

TASK 1

Research Document

Daniel Falzon

5.1A

What is Web Accessibility?

Web Accessibility is providing access to the internet sites, resources, and technologies for everyone including people having disabilities. It provides access for people of all physical and cognitive abilities to be able to see, understand, navigate, and interact with documents on the web. Since 15% of people around the globe have a disability, web accessibility very much becomes important to have equal access to information and services. To help with making the Internet accessible, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) has set up the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) on the basis of the four main concepts, which are Perceivable, Operable, Understandable, and Robust (POUR). This is an important method for web development: it makes sure their services and data are fairly accessed by all.



Perceivable



Operable



Understandable



Robust

Perceivable

The first principle is Perceivable the idea behind perceivable accessibility on web sites is to give screen readers for people with visual impairments text alternatives for non-text elements like photos and multimedia. For accessibility,

the National Federation of the Blind offers useful alt text for photos. In order to make audio and video material accessible to users who are deaf or hard of hearing, transcripts and captions are also included. For example, all video material on the BBC website has subtitles, making it accessible to viewers who are deaf or hard of hearing. In order to increase readability, especially for users who are visually challenged, it is also necessary to make sure that the text and background colors have a high contrast ratio. According to the WCAG guidelines, the website of Scope, a UK organization that supports people with various impairments, must have a text contrast ratio of at least 9.66:1.

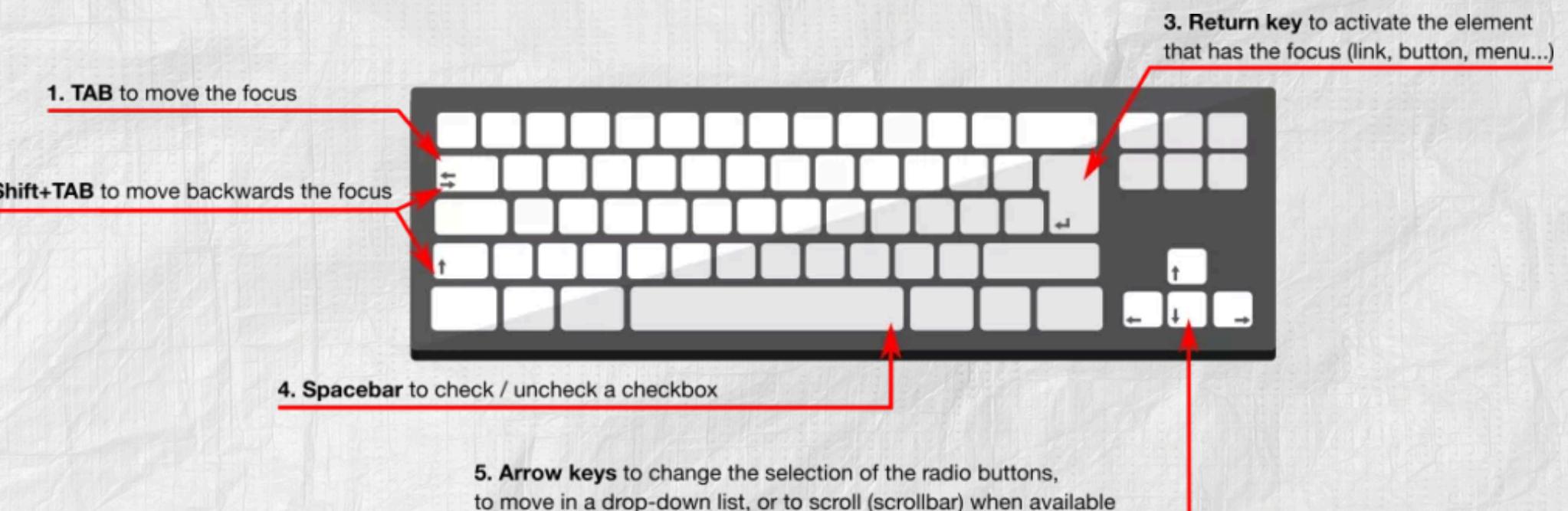
The BBC Video page features a large video thumbnail of a man with grey hair and a mustache, wearing a dark jacket. A yellow subtitle box overlays the video with the text: "this despot would respond in the same way. And what happened?". Below the video, a question is displayed: "Do Ukrainians believe a ceasefire with Russia will work?". At the bottom left, a smaller text reads: "The BBC asks people in Kyiv whether a ceasefire deal could be a step towards ending war with Russia." The BBC logo is in the top left corner, and the navigation bar includes Home, News, Sport, Business, Innovation, Culture, Arts, Travel, Earth, Audio, Video, and Live.

The BBC News homepage has a prominent red banner at the top with the word "NEWS". The BBC logo is in the top left, and the navigation bar includes Home, News, Sport, Earth, Reel, Worklife, Travel, and a search bar. Below the banner, there's a "Discover your BBC" section with a sign-in/register link. The main content area features several news stories with images and titles. One story is titled "LIVE Wes Streeting targets NHS 'waste' as he defends health and welfare reforms". Other stories include "Plan to freeze key disability benefit may be dropped", "Fifty-one dead after North Macedonia nightclub fire", and "Moment of pure joy as stranded astronauts meet new crew after SpaceX capsule docks". The BBC logo is also present in the bottom right corner of the page.

Operable

The second principle, Operable, means that people can navigate and interact with a website from any device or using any assistive technology. A major aspect of operability is keyboard accessibility, which allows users who cannot use a mouse to navigate a site using only their keyboard. Another aspect in operability is providing sufficient time to read and interact with the content. For example, BMW provides play and pause buttons for dynamic content, giving control of how long animations or changing elements are present on-screen to the users. Also, content that flashes or moves quickly is avoided as it might trigger seizures in people suffering from epilepsy. One of the provisions of the WCAGs is that no flash content should be above the seizure triggering threshold.

The screenshot shows the BMW USA website with a sidebar containing a 'Quick Navigation' section. The sidebar includes links for 'Page Header', 'Page Middle', and 'Page Footer'. It also features a search bar and a list of vehicle models like 'All New 2019 Bmw i8', 'All New Bmw X7', and 'All New 2019 Bmw 530e'. At the bottom of the sidebar, there are sections for 'I know my budget.' and 'I just want to browse.', each with a 'VIEW VEHICLES' button. The main content area features a large image of two BMW cars with the text 'DREAM BMW CERTIFIED' and 'MONTHS ON SELECT 2016-2018 BMW CERTIFIED MODELS.' Below the image, there's a note about financing offers and a 'BMW CERTIFIED' logo.



Understandable

The third principle is Understandable, understandable is that the whole content of the course and its operation must be understood by the users. One of the primary components is using clear and simple language to reflect the information concisely. Wikipedia does this through explanation and linking to related terms with complex meanings so that users can understand technical or unfamiliar terms. Consistent navigation is another aspect of understandability because the user can predict where to find menus or action buttons. The search interface of Google is predicated on this principle because the navigation elements across services remain in the same location, so it becomes easier for users to deal with any platform. Input assistance also is part of the site; tenders have error messages and suggestions for correction help. Gmail provides, for example, "undo" when an E-mail has been sent or a message deleted.

Flight Pattern

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the ballet. For the photographic sculpture installation, see [Flight Patterns](#).

Flight Pattern is a contemporary ballet choreographed by Crystal Pite, set to the music of Henryk Górecki's *Requiem*. It premiered at the Royal Opera House, London, in March 2017. The piece was created for the Royal Ballet's new production of *Swan Lake*, which opened on 21st March 2017. The choreographer, Crystal Pite, is known for her work with the Royal Ballet. She has choreographed many other pieces, including *Light Passage* and *Flight Pattern*. The piece is set in a dark room with a large screen in the background. The dancers are dressed in black and white costumes. The music is played by a live orchestra. The piece is a contemporary ballet, with elements of classical ballet and modern dance. It explores the relationship between the upper body and the lower body, and the movement of the upper body and the lower body. The piece is set in a dark room with a large screen in the background. The dancers are dressed in black and white costumes. The music is played by a live orchestra. The piece is a contemporary ballet, with elements of classical ballet and modern dance. It explores the relationship between the upper body and the lower body, and the movement of the upper body and the lower body.

Choreography

Flight Pattern is a one-act contemporary ballet performed in 30 minutes.^[1] The music inspired the structure of the choreography, with a long and slow crescendo that transitions to a single voice. Crystal Pite, the choreographer of this piece, mimicked this structure in the creative process. She focused first on the large scale of the crisis, then on a singular story. Pite felt that an emotional connection with a single story would be more impactful to the audience than many stories on stage.^[2]

The piece begins with 36 dancers arranged in three equal rows, standing in profile to the audience and staring at a light while rocking in packed rows.^{[3][4][5]} The dancers then move in canon, their spines extending and rotating to cause their heads to look back, then forward in a bow.^[6] Vignettes of choreography are then performed by various dancers who break away from the ensemble to perform

Message sent

Undo

View message

Robust

Robust is the final principle of ensuring web content functionality on a mixture of devices, browsers, and assistive technologies. They should all code for future technologies while remaining accessible. Websites should support various browsers like Chrome, Firefox, and Safari as well as assistive technologies such as screen readers and voice recognition software. The W3C website itself is designed to be robust and compatible with many user agents, including those people with disabilities use. Therefore, by following the robustness principle, websites become digitally inclusive and accessible over time as technology evolves.

You're invited to try Microsoft 365 for free [Unlock now >](#)

Explore accessibility tools

Vision
Learn how to use Narrator, Magnifier, color filters, and other sight-related tools to best suit your vision.
[LEARN ABOUT VISION-RELATED TOOLS >](#)

Hearing
Customize Windows and use hearing-related tools such as live captions and mono audio to fit your hearing needs.
[EXPLORE HEARING ASSISTIVE TOOLS >](#)

Neurodiversity
Discover the tools that help you stay focused and organized and improve your reading and writing skills.
[DISCOVER TOOLS FOR NEURODIVERSITY >](#)

Learning

Mobility

Mental Health



What I intend to implement

For my project I would like to do a website for my portfolio and these are the principles I would like to add to my website

Perceivable

I would like to add alt text to images for portfolio images, logos, and icons so screen readers can interpret them.

High contrast and readability for example I will use a ratio of at least 4.5:1 for text to improve readability.

Operable

I would implement keyboard navigation to ensure users can navigate using the Tab key and that all interactive elements (links, buttons) are focusable.

Understandable

I would implement Consistent Navigation to keep navigation menus, headings, and layouts consistent across all pages.

Clear and simple language I will use plain language for project descriptions, instructions, and buttons.

Robust

I would use semantic HTML, ARIA landmarks, and ensure compatibility with assistive technologies like screen readers and keyboard navigation.

References

- Nestify. (2024). The Business Case for Web Accessibility: Beyond Compliance (2024 Edition). [online] Available at: <https://nestify.io/blog/web-accessibility-guide/> [Accessed 16 Mar. 2025].
- Content Marketing Consulting and Social Media Strategy. (2021). 20 Awesome Examples of Accessible Websites. [online] Available at: <https://www.convinceandconvert.com/digital-marketing/accessible-website-examples/> [Accessed 16 Mar. 2025].
- Cong, Y. (2018). Principles of Web Accessibility – IxD@Pratt. [online] Prattsi.org. Available at: https://ixd.prattsi.org/2018/03/principles-of-web-accessibility/?utm_source=chatgpt.com [Accessed 16 Mar. 2025].
- Bhimani, R. (2023). 11 Web Accessibility Examples – Skynet Technologies USA LLC. [online] Skynettechnologies.com. Available at: https://www.skynettechnologies.com/blog/web-accessibility-examples?utm_source=chatgpt.com [Accessed 16 Mar. 2025].
- W3C (2024). Introduction to Web Accessibility. [online] Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI). Available at: <https://www.w3.org/WAI/fundamentals/accessibility-intro/> [Accessed 16 Mar. 2025].
- BBC News (2018). Home – BBC News. [online] BBC News. Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news> [Accessed 16 Mar. 2025].
- BMW (2024). The international BMW Website | BMW.com. [online] Bmw.com. Available at: <https://www.bmw.com/en/index.html> [Accessed 16 Mar. 2025].
- Wikipedia (2001). Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia. [online] Wikipedia. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page [Accessed 16 Mar. 2025].