

## TRAINING TR-102 DAY 7 REPORT

21 June, 2024

### 1. CORRECTING TAGS WITH WAVE:

**Description:** Wave is a web accessibility evaluation tool that helps identify and correct HTML and CSS issues related to accessibility.

**Usage:** Utilizing Wave to detect and fix tags that may cause accessibility barriers for users with disabilities.

### 2. W3 VALIDATOR:

**Description:** The W3C Markup Validation Service checks the markup validity of web documents in HTML, XHTML, etc.

**Purpose:** Ensuring web pages comply with web standards to avoid errors and improve compatibility across different browsers.

### 3. AXEDAV TOOL:

**Description:** Axedav is an accessibility testing tool that detects and helps resolve accessibility issues on web pages.

**Functionality:** Performing accessibility audits and implementing fixes to enhance web accessibility.

### 4. WAPPALYZER:

**Description:** Wappalyzer is a cross-platform utility that uncovers the technologies used on websites, including CMS, frameworks, and analytics tools.

**Usage:** Identifying the technology stack of websites for competitive analysis or development insights.

### 7. SEMrush:

**Description:** SEMrush is a comprehensive marketing toolkit for digital marketers, providing tools for SEO, PPC, content marketing, and competitive research.

**Applications:** Conducting keyword research, analyzing competitors' strategies, and tracking SEO performance metrics.

## 8. WEBFONT:

**Definition:** Webfonts refer to custom fonts hosted on a server and delivered to a user's browser as needed.

**Usage:** Integrating webfonts into websites to enhance typography and design while ensuring cross-browser compatibility and performance.

## 9. USER ENGAGEMENT:

**Definition:** User engagement measures how users interact with a website or application, indicating interest and satisfaction.

**Importance:** Enhancing user experience, increasing conversion rates, and improving overall site performance.

## 10. EXAMPLE: SOLVING RDF TRIPLE RELATIONSHIPS:

**Scenario:** Demonstrating the creation and management of RDF triples to establish relationships between entities.

**Steps Involved:** Defining subjects, predicates, and objects to represent data relationships within RDF.

## CONCLUSION:

Day 7 focused on advancing skills in web accessibility through tools like Wave and the W3 validator, ensuring compliance with standards and enhancing usability. Participants explored tools such as Axedav for detailed accessibility audits and Wappalyzer for understanding technology stacks. Practical applications included setting the SEMrush for competitive analysis, integrating webfonts for improved design, and emphasizing user engagement strategies. Additionally, solving an example of RDF triple relationships provided hands-on experience in semantic web concepts and data representation.