

Reel Rating- Accessibility Requirements

Prepared By Annabel Sharrin, Jacob Keel, Arthur Oakley, Garael Boulingui, Chelsea McGinnis

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
Revision History	4
1. Introduction	6
1.1. ADA	6
1.2. WCAG 2.2	6
1.3 References	6
1.4. Testing sources	6
1.5. Descriptions	6
1.6. Tools	6
2. Overall Description	7
2.1. Page titles	7
2.1.1. Checking Page Titles.	7
2.2. Alternative text for images.	8
2.2.1. Checking Alternative Texts	9
2.3. Headings	9
2.3.1. Checking Headings	9
2.4. Color Contrast	9
2.4.1. Checking Color Contrast	9
2.5. Text resizing	10
2.5.1. Checking Text Resizing	10

Revision History

Name	Date	Changes	Version
CM	09/22/2023	Additional to the documentation, for accessibility.	1
AS	9/24/2023	Organized and arranged doc	2
AS	10/3/2023	Updated page header and footer	3
AS, CM	10/21/2023	Updates and changes	4
CM	10/22/2023	Terminology and editing.	5
CM, AS	10/23/2023	Terminology and editing.	6
CM	10/25/2023	Editing	7
CM	10/26/2023	Revisions	8
CM	10/27/2023	Terminology	9
CM	10/29/2023	Revisions	10
CM	11/01/2023	Editing	11
CM	11/03/2023	Research editing.	12
CM	11/05/2023	Easy Checks clarification.	13
CM	11/07/2023	Editing	14
CM	11/08/2023	Clarification and editing.	15
CM	11/09/2023	Clarification and editing.	16
CM	11/10/2023	Editing	17
AS	11/15/2023	Table of content	18

1. Introduction

1.1. ADA

ADA stands for The Americans with Disabilities Act. It is a civil rights law that does not allow discrimination, based on a person's disability. This information includes work-related, public, home, private, and in educational institutions. The ADA also covers accessibility for use of everyday products. Companies must create accessible products.

1.2. WCAG 2.2

For the purpose of this project, we will be implementing accessibility. The standard for using accessibility on the web is known as Web Content Accessibility Guidelines. (WCAG for short. The most current and up-to-date version of these standards is WCAG 2.1.) The recommendations listed in WCAG 2.1 are intended to make content more accessible on the web. Especially for those who identify as having a disability, or a limitation that impairs their day-to-day functions. We will include individuals who have vision, hearing limitations,

1.3 References

- ADA- <https://adata.org/learn-about-ada>
- WCAG- <https://www.w3.org/WAI/test-evaluate/preliminary/>
- Color Contrast Checker- <https://webaim.org/resources/contrastchecker/>

1.4. Testing sources

- Color Contrast Checker

1.5. Descriptions

- **Accessibility-** The ability to make a design, and webpage, accessible.

1.6. Tools

- <https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/wave-evaluation-tool/jbbplnpkjmmebjpijfedlgcdilocofh?hl=en-US>
- <https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/axe-devtools-web-accessib/lhdoppojpmngadm nindnejfpokejbdd>

2. Overall Description

2.1. Page titles

- Page titles show the title of the webpage, in the browser tabs.
- Page titles are also shown when the user opens multiple tabs, with various web pages open. This helps keep the tabs more organized.
- Page Titles are used in search result optimizations, browser favorites, and bookmarks. They offer the user a chance to review the page information, and its content, before and after clicking on it. Distinguishing the content of each page.

2.1.1. Checking Page Titles.

- Page titles are shown in the window title bar.
- Shown when multiple tabs are displayed, as shown in Figure 1.

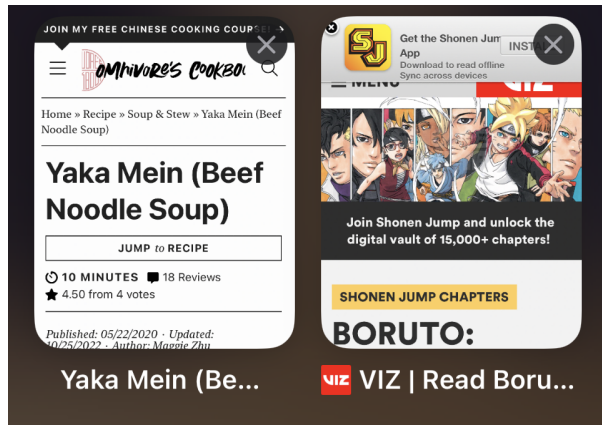


Figure 1. Example of page title in the browser tab

Demonstrated in search results. This includes content shown/used when a user adds it to their bookmarks/favorites tab, as shown in Figure 2.

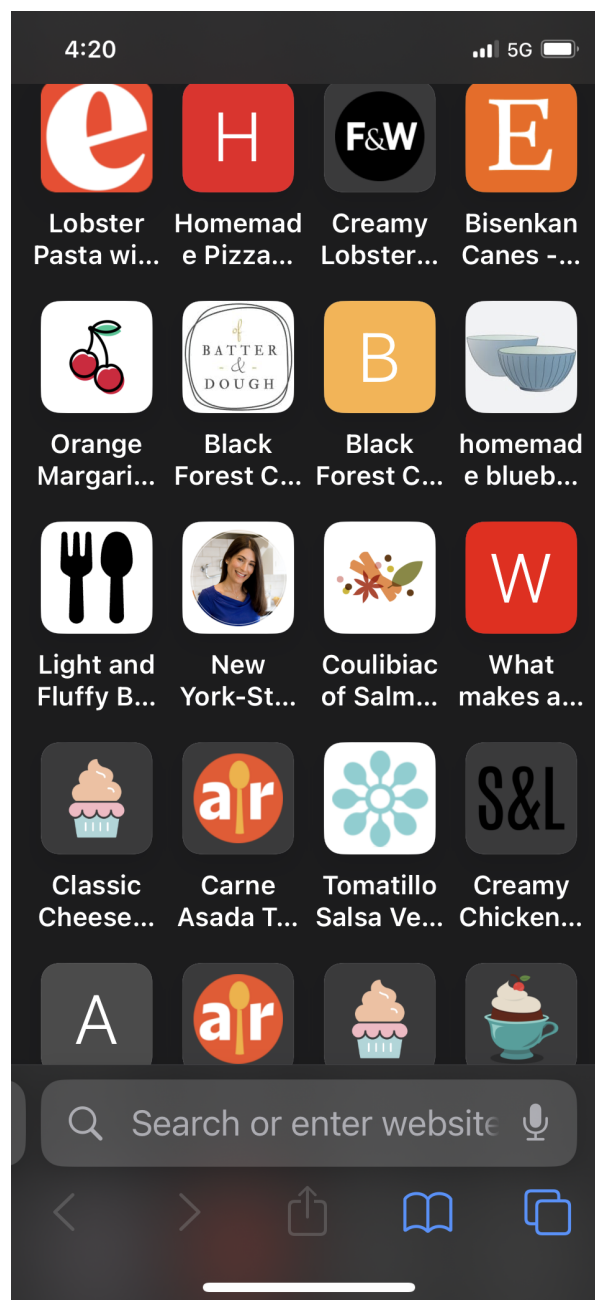


Figure 2. Example of page title in bookmarks

2.2. Alternative text for images.

Text alternatives state the purpose of the image. Whether it be images, graphs, illustrations, pictures, to describing objects.

An example of alternative text is the following; a user who has a visual impairment and is unable to view the page content. Alternative text would allow the user to view the information, in the form of a screen reader, describing text out loud of the content being displayed.

When utilizing alternative text; please limit the description to (20) twenty words.

2.2.1. Checking Alternative Texts

There are three ways to check if an alternative text passes easy checks. Every image should include alt in the markup.

- Turning on the screen reader, then selecting the picture to hear how it is described.
- Determine whether a user can inspect the images HTML, by right clicking the mouse. Then selecting “inspect element.”
- Break down the alt text by categories. Use “null alt” for images of less importance.

2.3. Headings

Headings need to be marked up so users can organically navigate the information being displayed. This will allow the user to navigate to specific headings.

Any text that is supposed to be a heading, should be marked as <h1>, <h2>, and <h3>.

2.3.1. Checking Headings

It is important to check for headings in the following ways.

- The content displayed must have a hierarchy system. <h1> bring the largest heading setting. To <h6> as the smallest and lowest of the headings.
- The document must have a Document Outline. In the toolbar, select “outline.” Then select the show element tags name when outlining. If there are no headings, the code will display back zero headings.

2.4. Color Contrast

Color contrast needs to be sufficient to allow users to differentiate between background and foreground colors, so that text is visible and readable. A black background with a dark gray text is an example of poor color contrast, and many people would struggle to read that text.

2.4.1. Checking Color Contrast

- The contrast ratio must be 4.5:1 for normal sized text.
- Contrast ratio for text must start at size 19.
- Clients should be able to test the changes beforehand, in real time.
- Eye dropper to select the tool colors, if desired/needed.

2.5. Text resizing

Text should either be enabled to allow text-only zoom. Or allow users to customize the text size of the information displayed, in their settings.

2.5.1. Checking Text Resizing

This is dependent upon the browser. Go to Preferences or Options in the browser settings. Can be zoomed into, up to 200%. Then, zoom in and out to check:

- If there is any overlap between different texts, columns or sections
- If the space between lines disappears
- If lines of text become too long
- If any text disappears