



Accessibility

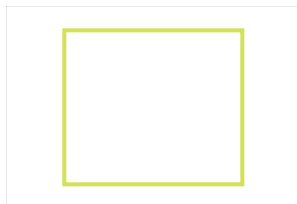
These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Only a subset of accessibility issues can be automatically detected so manual testing is also encouraged.

TABLES AND LISTS

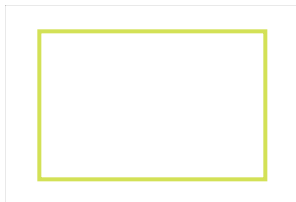
▲ `<td>` elements in a large `<table>` do not have table headers. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that `<td>` elements in a large table (3 or more cells in width and height) have an associated table header may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about table headers](#).

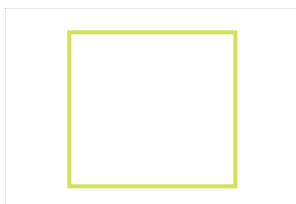
Failing Elements



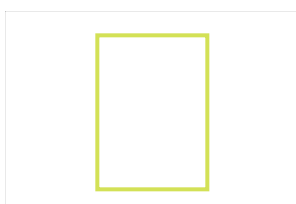
table



td



td

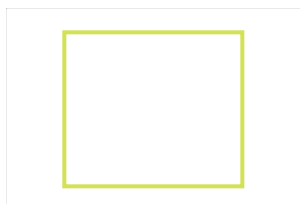


td

▲ Tables do not use `<caption>` instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute to indicate a caption. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that tables use the actual caption element instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about captions.](#)

Failing Elements



table

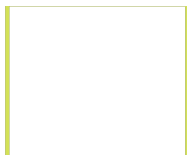
These are opportunities to improve the experience of reading tabular or list data using assistive technology, like a screen reader.

INTERNATIONALIZATION AND LOCALIZATION

▲ `<html>` element does not have a `[lang]` attribute ^

If a page doesn't specify a `lang` attribute, a screen reader assumes that the page is in the default language that the user chose when setting up the screen reader. If the page isn't actually in the default language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more about the `lang` attribute.](#)

Failing Elements



html

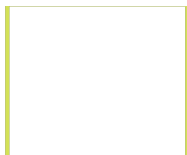
These are opportunities to improve the interpretation of your content by users in different locales.

NAVIGATION

○ The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region ^

Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. [Learn more about bypass blocks.](#)

Failing Elements



html

These are opportunities to improve keyboard navigation in your application.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

- ☐ The page has a logical tab order



Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more about logical tab ordering.](#)

- ☐ Interactive controls are keyboard focusable



Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. [Learn how to make custom controls focusable.](#)

- ☐ Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state



Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. [Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints.](#)

- ☐ The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page



If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. [Learn how to direct focus to new content.](#)

- ☐ User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region



A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. [Learn how to avoid focus traps.](#)

- ☐ Custom controls have associated labels



Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. [Learn more about custom controls and labels.](#)

- ☐ Custom controls have ARIA roles



Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. [Learn how to add roles to custom controls.](#)

☐ Visual order on the page follows DOM order ^

DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. [Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.](#)

☐ Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology ^

Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. [Learn how to properly hide offscreen content.](#)

☐ HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation ^

Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technology. [Learn more about landmark elements.](#)

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review.](#)

PASSED AUDITS (6)

Hide

`[aria-hidden="true"]` is not present on the document `<body>` ^

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when `aria-hidden="true"` is set on the document `<body>`. [Learn how aria-hidden affects the document body.](#)

Image elements have `[alt]` attributes ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more about the alt attribute.](#)

Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio ^

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast.](#)

Document has a `<title>` element ^

The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. [Learn more about document titles.](#)

Links have a discernible name ^

Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. [Learn how to make links accessible](#).

Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about the headers attribute](#).

NOT APPLICABLE (38)

Hide

☐ `[accesskey]` values are unique ^

Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. [Learn more about access keys](#).

☐ `[aria-*) attributes match their roles ^`

Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of `aria-*` attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the `aria-*` attributes. [Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles](#).

☐ `button`, `link`, and `menuitem` elements have accessible names ^

When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to make command elements more accessible](#).

☐ `[aria-hidden="true"]` elements do not contain focusable descendents ^

Focusable descendents within an `[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements](#).

☐ ARIA input fields have accessible names ^

When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about input field labels](#).

☐ ARIA `meter` elements have accessible names ^

When a meter element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to name meter elements](#).

☐ ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names ^

When a progressbar element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to label progressbar elements](#).

☐ `[role]`s have all required `[aria-*) attributes ^`

Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. [Learn more about roles and required attributes](#).

☐ Elements with an ARIA `[role]` that require children to contain a specific `[role]` have all required children. ^

Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about roles and required children elements](#).

☐ `[role]`s are contained by their required parent element ^

Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element](#).

☐ `[role]` values are valid ^

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about valid ARIA roles](#).

☐ ARIA toggle fields have accessible names ^

When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about toggle fields](#).

☐ ARIA `tooltip` elements have accessible names ^

When a tooltip element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to name tooltip elements](#).

☐ ARIA `treeitem` elements have accessible names ^

When a treeitem element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about labeling treeitem elements](#).

☐ `[aria-*) attributes have valid values ^`

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. [Learn more about valid values for ARIA attributes](#).

☐ [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled ^

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. [Learn more about valid ARIA attributes](#).

☐ Buttons have an accessible name ^

When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to make buttons more accessible](#).

☐ <dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements. ^

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly](#).

☐ Definition list items are wrapped in <dl> elements ^

Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly](#).

☐ [id] attributes on active, focusable elements are unique ^

All focusable elements must have a unique id to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. [Learn how to fix duplicate ids](#).

☐ ARIA IDs are unique ^

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs](#).

☐ No form fields have multiple labels ^

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn how to use form labels](#).

☐ <frame> or <iframe> elements have a title ^

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more about frame titles](#).

☐ Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order ^

Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. [Learn more about heading order.](#)

☐ `<html>` element has a valid value for its `[lang]` attribute ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) helps screen readers announce text properly. [Learn how to use the `lang` attribute.](#)

☐ `<html>` element has an `[xml:lang]` attribute with the same base language as the `[lang]` attribute. ^

If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more about the `lang` attribute.](#)

☐ Input buttons have discernible text. ^

Adding discernable and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose of the input button. [Learn more about input buttons.](#)

☐ `<input type="image">` elements have `[alt]` text ^

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn about input image alt text.](#)

☐ Form elements have associated labels ^

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [Learn more about form element labels.](#)

☐ Lists contain only `` elements and script supporting elements (`<script>` and `<template>`). ^

Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

☐ List items (``) are contained within ``, `` or `<menu>` parent elements ^

Screen readers require list items (``) to be contained within a parent ``, `` or `<menu>` to be announced properly. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

☐ The document does not use `<meta http-equiv="refresh">` ^

Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. [Learn more about the refresh meta tag.](#)

- `[user-scalable="no"]` is not used in the `<meta name="viewport">` element and the `[maximum-scale]` attribute is not less than 5. ^

Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page. [Learn more about the viewport meta tag.](#)

- `<object>` elements have alternate text ^

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more about alt text for object elements.](#)

- No element has a `[tabindex]` value greater than 0 ^

A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrating experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. [Learn more about the tabindex attribute.](#)

- `<th>` elements and elements with `[role="columnheader"/"rowheader"]` have data cells they describe. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cells may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about table headers.](#)

- `[lang]` attributes have a valid value ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn how to use the lang attribute.](#)

- `<video>` elements contain a `<track>` element with `[kind="captions"]` ^

When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. [Learn more about video captions.](#)

Captured at Sep 13, 2023,
11:26 AM GMT+3
Initial page load

Emulated Desktop with
Lighthouse 10.3.0
Custom throttling

Single page load

Using Chromium 116.0.0.0 with
devtools