout and design



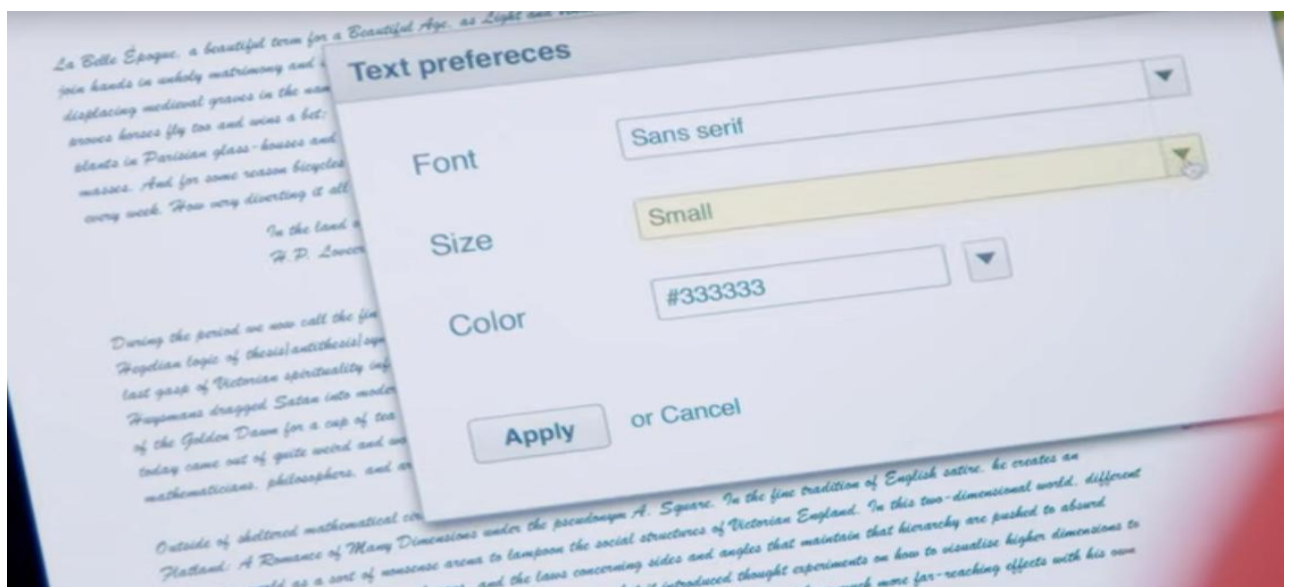
- 6.
7. lot of accessibility can be built into the underlying code of websites and applications, HTML, provide support for many accessibility features

```
aria-labelledby="inaccessible-triangles-title" role="img">
```

- 8.
9. features to provide text alternatives for images, which are read aloud by screen readers and also used by search engines

Headings labels and span are some of the codes in HTML improves the quality overall.

Also web browsers, media players, and apps need to support accessibility features.

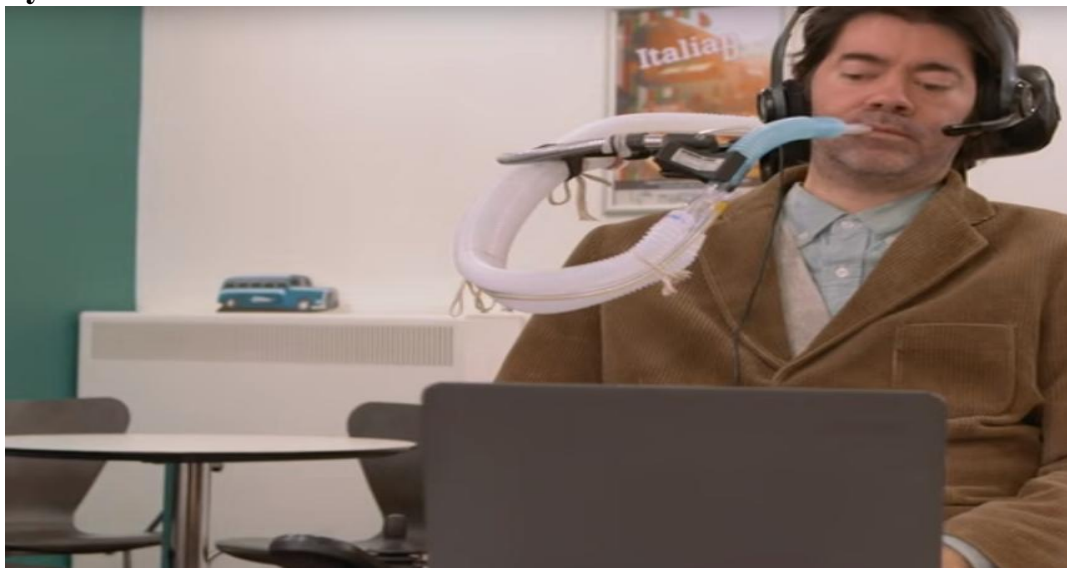


Four Major principles of Accessibility

- 1) Percievable -People can either see or hear the content properly.



- 2) Operable - for example, so people can use the computer by typing, or by voice.



- 3) Understandable - people get clear and simple language.

4) Robust - so people can use different assistive technologies.



- The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities defines that access to information, including the Web, as a human right.
- Implementing the accessibility standards is essential for people with disabilities,
- HTML Accessibility

Semantic HTML

Semantic HTML means using correct HTML elements for their correct purpose as much as possible. Semantic elements are elements with a meaning; if you need a button, use the `<button>` element (and not a `<div>` element).

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Semantic HTML</h1>
```

<p>Semantic HTML means using correct HTML elements for their correct purpose as much as possible.</p>

<p>If you need a button, use the button element and not a div element:</p>

<button>Report an Error</button>

<div>Report an Error</div>

<p>A button element has more suitable styling than a div, and it is clickable by default.</p>

</body>

</html>

Headings Are Important

<h1>Heading 1</h1>

<h2>Heading 2</h2>

<h3>Heading 3</h3>

<h4>Heading 4</h4>

<h5>Heading 5</h5>

<h6>Heading 6</h6>

Search engines use the headings to index the structure and content of your web pages.

Users skim your pages by its headings. It is important to use headings to show the document structure and the relationships between different sections.

Screen readers also use headings as a navigational tool. The different types of heading specify the outline of the page. `<h1>` headings should be used for main headings, followed by `<h2>` headings, then the less important `<h3>`, and so on.

Alternative Text

The `alt` attribute provides an alternate text for an image, if the user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the `src` attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).

The value of the `alt` attribute should describe the image:

`<p>`The alt attribute should reflect the image content, so users who cannot see the image get an understanding of what the image contains:`</p>`

```

```

If a browser cannot find an image, it will display the value of the `alt` attribute:

Declare the Language

You should always include the `lang` attribute inside the `<html>` tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers.

The following example specifies English as the lang

Create Good Link Text

A link should explain clearly what information the reader will get by clicking on that link.

Examples of bad links:

- [Clic can you see my pointer came and it tried to click on that particular part](#)
[Ok so this type of accessibility is also very helpful likewise there are many](#)
[many commands if you want to stop this you can say something like we](#)
[have to say just one second what is the command k here](#)
- [Read more..](#)
- Buy tickets to Mars [here](#)Ok this is called as accessibility see let us suppose I open a word file I have open a word file here I have opened a word file and I am keeping it on my screen here
- [Find out more about the HTML language](#)
- Read more about [how to eat healthy](#)
- [Buy tickets to Mars here](#)

Note that these are just link examples, and will not send you away when you click on them.