Beheer



https://prod.kiss-demo.nl/beheer

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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.

DDITIONAL 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. <u>Learn more about logical tab ordering</u> .	
Interactive controls are keyboard focusable	^
Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. <u>Learn how to make custom controls focusable</u> .	
O 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. <u>Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints</u> .	
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. <u>Learn how to direct focus to new content</u> .	<u>N</u>
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 to	<u>raps</u> .
Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom controls and labels</u> .	<u>l</u>
 Custom controls have ARIA roles 	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	

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Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn mordering</u> .	ore about DOM and visual
Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn how to properly hid	de offscreen content.
HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation	^
Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of th Learn more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	ne page for assistive technology.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guid review.	de on <u>conducting an accessibility</u>
PASSED AUDITS (7)	Hide
[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></body>	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when aria-hidden="true" <body>. Learn how aria-hidden affects the document body.</body>	is set on the document
[user-scalable="no"] is not used in the <meta name="viewport"/> element and the [maximum-than 5.	escale] attribute is not less
Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to a web page. Learn more about the viewport meta tag.	to properly see the contents of
Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio	^
Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. <u>Learn how to provide suffice</u>	cient color contrast.
Document has a <title> element</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely or page is relevant to their search. <u>Learn more about document titles</u>.</td><td>n it heavily to determine if a</td></tr><tr><td>html element has a [lang] attribute</td><td>^</td></tr></tbody></table></title>	

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<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. 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. NOT APPLICABLE (37) 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

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When a progressbar	element doesn't have	an accessible name	e, screen readers	announce it with a	generic name,	making
it unusable for users v	vho rely on screen read	ders. I earn how to l	abel progressha	r elements.		

O [role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more about readers</u> and required attributes.	<u>oles</u>
 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. <u>Learn more a roles and required children elements</u> .	<u>about</u>
[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 function Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.	ons.
O [role] values are valid	^
ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid AR roles</u> .	<u>IA</u>
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 unus for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .	sable
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. <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u> .	
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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem elements</u> .	g it
O [aria-*] attributes have valid values	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. <u>Learn more about valid values.</u> <u>for ARIA attributes</u> .	<u>alues</u>
O [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled	^

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Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. <u>Learn more about valiattributes</u> .	<u>d ARIA</u>
O Buttons have an accessible name	^
When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for us rely on screen readers. Learn how to make buttons more accessible.	ers who
The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region	^
Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. <u>Learn more about blocks</u> .	<u>bypass</u>
	^
When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. <u>Learn structure definition lists correctly.</u>	ı how to
O Definition list items are wrapped in <dl> elements</dl>	^
Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element to element <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can parent <dl> element <dl> elemen</dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dl></dd></dt>	oroperly
O [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. <u>Learn how to fullicate ids</u> .	<u> ix</u>
O ARIA IDs are unique	^
The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.	Learn
No form fields have multiple labels	^
Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which u either the first, the last, or all of the labels. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u> .	ıse
O <frame/> or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more about frame titles</u> .	
Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order	^

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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. <u>Learn more about heading order</u>.

Image elements have [alt] attributes	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with a attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.	n empty alt
<pre><input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users und purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	derstand the
O Form elements have associated labels	^
Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn norm element labels</u> .	more about
 Lists contain only elements and script supporting elements (<script> and <template>). </td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output more about proper list structure.</td><td>t. <u>Learn</u></td></tr><tr><td> List items () are contained within , or <menu> parent elements </td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers require list items () to be contained within a parent , or <menu> to be announced Learn more about proper list structure.</td><td>properly.</td></tr><tr><td>The document does not use <meta http-equiv="refresh"></td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. T create a frustrating or confusing experience. <u>Learn more about the refresh meta tag</u>.</td><td>his may</td></tr><tr><td>O <object> elements have alternate text</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen read meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</td><td>ders convey</td></tr><tr><td>No element has a [tabindex] value greater than 0</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrated experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. Learn more about the tabindex attribute.</td><td>ating</td></tr><tr><td>Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table.</td><td>^</td></tr></tbody></table></script>	

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Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring 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.

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. <u>Learn more about table headers</u>.

[lang] attributes have a valid value

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn</u> how to use the <u>lang</u> 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. <u>Learn more about video captions</u>.

Captured at Jun 27, 2023, 10:33 AM GMT+2 Initial page load Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.1.1 Custom throttling Single page load

Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 10.1.1 | File an issue

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Beheer nieuws en werkinstructies

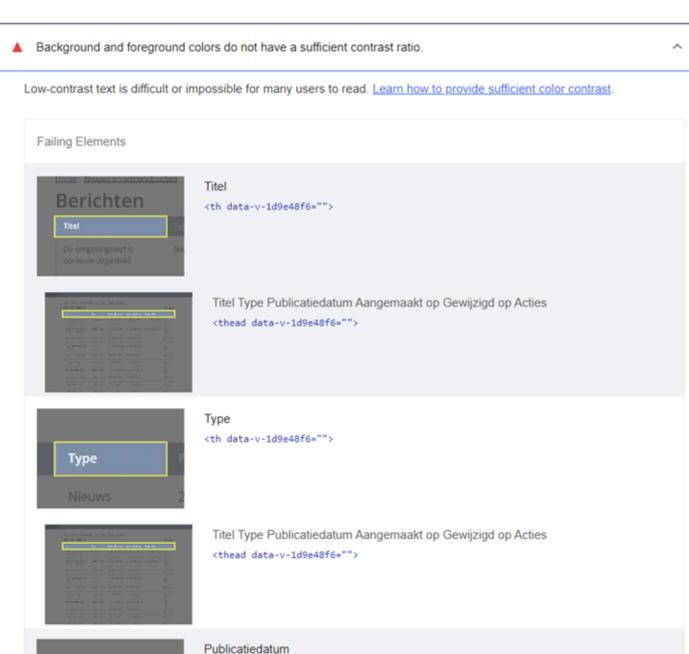


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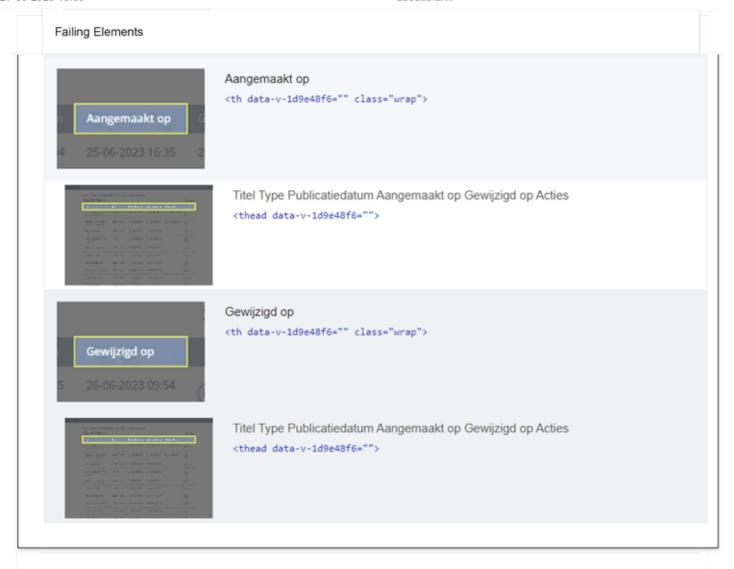
Accessibility

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.





Titel Type Publicatiedatum Aangemaakt op Gewijzigd op Acties <thead data-v-1d9e48f6="">



These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

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

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If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. <u>Learn how to direct focus to new content</u>.

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 fo	cus traps.
O Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about cucontrols and labels</u> .	<u>stom</u>
O Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	
Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and viordering</u> .	<u>sual</u>
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 to Learn more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	echnology.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an acreview.	<u>ccessibility</u>
PASSED AUDITS (14)	Hide
[aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributed Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.	tes.
[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></body>	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when aria-hidden="true" is set on the document	nt

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<body>. Learn how aria-hidden affects the document body.

[aria-*] attributes have valid values

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. <u>Learn more about valid values</u> for ARIA attributes.

[aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA attributes</u>.

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.

[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. <u>Learn more about the viewport meta tag.</u>

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. <u>Learn more about document titles</u>.

html> element has 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.

<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.

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. <u>Learn how to make links accessible</u>.

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. <u>Learn</u> more about proper list structure.

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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. Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table. Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring 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. 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. NOT APPLICABLE (29) 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. 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

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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, mait unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	aking
[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more about rand required attributes</u> .	<u>oles</u>
 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. <u>Learn more a roles and required children elements</u> .	<u>about</u>
[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 function Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.	ons.
O [role] values are valid	^
ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid AR roles</u> .	<u>IA</u>
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 unus for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .	sable
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. <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u> .	
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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 by blocks.	<u>pass</u>

about:blank 6/8

<dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.</th></tr><tr><td>When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. <u>Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</u></td></tr><tr><td>Definition list items are wrapped in <d1> elements</td></tr><tr><td>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.</td></tr><tr><td>O [id] attributes on active, focusable elements are unique</td></tr><tr><td>All focusable elements must have a unique id to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. <u>Learn how to fix</u> <u>duplicate ids</u>.</td></tr><tr><td>O ARIA IDs are unique</td></tr><tr><td>The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Learn</u> how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.</td></tr><tr><td>O No form fields have multiple labels</td></tr><tr><td>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. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u>.</td></tr><tr><td>O <frame> or <iframe> elements have a title</td></tr><tr><td>Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more about frame titles.</td></tr><tr><td>Image elements have [alt] attributes</td></tr><tr><td>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.</td></tr><tr><td><pre><input type="image"> elements have [alt] text</pre></td></tr><tr><td>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.</td></tr><tr><td>O Form elements have associated labels</td></tr><tr><td>Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more about form element labels</u>.</td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></dl>
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Users do not expect a page to refresh aut			
create a frustrating or confusing experience	•		
O <object> elements have alternate text</object>			^
Screen readers cannot translate non-text meaning to users. Learn more about alt te		ect> elements helps screen readers conv	ey
No element has a [tabindex] value greater	ater than 0		^
A value greater than 0 implies an explicit r experiences for users who rely on assistiv			
th> elements and elements with [role="https://www.energy.com/">th> elements with [role="https://www.energy.com/">th	="columnheader"/"rowheader"] have dat	a cells they describe.	^
Screen readers have features to make na may improve the experience for screen re		•	
[lang] attributes have a valid value			
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Specifying a valid BCP 47 language on elehow to use the lang attribute.	ements helps ensure that text is prono	unced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learr</u>	
Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on ele		unced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learr</u>	
Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on element of the language of the languag	ment with [kind="captions"]		1
Specifying a valid BCP 47 language on elehow to use the lang attribute. O <video> elements contain a <track/> elements contain a video provides a caption it is easier.</video>	ment with [kind="captions"]		<u>1</u>
Specifying a valid BCP 47 language on electron how to use the lang attribute. • video> elements contain a <track/> elements a caption it is easien about video captions. Captured at Jun 27, 2023,	ment with [kind="captions"] ier for deaf and hearing impaired users Emulated Desktop with		<u>1</u>
Specifying a valid BCP 47 language on elehow to use the lang attribute. O <video> elements contain a <track/> elements a caption it is easien about video captions.</video>	ment with [kind="captions"] ier for deaf and hearing impaired users	to access its information. <u>Learn more</u>	^

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Nieuws en werkinstructies toevoegen/bewerken



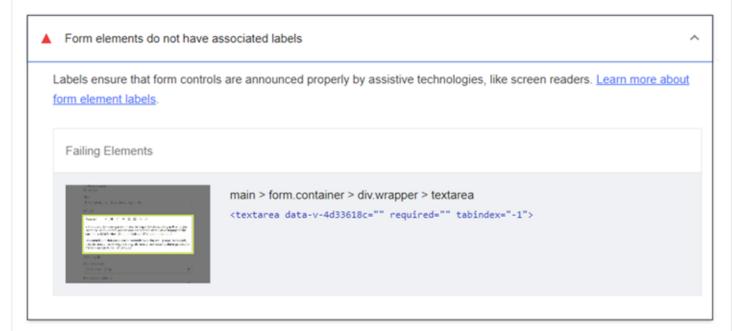
https://prod.kiss-demo.nl/Beheer/NieuwsEnWerkinstructie/28

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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.

NAMES AND LABELS



These are opportunities to improve the semantics of the controls in your application. This may enhance the experience for users of assistive technology, like a screen reader.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

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.

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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. <u>Learn how to direct focus to recontent</u> .	<u>iew</u>
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 focu	<u>s traps</u> .
O Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custo</u> controls and labels.	<u>om</u>
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Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	
Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visuordering.</u>	ıal
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.	
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Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive tech Learn more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	inology.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an accereview.	<u>essibility</u>
PASSED AUDITS (19)	Hide
[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.	3.
[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></body>	^

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Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when aria-hidden="true" is set on the document

<b

[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes

Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more about roles</u> and required attributes.

[role] values are valid

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA roles</u>.

[aria-*] attributes have valid values

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. <u>Learn more about valid values</u> <u>for ARIA attributes</u>.

[aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA attributes</u>.

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. <u>Learn how to make buttons more accessible</u>.

ARIA IDs are unique

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Learn</u> how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.

[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. <u>Learn more about the viewport meta tag.</u>

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. <u>Learn more about input field labels</u>.

about:blank 3/7

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. html> element has 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. <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. 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. 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. 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. [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. 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.

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NOT APPLICABLE (24)	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. <u>Learn about access keys</u> .	n more
O 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 unus for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to make command elements more accessible</u> .	sable
O [aria-hidden="true"] elements do not contain focusable descendents	^
Focusable descendents within an [aria-hidden="true"] element prevent those interactive elements from being average to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements.	ailable
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. <u>Learn how to name meter elements</u> .	
ARIA progressbar elements have accessible names	^
When a progressbar element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, me it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to label progressbar elements.	naking
 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. <u>Learn more roles and required children elements</u> .	<u>about</u>
[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.	tions.
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 unufor users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .	usable
ARIA tooltip elements have accessible names	^

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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. <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u>.

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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem elements</u> .	g it
The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region	^
Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. <u>Learn more about bypass</u> .	<u>oass</u>
<dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. <u>Learn hostructure definition lists correctly.</u></td><td>ow to</td></tr><tr><td>O Definition list items are wrapped in <d1> elements</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <d1> element to ensure that screen readers can propagate announce them. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</td><td>perly</td></tr><tr><td>O [id] attributes on active, focusable elements are unique</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>All focusable elements must have a unique id to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. <u>Learn how to fix</u> <u>duplicate ids</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td> No form fields have multiple labels </td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>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. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td><frame> or <iframe> elements have a title</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more about frame titles</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Image elements have [alt] attributes</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.</td><td>y alt</td></tr><tr><td><pre><input type="image"> elements have [alt] text</pre></td><td>^</td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></dl>	

about:blank 6/7

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.

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. <u>Learn</u> 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. <u>Learn more about the refresh meta tag</u>.

O <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.

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

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

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. <u>Learn more about table headers</u>.

<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. <u>Learn more</u> about video captions.

Captured at Jun 27, 2023, 10:39 AM GMT+2 Initial page load Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.1.1 Custom throttling

Single page load

Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 10.1.1 | File an issue

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Beheer skills

https://prod.kiss-demo.nl/Beheer/Skills

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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.

DDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)	Hide
O 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. <u>Learn how to make custom controls focusable</u> .	
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. <u>Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints</u> .	
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. <u>Learn how to direct focus to ne content</u> .	<u>w</u>
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. <u>Learn how to avoid focus</u>	<u>traps</u> .
Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom</u> controls and labels.	1
O Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	

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O Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering</u> .	
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.	
O 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 techno Learn more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	logy.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an access review.	<u>ibility</u>
PASSED AUDITS (14)	Hide
[aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. <u>Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.</u>	
[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></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.</body>	
[aria-*] attributes have valid values	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. <u>Learn more about valid values</u> .	<u>ılues</u>
[aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. <u>Learn more about valid AI attributes</u> .	<u>RIA</u>
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 rely on screen readers. Learn how to make buttons more accessible.	who

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[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. 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. <html> element has 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. 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. 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. Lists contain only <1i> 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. 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.

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NOT APPLICABLE (30)	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. <u>Learn</u> about access keys.	more
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 unusation for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to make command elements more accessible.</u>	able
[aria-hidden="true"] elements do not contain focusable descendents	^
Focusable descendents within an [aria-hidden="true"] element prevent those interactive elements from being avaito users of assistive technologies like screen readers. <u>Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements</u> .	ilable
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 unus for users who rely on screen readers. Learn more about input field labels.	sable
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. <u>Learn how to name meter elements</u> .	
ARIA progressbar elements have accessible names	^
When a progressbar element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, mait unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	aking
O [role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more about rand required attributes</u> .	<u>roles</u>
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. <u>Learn more a roles and required children elements</u> .	<u>about</u>
[role]s are contained by their required parent element	^

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Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions.

<u>Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.</u>

O [role] values are valid	^
ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid AR roles</u> .	<u>llA</u>
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 unus for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .	sable
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. <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u> .	
O 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem elements</u> .	g it
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 bytellocks.	<u>pass</u>
<dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. <u>Learn hostructure definition lists correctly.</u></td><td>ow to</td></tr><tr><td>O Definition list items are wrapped in <d1> elements</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <d1> element to ensure that screen readers can pro announce them. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</td><td>perly</td></tr><tr><td>O [id] attributes on active, focusable elements are unique</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>All focusable elements must have a unique id to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. <u>Learn how to fix duplicate ids</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>O ARIA IDs are unique</td><td>^</td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></dl>	

about:blank 5/7

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Le</u> how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.	<u>:arn</u>
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. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u> .	
O <frame/> Or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more about frame titles</u> .	
O Image elements have [alt] attributes	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.	' alt
<pre>O <input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	d the
O Form elements have associated labels	^
Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more about form element labels</u> .	<u>out</u>
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. <u>Learn more about the refresh meta tag</u> .	(
O <object> elements have alternate text</object>	^
Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers cormeaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object>	nvey
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.	

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O Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table.

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

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. <u>Learn more about table headers</u>.

[lang] attributes have a valid value

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn</u> how to use the <u>lang</u> 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. <u>Learn more about video captions</u>.

Captured at Jun 27, 2023, 10:41 AM GMT+2 Initial page load Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.1.1
Custom throttling

Single page load

Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 10.1.1 | File an issue

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Skills toevoegen/bewerken

https://prod.kiss-demo.nl/Beheer/Skill/10

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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.

DDITIONAL 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. <u>Learn how to make custom controls focusable</u> .	
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. <u>Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints</u> .	
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. <u>Learn how to direct focus to new content</u> .	<u>v</u>
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 to	<u>raps</u> .
Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom controls and labels</u> .	
Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls	

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O Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.</u>	
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 technologies. Learn more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	ology.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an access review.	<u>sibility</u>
PASSED AUDITS (12)	Hid
[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></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.</body>	
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 rely on screen readers. Learn how to make buttons more accessible.	who
ARIA IDs are unique	^
The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Leading to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.</u>	<u>earn</u>
Form elements have associated labels	^
Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more abform element labels</u> .	<u>oout</u>
[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 content a web page. Learn more about the viewport meta tag.	ts of

about:blank 2/7

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. html> element has 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. <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. 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. List items (<1i>) 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. 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. NOT APPLICABLE (32) 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

about:blank 3/7

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

about:blank 4/7

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA roles.</u>

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. 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. <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

about:blank 5/7

All focusable elements must have a unique id to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. <u>Learn how to fix duplicate ids</u>.

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. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u> .	
<frame/> or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more about frame titles</u> .	
Image elements have [alt] attributes	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.	≀ alt
<pre>cinput type="image"> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	d the
 Lists contain only elements and script supporting elements (<script> and <template>). </td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. <u>Learn</u> more about proper list structure.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>The document does not use <meta http-equiv="refresh"></td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>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. <u>Learn more about the refresh meta tag</u>.</td><td>/</td></tr><tr><td>O <object> elements have alternate text</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers con meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</td><td>nvey</td></tr><tr><td>No element has a [tabindex] value greater than 0</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>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. <u>Learn more about the tabindex attribute</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>O Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table.</td><td>^</td></tr></tbody></table></script>	

about:blank 6/7

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

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. <u>Learn more about table headers</u>.

[lang] attributes have a valid value

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn</u> 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. <u>Learn more about video captions</u>.

Captured at Jun 27, 2023, 10:41 AM GMT+2 Initial page load Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.1.1
Custom throttling

Single page load

Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 10.1.1 | File an issue

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Beheer links

https://prod.kiss-demo.nl/Beheer/Links

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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.

DDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)	HIG
The page has a logical tab order	^
Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. <u>Learn more about logical tab ordering</u> .	
Interactive controls are keyboard focusable	^
Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. <u>Learn how to make custom controls focusable</u> .	
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. <u>Learn how to direct focus to new content</u> .	<u>v</u>
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 to	raps.
Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom controls and labels</u> .	
Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate APIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls	

Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u>.

about:blank 1/7

O Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering</u> .	
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.	
O 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 techno Learn more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	logy.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an access review.	<u>ibility</u>
PASSED AUDITS (14)	Hide
[aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. <u>Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.</u>	
[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></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.</body>	
[aria-*] attributes have valid values	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. <u>Learn more about valid values</u> .	<u>ılues</u>
[aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. <u>Learn more about valid AI attributes</u> .	<u>RIA</u>
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 rely on screen readers. Learn how to make buttons more accessible.	who

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[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. 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. <html> element has 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. 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. 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. Lists contain only <1i> 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. 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.

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[accesskey] values are unique	^
Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. <u>Lea</u> <u>about access keys</u> .	arn more
O 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 un for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to make command elements more accessible</u> .	usable
[aria-hidden="true"] elements do not contain focusable descendents	^
Focusable descendents within an [aria-hidden="true"] element prevent those interactive elements from being to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. <u>Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements</u> .	available
O 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 users who rely on screen readers. Learn more about input field labels.	ınusable
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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to name meter elements</u> .	j it
ARIA progressbar elements have accessible names	^
When a progressbar element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	, making
[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more about and required attributes</u> .	out roles
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. <u>Learn moroles and required children elements</u> .	ore about

about:blank 4/7

27-06-

-202	23 10:42 about:blank
	Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.</u>
0	[role] values are valid
	ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA</u> <u>oles</u> .
0	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 or users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .
0	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 inusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u> .
0	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 inusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn more about labeling treeitem elements.
0	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.
0	<pre><dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.</pre></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. <u>Learn how to tructure definition lists correctly.</u></td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>Definition list items are wrapped in <d1> elements</td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></dl></pre>

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.

O [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

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The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. Lear	'n
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. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u> .	
<frame/> or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more about frame titles.	
Image elements have [alt] attributes	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.	alt alt
<pre><input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	d the
O Form elements have associated labels	^
Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more about form element labels</u> .	<u>out</u>
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.	1
O <object> elements have alternate text</object>	^
Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers con meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object>	nvey
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. <u>Learn more about the tabindex attribute</u> .	
Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table.	^

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

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. <u>Learn more about table headers</u>.

[lang] attributes have a valid value

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn</u> how to use the <u>lang</u> 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. <u>Learn more about video captions</u>.

Captured at Jun 27, 2023, 10:42 AM GMT+2 Initial page load Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.1.1 Custom throttling Single page load

Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 10.1.1 | File an issue

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Links toevoegen/bewerken

https://prod.kiss-demo.nl/Beheer/link/

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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.

λDI	DITIONAL 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. <u>Learn more about logical tab ordering</u> .	
	Interactive controls are keyboard focusable	^
	Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. <u>Learn how to make custom controls focusable</u> .	
	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. <u>Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints</u> .	
	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.	<u>′</u>
	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 tr	aps.
	Custom controls have associated labels	^
	Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom controls and labels</u> .	
	Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
	Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	

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Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering</u> .	
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 technologies. Learn more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	ology.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an access review.	<u>sibility</u>
PASSED AUDITS (18)	Hide
[aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. <u>Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.</u>	
[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></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.</body>	
[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more about readers</u> and required attributes.	<u>oles</u>
[role] values are valid	^
ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid AR roles</u> .	<u>IA</u>
[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.	<u>alues</u>

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[aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA attributes</u>.

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. <u>Learn how to make buttons more accessible</u>.

ARIA IDs are unique

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Learn</u> how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.

Form elements have associated labels

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more about form element labels</u>.

[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. <u>Learn more about the viewport meta tag.</u>

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.

[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. <u>Learn how to fix duplicate ids</u>.

<a html> element has 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.

about:blank 3/7

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. 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. 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. 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. NOT APPLICABLE (26) 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. 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

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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. <u>Learn how to name meter elements</u>.

ARIA progressbar elements have accessible names	^
When a progressbar element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic nai it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	ne, making
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. <u>Learn roles and required children elements</u> .	more about
 [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 Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.	functions.
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 for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .	it unusable
ARIA tooltip elements have accessible names	^
When a tooltip element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, make unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u> .	king it
ARIA treeitem elements have accessible names	^
When a treeitem element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem elements</u> .	making it
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 abblocks.	<u>out bypass</u>
<dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. Lestructure definition lists correctly.</td><td>earn how to</td></tr><tr><td> Definition list items are wrapped in <d1> elements </td><td>^</td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></dl>	

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Definition list items (<dt></dt>	and <dd>) mus</dd>	st be wrapped in a p	parent <dl></dl>	element to ensure	that screen re	eaders can p	properly
announce them. Learn ho	ow to structure	definition lists correc	ctlv.				

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. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u> .	
<frame/> Or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more about frame titles.	
Image elements have [alt] attributes	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empt attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.	ty alt
<pre>O <input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understar purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	nd the
 Lists contain only <1i> elements and script supporting elements (<script> and <template>). </td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. <u>Learn more about proper list structure</u>.</td><td><u>1</u></td></tr><tr><td>The document does not use <meta http-equiv="refresh"></td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This macreate a frustrating or confusing experience. Learn more about the refresh meta tag.</td><td>ay</td></tr><tr><td>O <object> elements have alternate text</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers comeaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</td><td>onvey</td></tr><tr><td>No element has a [tabindex] value greater than 0</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>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. <u>Learn more about the tabindex attribute</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>O Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table.</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></script>	

about:blank 6/7

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring 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.

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. <u>Learn more about table headers</u>.

[lang] attributes have a valid value

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn</u> 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. <u>Learn more about video captions</u>.

Captured at Jun 27, 2023, 10:42 AM GMT+2 Initial page load Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.1.1 Custom throttling Single page load

Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 10.1.1 | File an issue

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Beheer gespreksresultaten

https://prod.kiss-demo.nl/Beheer/gespreksresultaten

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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.

DDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)	Hide
O The page has a logical tab order	^
Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. <u>Learn more ablogical tab ordering</u> .	<u>oout</u>
Interactive controls are keyboard focusable	^
Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. <u>Learn how to make custom controls</u> focusable.	rols
O 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. <u>Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints</u> .	tive
O 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. <u>Learn how to direct focus to content</u> .	<u>new</u>
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 foc	cus traps.
Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. Learn more about cus controls and labels.	<u>stom</u>
O Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	

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Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.</u>	
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 technologies. Learn more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	logy.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an access review.	<u>ibility</u>
PASSED AUDITS (14)	Hide
[aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. <u>Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.</u>	
[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></body>	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when aria-hidden="true" is set on the document <body>. <u>Learn how aria-hidden</u> affects the document body.</body>	
[aria-*] attributes have valid values	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. <u>Learn more about valid values</u> .	llues
[aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. <u>Learn more about valid A attributes</u> .	<u>RIA</u>
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 rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to make buttons more accessible</u> .	who

about:blank 2/7

[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. 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. <html> element has 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. 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. 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. Lists contain only <1i> 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. 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.

about:blank 3/7

NOT APPLICABLE (30)	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 about access keys.	. <u>Learn more</u>
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 for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to make command elements more accessible</u> .	it unusable
[aria-hidden="true"] elements do not contain focusable descendents	^
Focusable descendents within an [aria-hidden="true"] element prevent those interactive elements from be to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. <u>Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements</u> .	ing available
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 for users who rely on screen readers. Learn more about input field labels.	g it unusable
ARIA meter elements have accessible names	^
When a meter element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, ma unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to name meter elements</u> .	king it
ARIA progressbar elements have accessible names	^
When a progressbar element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic natit unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	ame, making
[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more and required attributes</u> .	about roles
 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. <u>Learn</u> roles and required children elements.	n more about
[role]s are contained by their required parent element	

about:blank 4/7

27-06-

-2023 10:43	about:blank	
Some ARIA child roles must be contained by spe Learn more about ARIA roles and required parer	ecific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. nt element .	
[role] values are valid	^	
ARIA roles must have valid values in order to peroles.	erform their intended accessibility functions. Learn more about valid ARIA	
ARIA toggle fields have accessible names	^	
When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible for users who rely on screen readers. Learn more	name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable re about toggle fields.	
ARIA tooltip elements have accessible name	es ^	
When a tooltip element doesn't have an accessi unusable for users who rely on screen readers.	ble name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u> .	
 ARIA treeitem elements have accessible nam 	nes	
When a treeitem element doesn't have an account unusable for users who rely on screen readers.	essible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem elements</u> .	
 The page contains a heading, skip link, or land 	dmark region	
Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets ke	eyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. Learn more about bypass	
<dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and</dt></dl>	<pre><dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.</pre></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>When definition lists are not properly marked up structure definition lists correctly.</td><td>, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. <u>Learn how to</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>O Definition list items are wrapped in <dl> eleme</td><td>ents</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wra</td><td>apped in a parent <d1> element to ensure that screen readers can properly n lists correctly.</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></pre>	

All focusable elements must have a unique id to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. Learn how to fix

O [id] attributes on active, focusable elements are unique

duplicate ids.

ARIA IDs are unique

about:blank 5/7

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. Le how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.	<u>earn</u>
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. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u> .	
<frame/> or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more about frame titles</u> .	
O Image elements have [alt] attributes	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.	/ alt
<pre>O <input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	d the
O Form elements have associated labels	^
Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more abform element labels</u> .	<u>out</u>
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. <u>Learn more about the refresh meta tag</u> .	у
O <object> elements have alternate text</object>	^
Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers contents to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object>	nvey
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. <u>Learn more about the tabindex attribute</u> .	

about:blank 6/7

O Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table.

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

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. <u>Learn more about table headers</u>.

[lang] attributes have a valid value

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn</u> how to use the <u>lang</u> 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. <u>Learn more about video captions</u>.

Captured at Jun 27, 2023, 10:43 AM GMT+2 Initial page load Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.1.1 Custom throttling Single page load

Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 10.1.1 | File an issue

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Gespreksresultaten toevoegen/bewerken



https://prod.kiss-demo.nl/beheer/gespreksresultaat/32e187a7-ba2f-4573-920f-138c39d28632

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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.

DDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)	Hide
O The page has a logical tab order	^
Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. <u>Learn more about logical tab ordering</u> .	
Interactive controls are keyboard focusable	^
Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. <u>Learn how to make custom controls focusable</u> .	
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. <u>Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints</u> .	
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. <u>Learn how to direct focus to ne content</u> .	<u>w</u>
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. <u>Learn how to avoid focus</u>	<u>traps</u> .
Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom</u> controls and labels.	1
O Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	

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O Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.</u>	
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 technologies. Learn more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	ology.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an access review.	<u>sibility</u>
PASSED AUDITS (12)	Hid
[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></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.</body>	
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 rely on screen readers. Learn how to make buttons more accessible.	who
ARIA IDs are unique	^
The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Leading to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.</u>	<u>earn</u>
Form elements have associated labels	^
Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more abform element labels</u> .	<u>oout</u>
[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 content a web page. Learn more about the viewport meta tag.	ts of

about:blank 2/7

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. html> element has 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. <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. 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. List items (<1i>) 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. 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. NOT APPLICABLE (32) 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

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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

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ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA roles</u>.

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. 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. <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

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All focusable elements must have a unique id to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. <u>Learn how to fix duplicate ids</u>.

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. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u> .	
<frame/> or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more about frame titles</u> .	
Image elements have [alt] attributes	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.	√alt
<pre>O <input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	d the
 Lists contain only elements and script supporting elements (<script> and <template>). </td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. <u>Learn</u> more about proper list structure.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>The document does not use <meta http-equiv="refresh"></td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>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. <u>Learn more about the refresh meta tag</u>.</td><td>/</td></tr><tr><td>O <object> elements have alternate text</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers con meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</td><td>nvey</td></tr><tr><td>No element has a [tabindex] value greater than 0</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>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. <u>Learn more about the tabindex attribute</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table.</td><td>^</td></tr></tbody></table></script>	

about:blank 6/7

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

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. <u>Learn more about table headers</u>.

[lang] attributes have a valid value

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn</u> how to use the <u>lang</u> 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. <u>Learn more about video captions</u>.

Captured at Jun 27, 2023, 10:43 AM GMT+2 Initial page load Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.1.1 Custom throttling Single page load

Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 10.1.1 | File an issue

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Nieuws en werkinstructies



https://prod.kiss-demo.nl/

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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.

λDI	DITIONAL 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. <u>Learn more about logical tab ordering</u> .	
	Interactive controls are keyboard focusable	^
	Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. <u>Learn how to make custom controls focusable</u> .	
	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. <u>Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints</u> .	
	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.	<u>′</u>
	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 tr	aps.
	Custom controls have associated labels	^
	Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom controls and labels</u> .	
	Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
	Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	

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O Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering</u> .	
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 techno Learn more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	logy.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an access review.	<u>ibility</u>
PASSED AUDITS (19)	Hide
[aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. <u>Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.</u>	
[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></body>	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when aria-hidden="true" is set on the document <body>. <u>Learn how aria-hidden affects the document body</u>.</body>	
[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more about roand required attributes</u> .	les
[role] values are valid	^
ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA roles.</u>	<u>A</u>
[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.	<u>lues</u>

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[aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA attributes</u>.

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.

ARIA IDs are unique

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Learn</u> how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.

Form elements have associated labels

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more about form element labels</u>.

[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. <u>Learn more about the viewport meta tag.</u>

[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. <u>Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements</u>.

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. <u>Learn more about document titles</u>.

<a html> element has 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.

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<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. 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 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. 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. NOT APPLICABLE (25) 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. 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 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

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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. <u>Learn how to name meter elements</u>.

ARIA progressbar elements have accessible names	^
When a progressbar element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, mait unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	aking
 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. <u>Learn more a roles and required children elements</u> .	<u>about</u>
O [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 function Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.	ons.
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 unus for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .	sable
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. <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u> .	
 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem elements</u> .	g it
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.	<u>pass</u>
	^
When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. <u>Learn hostructure definition lists correctly</u> .	ow to
 Definition list items are wrapped in <d1> elements</d1> 	^

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

O [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. <u>Learn how duplicate ids</u> .	w to fix
No form fields have multiple labels	^
Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers wheelther the first, the last, or all of the labels. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u> .	nich use
<frame/> Or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more about frame titles</u> .	
Image elements have [alt] attributes	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with a attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.	an empty alt
<pre><input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users ur purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	nderstand the
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. create a frustrating or confusing experience. Learn more about the refresh meta tag.	This may
<object> elements have alternate text</object>	^
Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen reameaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object>	aders convey
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 frust experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. <u>Learn more about the tabindex attribute</u> .	rating

about:blank 6/7

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

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. <u>Learn more about table headers</u>.

[lang] attributes have a valid value

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn</u> 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. <u>Learn more about video captions</u>.

Captured at Jun 27, 2023, 10:17 AM GMT+2 Initial page load Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.1.1 Custom throttling Single page load

Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 10.1.1 | File an issue

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Zoekresultaten



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20/20

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.

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 logical tab ordering.	s elements that are offscreen. <u>Learn more about</u>
Interactive controls are keyboard focusable	^
Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focusable.	s indicator. <u>Learn how to make custom controls</u>
Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state	^
Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their s elements. Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance	_
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 content.	is directed to it. <u>Learn how to direct focus to new</u>
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. <u>Learn how to avoid focus traps</u> .
Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-la- controls and labels.	abel or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom</u>
O Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to	add roles to custom controls.

about:blank 1/7

Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering</u> .	
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 technologies. Learn more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	ology.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an access review.	<u>sibility</u>
PASSED AUDITS (20)	Hide
[aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. <u>Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.</u>	
[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></body>	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when aria-hidden="true" is set on the document <body>. <u>Learn how aria-hidden affects the document body</u>.</body>	
[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more about roand required attributes</u> .	oles
[role] values are valid	^
ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid ARI roles</u> .	<u>A</u>
[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.	<u>alues</u>

about:blank 2/7

[aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA</u> 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. <u>Learn how to make buttons more accessible</u>.

ARIA IDs are unique

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Learn</u> how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.

Form elements have associated labels

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more about form element labels</u>.

[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. <u>Learn more about the viewport meta tag.</u>

[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. <u>Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements</u>.

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. <u>Learn more about document titles</u>.

[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. <u>Learn how to fix duplicate ids</u>.

about:blank 3/7

<html> element has 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. <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. 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 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. 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. NOT APPLICABLE (24) 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. 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

about:blank 4/7

for users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to make command elements more accessible.

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. <u>Learn more about input field labels</u>.

O ARIA	A meter elements have accessible names	^
	a meter element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it ble for users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to name meter elements.	
O ARIA	A progressbar elements have accessible names	^
	a progressbar element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, makinable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	ng
O Elem	nents with an ARIA [role] that require children to contain a specific [role] have all required children.	^
	ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about</u> the contains and the contains are contained to the contains and the contains and the contains are contained to the contains and the contains are contained accessibility functions.	<u>out</u>
O [role	e]s are contained by their required parent element	^
	ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility function more about ARIA roles and required parent element.	s.
O ARIA	A toggle fields have accessible names	^
	a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusab rs who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .	ole
O ARIA	A tooltip elements have accessible names	^
	a tooltip element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it ble for users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to name tooltip elements.	
O ARIA	A treeitem elements have accessible names	^
	a treeitem element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it ble for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem elements</u> .	t
O The	page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region	^
Adding blocks.	ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. Learn more about bypass	<u>ss</u>
O <dl>'</dl>	s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.</td><td>^</td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt>	

about:blank 5/7

When definition lists are not properly marked up,	screen readers may p	produce confusing or i	naccurate output.	<u>Learn how to</u>
structure definition lists correctly.				

O Definition list items are wrapped in <d1> elements</d1>	^
Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can p announce them. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</dl></dd></dt>	roperly
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.	se
<frame/> Or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more about frame titles</u> .	
Image elements have [alt] attributes	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an emattribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.	npty alt
<pre>O <input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users underst purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	tand the
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 r create a frustrating or confusing experience. <u>Learn more about the refresh meta tag</u> .	may
O <object> elements have alternate text</object>	^
Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object>	convey
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. <u>Learn more about the tabindex attribute</u> .	J

about:blank 6/7

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring 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.

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. <u>Learn more about table headers</u>.

[lang] attributes have a valid value

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn</u> 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. <u>Learn more about video captions</u>.

Captured at Jun 27, 2023, 10:23 AM GMT+2 Initial page load Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.1.1 Custom throttling

Single page load

Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 10.1.1 | File an issue

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Kennisartikel



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19/20

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.

CONTRAST



These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

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. <u>Learn more about logical tab ordering</u>.

Interactive controls are keyboard focusable

^

Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. <u>Learn how to make custom controls</u> <u>focusable</u>.

about:blank 1/8

Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state	^
Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-in elements. Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints.	iteractive
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. <u>Learn how to direct focus</u> .	cus to new
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 avo	oid focus traps.
O Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more abocontrols and labels</u> .	ut custom
O Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	
O Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM a ordering.</u>	and visual
Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn how to properly hide offscreen cont	ent.
O HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation	^
Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assist Learn more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	ive technology.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting review .	an accessibility
PASSED AUDITS (19)	Hide
[aria-*] attributes match their roles	^

about:blank 2/8

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.

[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.

[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes

Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more about roles and required attributes</u>.

[role] values are valid

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA roles.</u>

[aria-*] attributes have valid values

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. <u>Learn more about valid values</u> for ARIA attributes.

[aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA attributes</u>.

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. <u>Learn how to make buttons more accessible</u>.

ARIA IDs are unique

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Learn</u> how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.

Form elements have associated labels

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more about form element labels</u>.

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[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. [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. 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. [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. <a html> element has 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. <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. 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. 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

about:blank 4/8

Learn more about proper list structure.

Screen readers require list items () to be contained within a parent , or <menu> to be announced properly.

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. NOT APPLICABLE (24) 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. 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 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. 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.

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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. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u>.

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. <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u> .	
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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem elements</u> .	ı it
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 byp blocks.	<u>ass</u>
<dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. <u>Learn hostructure definition lists correctly.</u></td><td><u>w to</u></td></tr><tr><td>O Definition list items are wrapped in <d1> elements</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <d1> element to ensure that screen readers can prop announce them. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</td><td>erly</td></tr><tr><td>No form fields have multiple labels</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>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. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td><frame> or <iframe> elements have a title</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more about frame titles</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Image elements have [alt] attributes</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.</td><td>≀ alt</td></tr><tr><td><pre>O <input type="image"> elements have [alt] text</pre></td><td>^</td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></dl>	

about:blank 6/8

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.

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. <u>Learn more about the refresh meta tag</u>.

O <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. <u>Learn more about the tabindex attribute</u>.

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

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

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. <u>Learn more about table headers</u>.

[lang] attributes have a valid value

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn how to use the lang attribute</u>.

<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. <u>Learn more about video captions</u>.

Captured at Jun 27, 2023, 10:24 AM GMT+2 Initial page load Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.1.1 Custom throttling

Single page load

Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 10.1.1 | File an issue

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Smoelenboek



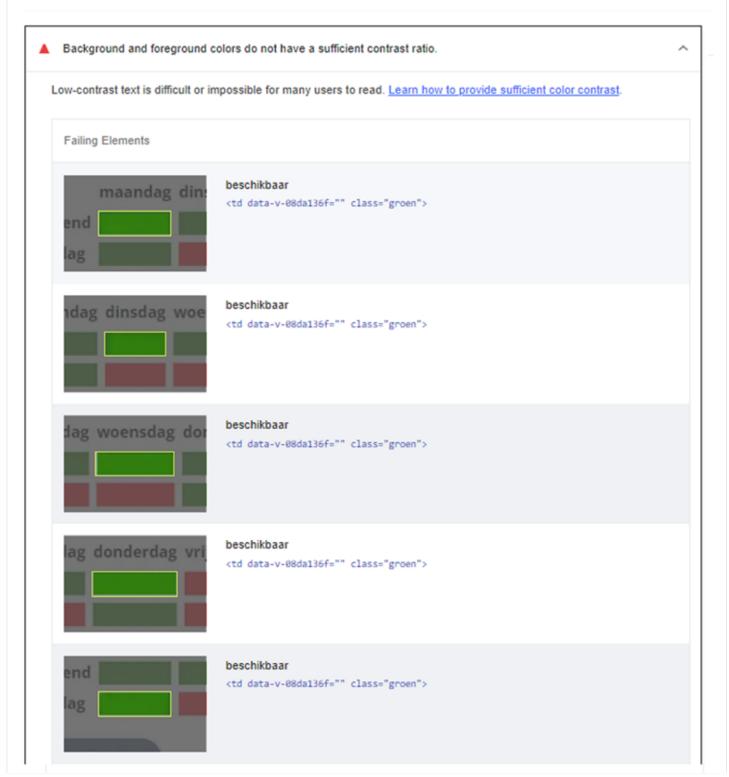
https://prod.kiss-demo.nl/

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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.

CONTRAST



about:blank 1/8



These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

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

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. <u>Learn how to direct focus to new content</u>.

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. <u>Learn more about custom controls and labels</u>.

Custom controls have ARIA roles

Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls.

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 Visual order on the page follows DOM order 	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering</u> .	<u>al</u>
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 techniques about landmark elements.</nav></main>	าology.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an accereview.	<u>ssibility</u>
PASSED AUDITS (22)	Hide
[aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes <u>Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles</u> .	
[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></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.</body>	
[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more about and required attributes</u> .	roles
[role] values are valid	^
ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid Aroles</u> .	<u>RIA</u>
[aria-*] attributes have valid values	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. <u>Learn more about valid for ARIA attributes</u> .	<u>values</u>

about:blank 3/8

[aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA attributes</u>.

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. <u>Learn how to make buttons more accessible</u>.

ARIA IDs are unique

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Learn</u> how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.

Form elements have associated labels

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more about form element labels</u>.

[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. <u>Learn more about the viewport meta tag.</u>

[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. <u>Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements</u>.

<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. <u>Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</u>

Definition list items are wrapped in <d1> 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.

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. <u>Learn more about document titles</u>.

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[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.

<html> element has 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. <u>Learn more about the lang attribute</u>.

<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.

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. <u>Learn how to make links accessible</u>.

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. <u>Learn</u> 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. <u>Learn more about proper list structure</u>.

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

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

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. <u>Learn more about heading order</u>.

NOT APPLICABLE (21)

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[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. 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 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. 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. 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.

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ARIA treeitem elements have accessible names	^
When a treeitem element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem elements</u> .	me, making it
The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region	^
Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. <u>Learn more blocks</u> .	e about bypass
No form fields have multiple labels	^
Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers either the first, the last, or all of the labels. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u> .	which use
<frame/> or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more about frame titles</u> .	
Image elements have [alt] attributes	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored wit attribute. <u>Learn more about the alt attribute</u> .	th an empty alt
<pre><input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	understand the
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 pag create a frustrating or confusing experience. Learn more about the refresh meta tag.	e. This may
<object> elements have alternate text</object>	^
Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object>	readers convey

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o <a href="columnheader"/"rowheader"] have data cells they describe.</p>
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.
o 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 Jun 27, 2023, 10:28 AM GMT+2 Initial page load Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.1.1 Custom throttling Single page load

Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 10.1.1 | File an issue

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Links



https://prod.kiss-demo.nl/links

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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.

DDITIONAL 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. <u>Learn how to make custom controls focusable</u> .	
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. <u>Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints</u> .	
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 ne content.	₽ <mark>W</mark>
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	<u>traps</u> .
Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custor controls and labels</u> .	<u>n</u>
Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls	

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Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering</u> .	
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 technologies. Learn more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	ology.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an access review.	<u>sibility</u>
PASSED AUDITS (20)	Hide
[aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. <u>Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.</u>	
[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></body>	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when aria-hidden="true" is set on the document <body>. <u>Learn how aria-hidden affects the document body</u>.</body>	
[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more about roand required attributes</u> .	oles
[role] values are valid	^
ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid ARI roles</u> .	<u>A</u>
[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.	<u>alues</u>

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[aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA attributes</u>.

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. <u>Learn how to make buttons more accessible</u>.

ARIA IDs are unique

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Learn</u> how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.

Form elements have associated labels

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more about form element labels</u>.

[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. <u>Learn more about the viewport meta tag.</u>

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.

<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. <u>Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</u>

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.

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. <u>Learn more about document titles</u>.

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html> element has 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. <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. 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. 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. 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. NOT APPLICABLE (24) 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. button, link, and menuitem elements have accessible names

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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. <u>Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements</u>.

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 users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about input field labels</u> .	ınusable
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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to name meter elements</u> .	it
ARIA progressbar elements have accessible names	^
When a progressbar element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	making
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. <u>Learn moroles and required children elements</u> .	ore about
[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 fur Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.	nctions.
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 users who rely on screen readers. Learn more about toggle fields.	ınusable
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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u> .	j it
ARIA treeitem elements have accessible names	^
When a treeitem element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, ma unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem elements</u> .	ıking it
The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region	^

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	Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. <u>Learn more about bypablocks.</u>	ISS
0	[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. <u>Learn how to fix</u> <u>duplicate ids</u> .	
0	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. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u> .	
0	<frame/> or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
	Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more about frame titles</u> .	
0	Image elements have [alt] attributes	^
	Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.	alt
0	<pre><input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
	When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	the
0	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. <u>Learn more about the refresh meta tag</u> .	
0	<object> elements have alternate text</object>	^
	Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers con meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object>	vey
0	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. <u>Learn more about the tabindex attribute</u> .	

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^

O Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table.

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring 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.

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. <u>Learn more about table headers</u>.

[lang] attributes have a valid value

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn</u> how to use the <u>lang</u> 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. <u>Learn more about video captions</u>.

Captured at Jun 27, 2023, 10:33 AM GMT+2 Initial page load Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.1.1
Custom throttling

Single page load

Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 10.1.1 | File an issue

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Persoon zoeken



https://prod.kiss-demo.nl/personen

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21/22

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.

CONTRAST

▲ Background and foreground colors do not have a sufficient contrast ratio.

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast.

Failing Elements



Naam



Naam E-mailadres Tel. nummer Bsn Geb. datum Adresregel 1 Adresregel 2 Details <thead>



E-mailadres



Naam E-mailadres Tel. nummer Bsn Geb. datum Adresregel 1 Adresregel 2 Details <thead>



Tel. nummer



Naam E-mailadres Tel. nummer Bsn Geb. datum Adresregel 1 Adresregel 2 Details <thead>

Failing Elements



Bsn



Naam E-mailadres Tel. nummer Bsn Geb. datum Adresregel 1 Adresregel 2 Details <thead>



Geb. datum



Naam E-mailadres Tel. nummer Bsn Geb. datum Adresregel 1 Adresregel 2 Details <thead>



Adresregel 1



Naam E-mailadres Tel. nummer Bsn Geb. datum Adresregel 1 Adresregel 2 Details <thead>



Adresregel 2



Naam E-mailadres Tel. nummer Bsn Geb. datum Adresregel 1 Adresregel 2 Details <thead>



Details



These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

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. <u>Learn more about logical tab ordering</u>.

Interactive controls are keyboard focusable

^

Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. <u>Learn how to make custom controls</u> <u>focusable</u>.

Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state

 \wedge

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. <u>Learn how to direct focus to new content</u>.

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

1

Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom controls and labels</u>.

Custom controls have ARIA roles

1

Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls.

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 Visual order on the page follows DOM order 	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering</u> .	
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 technological more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	ogy.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an accessive review.	<u>bility</u>
PASSED AUDITS (21)	Hide
[aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. <u>Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.</u>	
[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></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.</body>	
[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more about role and required attributes</u> .	<u>es</u>
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. <u>Learn more at roles and required children elements</u> .	<u>oout</u>
[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 function Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.	ns.

about:blank 4/9

[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-*] 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. 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. 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. [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. 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. [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. <u>Learn how to fix</u> <u>duplicate ids</u>.

about:blank 5/9

html> element has 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. 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. 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. 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. Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table. Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring 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. 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. NOT APPLICABLE (22) 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.

about:blank 6/9

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. 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. 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.

about:blank 7/9

<dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.</th></tr><tr><td>When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. <u>Learn how to structure definition lists correctly</u>.</td></tr><tr><td>O Definition list items are wrapped in <d1> elements</td></tr><tr><td>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.</td></tr><tr><td>No form fields have multiple labels</td></tr><tr><td>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. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u>.</td></tr><tr><td><frame> or <iframe> elements have a title</td></tr><tr><td>Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more about frame titles</u>.</td></tr><tr><td>Image elements have [alt] attributes</td></tr><tr><td>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.</td></tr><tr><td><pre> <input type="image"> elements have [alt] text </pre></td></tr><tr><td>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.</td></tr><tr><td>The document does not use <meta http-equiv="refresh"></td></tr><tr><td>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. <u>Learn more about the refresh meta tag</u>.</td></tr><tr><td>O <object> elements have alternate text</td></tr><tr><td>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.</td></tr><tr><td>No element has a [tabindex] value greater than 0</td></tr><tr><td>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. <u>Learn more about the tabindex attribute</u>.</td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></dl>

about:blank 8/9

cth> 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
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 cvideo> 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 Jun 27, 2023, 10:44 AM GMT+2 Initial page load Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.1.1 Custom throttling Single page load

Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 10.1.1 | File an issue

about:blank 9/9

Persoonsinformatie



https://prod.kiss-demo.nl/personen/1561a8f4-0d7d-48df-8bf1-e6cf23afc9e5

23/24

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.

CONTRAST

▲ Background and foreground colors do not have a sufficient contrast ratio.

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast.

Failing Elements



Zaaknummer



Zaaknummer Aanvrager Zaaktype Status Behandelaar Indiendatum Details <thead>



Aanvrager



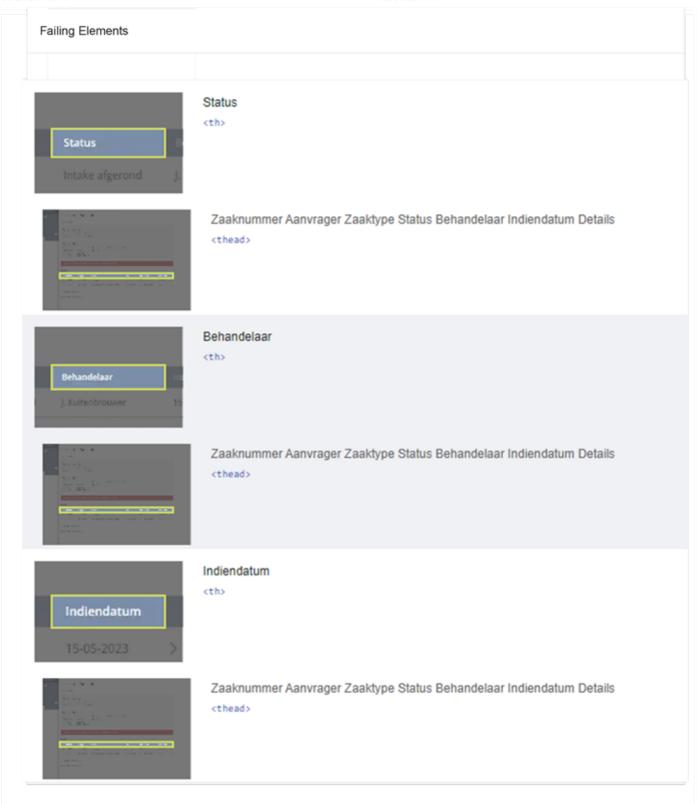
Zaaknummer Aanvrager Zaaktype Status Behandelaar Indiendatum Details <thead>



Zaaktype



Zaaknummer Aanvrager Zaaktype Status Behandelaar Indiendatum Details <thead>



These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

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

about:blank 2/9

Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. <u>Learn how to make custom controls focusable</u>.

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. <u>Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints</u> .	
O 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. <u>Learn how to direct focus to new content</u> .	<u>N</u>
O 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 to	<u>raps</u> .
O Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom controls and labels</u> .	Į.
O Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	
O Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering</u> .	
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.	
O 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 technologies. Learn more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	ology.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an access	

PASSED AUDITS (23)
Hide

review.

about:blank 3/9

[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. [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. [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-*] 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.

about:blank 4/9

ARIA IDs are unique

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Learn</u> how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.

Form elements have associated labels

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more about form element labels</u>.

[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. <u>Learn more about the viewport meta tag.</u>

<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. <u>Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</u>

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. <u>Learn how to structure definition lists correctly</u>.

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. <u>Learn more about document titles</u>.

[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. <u>Learn how to fix duplicate ids</u>.

<html> element has 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. <u>Learn more about the lang attribute</u>.

html> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> helps screen readers announce text properly. <u>Learn how to use the lang attribute</u>.

about:blank 5/9

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. Lists contain only <1i> 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. Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table. Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring 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. 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. NOT APPLICABLE (20) 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. 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.

about:blank 6/9

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 unus for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about input field labels</u> .	able
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. <u>Learn how to name meter elements</u> .	
ARIA progressbar elements have accessible names	^
When a progressbar element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, mait unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	king
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 unus for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .	able
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. <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u> .	
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about:blank 7/9

Image elements have [alt] attributes	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with a attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.	an empty alt
<pre><input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users un purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	nderstand the
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. create a frustrating or confusing experience. Learn more about the refresh meta tag.	This may
	^
Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers. meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object>	aders convey
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 frust experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. <u>Learn more about the tabindex attribute</u> .	rating
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 smay improve the experience for screen reader users. <u>Learn more about table headers</u> .	et of cells
[lang] attributes have a valid value	^
Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen remains to use the <u>lang attribute</u> .	ader. <u>Learn</u>
<pre> <video> elements contain a <track/> element with [kind="captions"] </video></pre>	^
When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. Leaf	n more

Captured at Jun 27, 2023, 10:49 AM GMT+2

Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.1.1

Single page load

8/9

Initial page load

Custom throttling

Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 10.1.1 | File an issue

about:blank 9/9

Bedrijf zoeken



https://prod.kiss-demo.nl/bedrijven

21/22

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.

CONTRAST



Background and foreground colors do not have a sufficient contrast ratio.

_

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast.

Failing Elements



Naam



Naam KvK-nummer Postcode + Huisnummer E-mailadres Tel. nummer Details <thead>



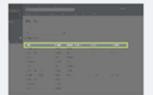
KvK-nummer



Naam KvK-nummer Postcode + Huisnummer E-mailadres Tel. nummer Details <thead>

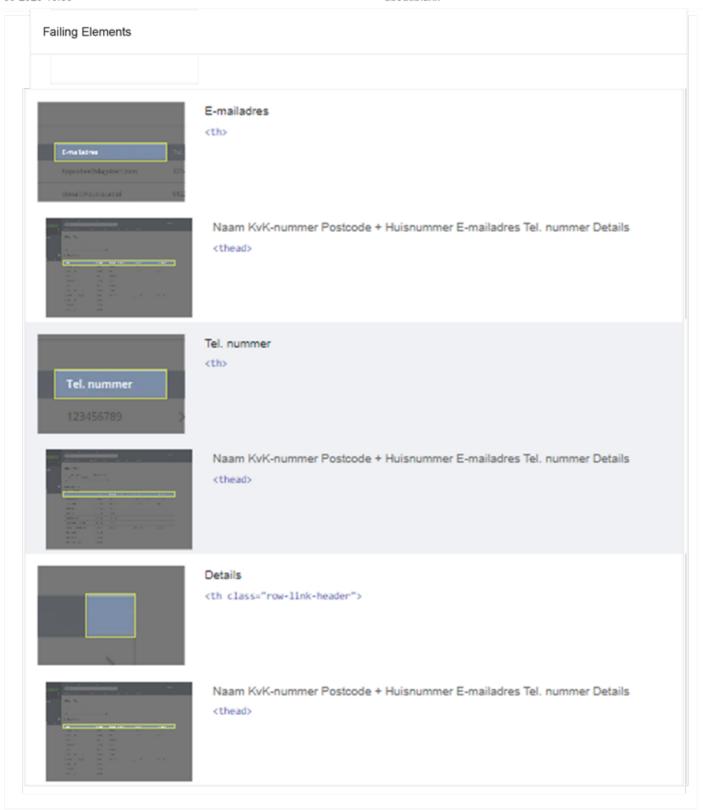


Postcode + Huisnummer



Naam KvK-nummer Postcode + Huisnummer E-mailadres Tel. nummer Details <thead>

about:blank 1/9



These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

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

about:blank 2/9

Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. <u>Learn how to make custom controls focusable</u>.

O Interactive elements indicate their numbers and state	
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. <u>Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints</u> .	
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. <u>Learn how to direct focus to necontent</u> .	<u>w</u>
O 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	<u>traps</u> .
O Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom controls and labels</u> .	1
O Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	
O Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
O 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.	
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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.	^

<u>review</u>.

PASSED AUDITS (21) Hide

about:blank 3/9

[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. [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. [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-*] 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.

about:blank 4/9

ARIA IDs are unique

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Learn</u> how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.

Form elements have associated labels

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more about</u> form element labels.

[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. <u>Learn more about the viewport meta tag.</u>

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. <u>Learn more about document titles</u>.

[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. <u>Learn how to fix duplicate ids</u>.

<html> element has 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.

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

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> helps screen readers announce text properly. <u>Learn how to use the lang attribute</u>.

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. <u>Learn how to make links accessible</u>.

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. <u>Learn</u> more about proper list structure.

about:blank 5/9

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. Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table. Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring 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. 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. NOT APPLICABLE (22) 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. 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

about:blank 6/9

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. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	ng
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 unusate for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .	ole
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. <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u> .	
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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.	<u>ss</u>
<dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. <u>Learn how structure definition lists correctly.</u></td><td><u>to</u></td></tr><tr><td> Definition list items are wrapped in <d1> elements </td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can proper announce them. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</td><td>rly</td></tr><tr><td>No form fields have multiple labels</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>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. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td><frame> or <iframe> elements have a title</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more about frame titles.</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></dl>	

about:blank 7/9

Image elements have [alt] attributes	/
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with a attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.	an empty alt
<pre><input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text</pre>	/
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users ur purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	nderstand th
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. create a frustrating or confusing experience. <u>Learn more about the refresh meta tag</u> .	This may
O <object> elements have alternate text</object>	,
Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen reamening to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object>	aders conve
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 frust experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. <u>Learn more about the tabindex attribute</u> .	rating
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Captured at Jun 27, 2023, 10:53 AM GMT+2

Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.1.1

Single page load

8/9

Initial page load

Custom throttling

Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 10.1.1 | File an issue

about:blank 9/9

Bedrijfsinformatie



https://prod.kiss-demo.nl/bedrijven/c47183a0-500d-4f48-a871-4b822fbc31a0

23/24

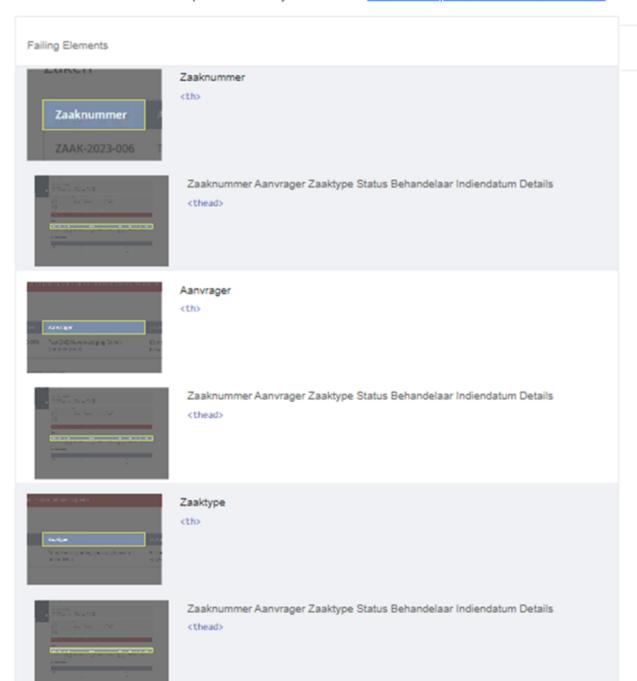
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about:blank 1/9

Failing Elements



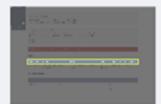
Status



Zaaknummer Aanvrager Zaaktype Status Behandelaar Indiendatum Details <thead>



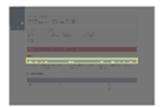
Behandelaar



Zaaknummer Aanvrager Zaaktype Status Behandelaar Indiendatum Details thead>



Indiendatum



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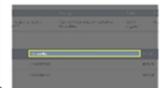


Datum

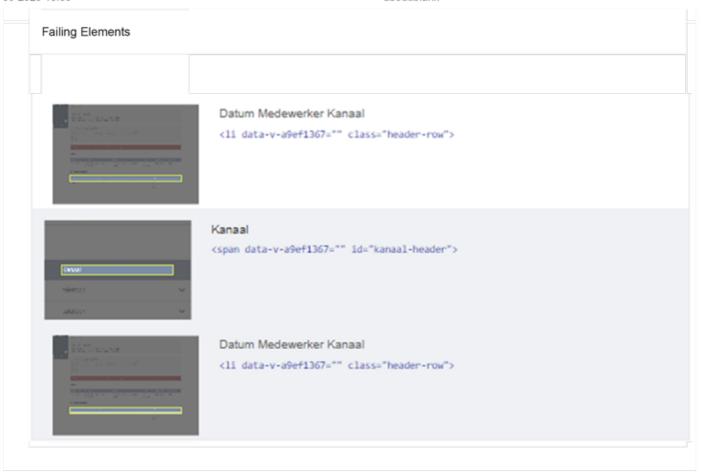


Datum Medewerker Kanaal

data-v-a9ef1367="" class="header-row">



Medewerker



These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

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.

about:blank 3/9

A user can tab into and out of an	y control or region without accidentally	trapping their focus. L	earn how to avoid focus trag	ps

Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom controls and labels</u> .	
Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	
Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering</u> .	
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 technologies. Learn more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	logy.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an access review.	<u>iibility</u>
PASSED AUDITS (23)	Hide
[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.	
[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></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.</body>	
[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 re	<u>oles</u>

about:blank 4/9

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. <u>Learn more about roles and required children elements.</u>

[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. <u>Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.</u>

[role] values are valid

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA roles</u>.

[aria-*] attributes have valid values

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. <u>Learn more about valid values</u> <u>for ARIA attributes</u>.

[aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA attributes</u>.

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. <u>Learn how to make buttons more accessible</u>.

ARIA IDs are unique

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Learn</u> <u>how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs</u>.

Form elements have associated labels

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more about</u> form element labels.

[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. <u>Learn more about the viewport meta tag.</u>

about:blank 5/9

<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. 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. [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. html> element has 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. 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. 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. 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.

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Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table. Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring 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. 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. NOT APPLICABLE (20) 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. 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.

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	^
When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusation for users who rely on screen readers. Learn more about toggle fields.	able
ARIA tooltip elements have accessible names	^
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When a treeitem element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn more about labeling treeitem elements.	it
The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region	^
Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. <u>Learn more about bypass</u> <u>blocks</u> .	<u>ass</u>
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. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u> .	
<frame/> or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more about frame titles</u> .	
edicentreduction of the final contents of the first the contents of the contents	
Image elements have [alt] attributes	^
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O <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. 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 Jun 27, 2023, **Emulated Desktop with** Single page load 10:55 AM GMT+2 Lighthouse 10.1.1 Initial page load Custom throttling Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 10.1.1 | File an issue

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Zaak zoeken



https://prod.kiss-demo.nl/zaken

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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.

DD	ITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)	Hide
0	The page has a logical tab order	^
	Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. <u>Learn more about</u> <u>logical tab ordering</u> .	
0	Interactive controls are keyboard focusable	^
	Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. <u>Learn how to make custom controls</u> <u>focusable</u> .	
0	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.	
0	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. <u>Learn how to direct focus to new content</u> .	
0	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. <u>Learn how to avoid focus tr</u>	<u>aps</u> .
0	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.	
0	Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
	Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	

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 Visual order on the page follows DOM order 	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering</u> .	
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.	
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PASSED AUDITS (21)	Hide
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[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more about roand required attributes</u> .	<u>les</u>
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Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more a roles and required children elements</u> .	<u>bout</u>
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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. <u>Learn how to make command elements more accessible</u>.

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When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output.	Learn how to
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O Definition list items are wrapped in <dl> elements</dl>	^
Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can plean announce them. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</dl></dd></dt>	roperly
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Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which us either the first, the last, or all of the labels. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u> .	se
<frame/> Or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more about frame titles</u> .	
Image elements have [alt] attributes	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an emattribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.	pty alt
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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 not create a frustrating or confusing experience. <u>Learn more about the refresh meta tag</u> .	nay
O <object> elements have alternate text</object>	^
Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object>	convey
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. <u>Learn more about the tabindex attribute</u> .	
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Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring cells using the [headers] attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. <u>Learn more about the headers attribute</u>.

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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. <u>Learn more about table headers</u>.

[lang] attributes have a valid value

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn</u> how to use the <u>lang</u> 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. <u>Learn more about video captions</u>.

Captured at Jun 27, 2023, 10:58 AM GMT+2 Initial page load Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.1.1 Custom throttling Single page load

Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 10.1.1 | File an issue

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Zaakinformatie

https://prod.kiss-demo.nl/zaken/31954f38-0a23-4463-9d9b-5ce979d7917d

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Accessibility

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	The page has a logical tab order	^
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	Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. <u>Learn how to make custom controls focusable</u> .	
	Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state	^
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C	The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page	^
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	Custom controls have associated labels	^
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O <object> elements have alternate text</object>	^
Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object>	convey
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. <u>Learn more about the tabindex attribute</u> .	
Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table.	^

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

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. <u>Learn more about table headers</u>.

[lang] attributes have a valid value

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn</u> 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. <u>Learn more about video captions</u>.

Captured at Jun 27, 2023, 10:59 AM GMT+2 Initial page load Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.1.1
Custom throttling

Single page load

Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 10.1.1 | File an issue

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Afhandelpagina

https://prod.kiss-demo.nl/afhandeling

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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.

DD	ITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)	Hide
0	The page has a logical tab order	^
	Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. <u>Learn more about</u> <u>logical tab ordering</u> .	
0	Interactive controls are keyboard focusable	^
	Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. <u>Learn how to make custom controls</u> <u>focusable</u> .	
0	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.	
0	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. <u>Learn how to direct focus to new content</u> .	
0	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. <u>Learn how to avoid focus tr</u>	<u>aps</u> .
0	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.	
0	Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
	Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	

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O Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.</u>	
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 technologies. Learn more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	ology.
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an access review.	<u>sibility</u>
PASSED AUDITS (13)	Hide
[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></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.</body>	
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 rely on screen readers. Learn how to make buttons more accessible.	who
ARIA IDs are unique	^
The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. Long to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.	<u>earn</u>
Form elements have associated labels	^
Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more at form element labels</u> .	<u>oout</u>
[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 content a web page. Learn more about the viewport meta tag.	ts of

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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. html> element has 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. <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. 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. Lists contain only <1i> 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. 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. NOT APPLICABLE (31) Hide [accesskey] values are unique

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	Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. <u>Learn more about access keys</u> .
0	[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.
0	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 or users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to make command elements more accessible.
0	[aria-hidden="true"] elements do not contain focusable descendents
	Focusable descendents within an [aria-hidden="true"] element prevent those interactive elements from being available o users of assistive technologies like screen readers. Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements.
0	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 or users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about input field labels</u> .
0	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.
0	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 t unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .
0	[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes
	Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more about roles</u> and required attributes.
0	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. <u>Learn more about</u> oles and required children elements.

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O [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 function	ns
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. 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. <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.

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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 p</dl></dd></dt>	roperly
announce them. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.	

O [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. <u>Learn how to fix</u> <u>duplicate ids</u> .	
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. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u> .	e
<frame/> or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more about frame titles.	
Image elements have [alt] attributes	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an emp attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.	ty alt
<pre><input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	nd the
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 macreate a frustrating or confusing experience. <u>Learn more about the refresh meta tag</u> .	ay
O <object> elements have alternate text</object>	^
Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers comeaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object>	onvey
No element has a [tabindex] value greater than 0	^
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Captured at Jun 27, 2023, 11:01 AM GMT+2 Initial page load Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.1.1 Custom throttling Single page load

Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

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