ACCESSIBILITY ANALYSIS OF LIBE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an accessibility evaluation of LIBE that was carried out in accordance with the guidelines described in the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) published by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). When conducting our analysis of the website's perceivability, operability, understandability, and resilience, we made use of a variety of tools and approaches. This executive summary will give you with an overview of the report as well as a review of the most important findings from the study.

INTRODUCTION

The LIBE website was developed for a corporation in the technology industry. This report's objective is to investigate the website's accessibility, which is an essential component of website design that is sometimes disregarded despite its significance for user experience and inclusion. We divided the report into a few different parts, starting with a description of our analytical methodology, then moving on to a deep investigation of our results, and then wrapping up with some suggestions for how to make the situation better.

ACCESSIBILITY ANALYSIS

We examined the website through the lens of each of the WCAG principles. The investigation consisted of a mix of automatic accessibility tests performed using a programme such as AIspecter and human accessibility checks carried out in order to guarantee complete coverage.

We began by determining whether or not the content on the website and the user interface components are presentable to users in a manner that allows them to comprehend the information. This approach covers providing text alternatives for any non-text information, as well as adaptable and distinct content, time-based media, and content that may change. It was helpful to utilise tools like AIspecter in order to examine whether or not photos have alt text attached to them.

Next, we checked to see whether users can use the interface and traverse the site without any problems. Accessibility of the keyboard, the time allotted for users to read and interact with the information, and the avoidance of content known to trigger seizures were among the most important assessments.

Comprehensible: We conducted an analysis of the website to guarantee that visitors are able to grasp both the content and the functionality of the interface. We investigated how easy it was to read, how consistent the navigation was, and how predictable the content was.

Robust: Lastly, we examined the website's compatibility with both already available user tools and those that may become available in the near future. Confirming the website's responsiveness across a variety of browsers and devices, as well as its flexibility when used in conjunction with assistive technologies, was required.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The accessibility review of LIBE showed a variable degree of conformity to the WCAG criteria.

Perceivable: LIBE scored quite well in terms of its degree of perceivability. The content on the website was very readable and simple to read as a result of the website's use of crisp fonts and vivid colour contrasts. Users who are visually challenged were also provided with alternate written explanations for the images, which made it possible for them to grasp the context of the images. However, some of the photos missed this component, and it will be necessary to fill these gaps in coverage.

In terms of its operability, LIBE exhibited both significant strengths in certain areas and significant weaknesses in other areas. The navigation using the keyboard was effective on the most of the sites; however, we did find a few interactive components, such as menus that would not be expanded automatically, which made it difficult to maintain and update.

Comprehensible: In terms of readability, LIBE demonstrated to be consistent with a comprehensible and user-friendly menu of navigation options that was available on each and every page. The language that was utilised across the website was easy to understand and uncomplicated, which enabled a broad variety of readers to have access to the material.

LIBE has shown that it is compatible with a wide variety of browsers and devices, demonstrating that it is a resilient platform. During our evaluation, the website performed well on Chrome and Firefox. Additionally, it responded appropriately to input from mobile and tablet devices. However, when tested with assistive technology such as screen readers, several features, such as form labels and ARIA roles, were missing, making it difficult for users who depend on these tools to use the website.

LIBE fared quite well in terms of how long it took for pages to load; in fact, loading time for every page was less than two seconds. The user experience is improved as a result of how quickly the page loads, which is especially noticeable for people who have slower internet connections.

In general, LIBE complies with a significant number of the WCAG standards, which demonstrates an understanding of accessibility and a dedication to its promotion. Nevertheless, as shown out in our research, there are several areas in which there is room for improvement. The accessibility, usability, and inclusiveness of the website may all be improved by addressing these issues.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, our investigation of LIBE based on the principles of the WCAG has brought to light a number of areas of strength as well as potential for growth in terms of accessibility. As a result of our investigation, the following recommendations for enhancements are highly recommended by us:

Perceivable: Include descriptions in alternate text for each and every picture.

Operable: Ensure that all interactive features may be accessed via the keyboard.

It is understandable to include error messages that are more specific in contact forms in order to help users.

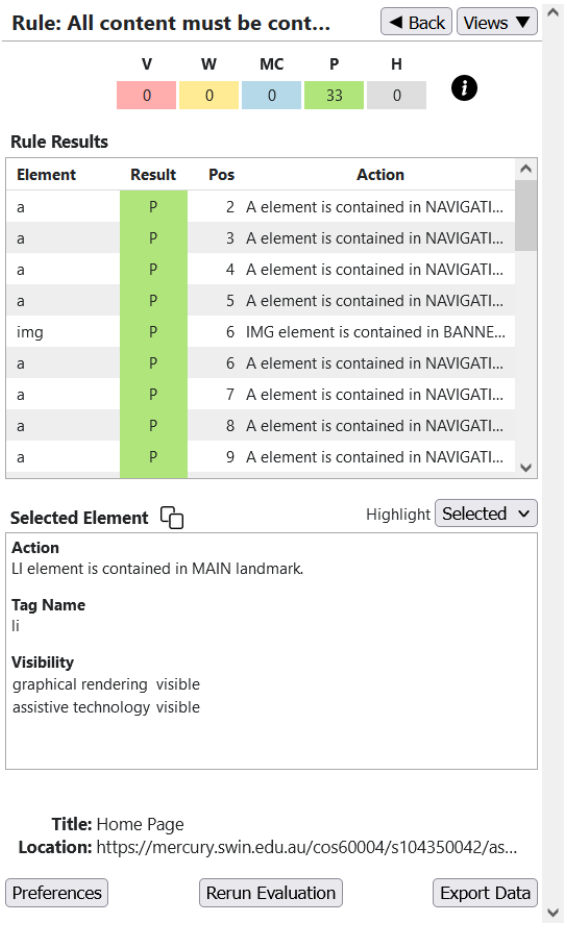
Be sure that the website can be accessed by users who rely on assistive technology by making use of the appropriate form labels and ARIA roles.

REFERENCES

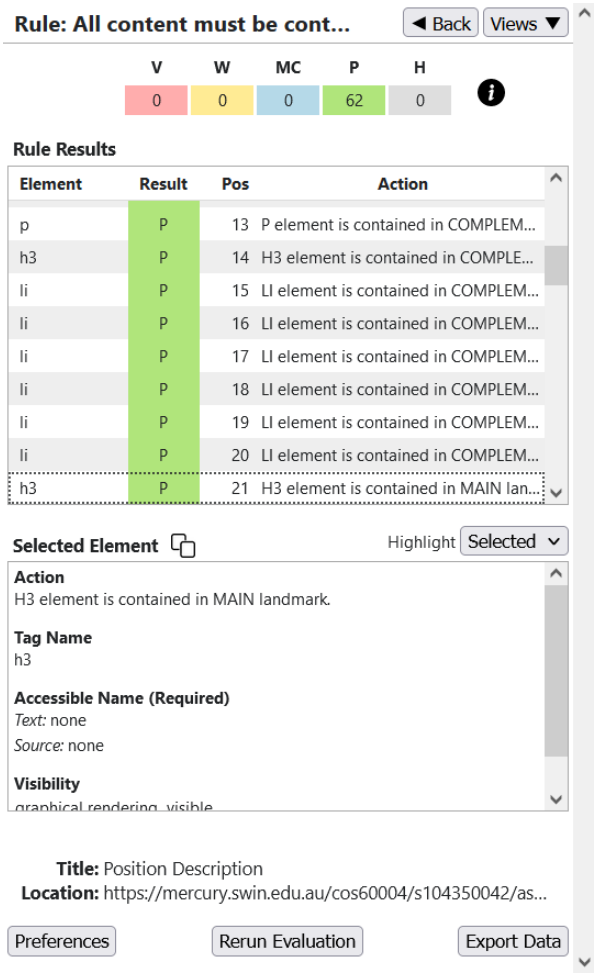
1. Wolfe, A. (n.d.). LibGuides: Accessibility Toolkit for Open Educational Resources (OER): Accessibility Principles. [online] guides.cuny.edu. Available at: https://guides.cuny.edu/accessibility/whyitmatters#:~:text=WCAG%202.0%20is%20based%20on .
2. Mozilla.org. (2018). AInspector. [online] Available at: https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/ainspector-wcag/ [Accessed 18 May 2023].
3. W3C (2018). Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1. [online] W3.org. Available at: https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG/.

APPENDIX

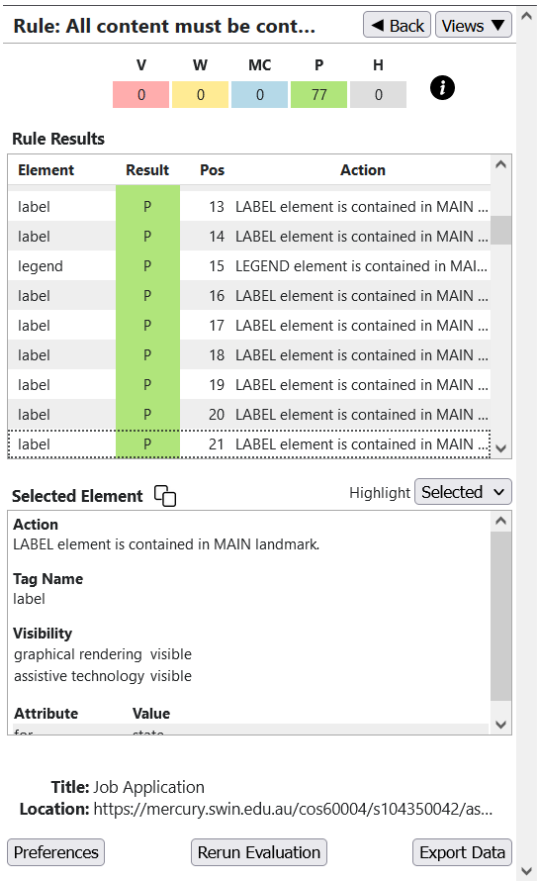
Below are some pictures about the test, using AInspector on Firefox:



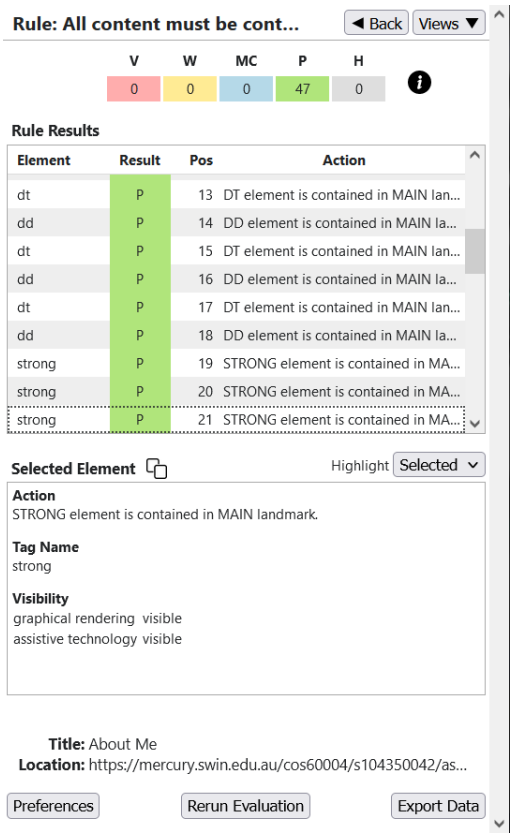
Pic 1: Rules checking on index.php (0 violation)



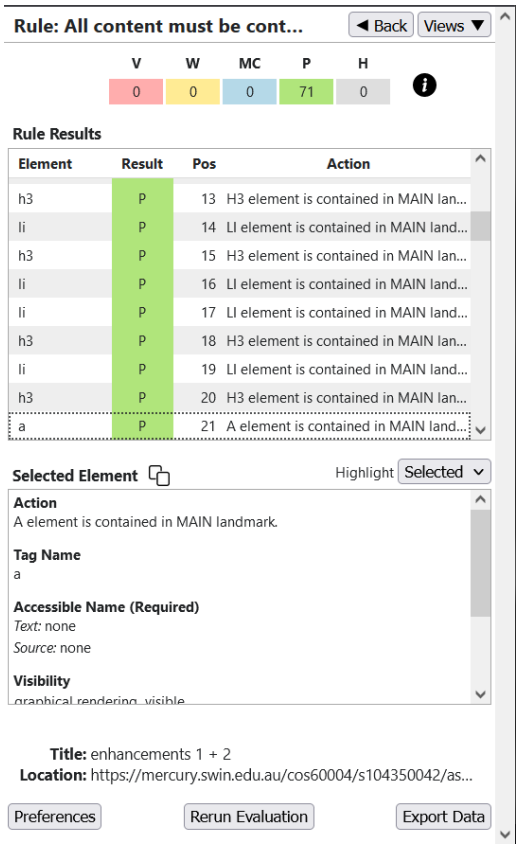
Pic 2: Rules checking on jobs.php (0 violation)



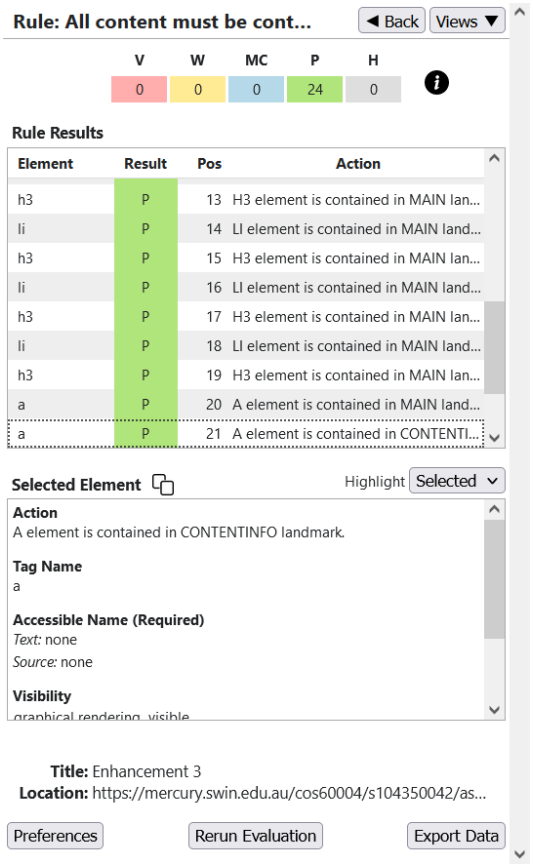
Pic 3: Rules checking on apply.php (0 violation)



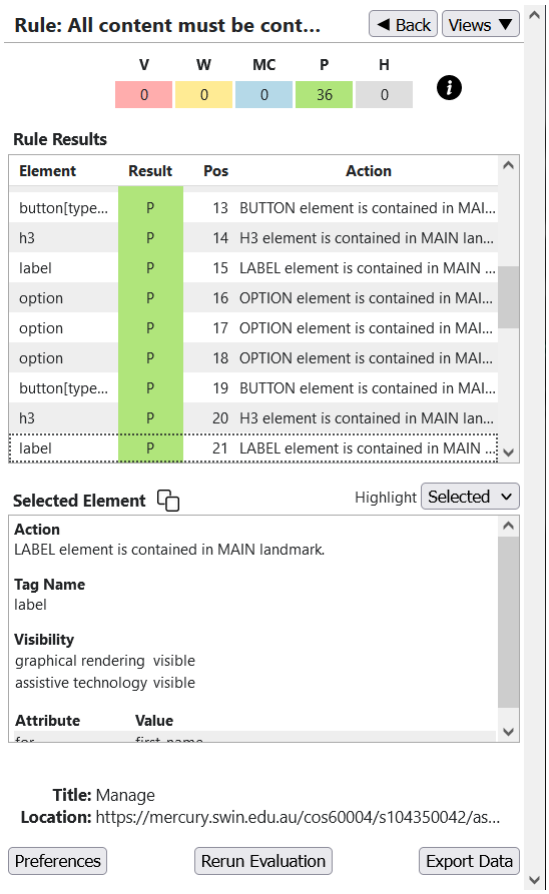
Pic 4: Rules checking on about.php (0 violation)



Pic 5: Rules checking on enhancement1+2.php (0 violation)



Pic 6: Rules checking on enhancement3.php (0 violation)



Pic 7: Rules checking on manage.php (0 violation)