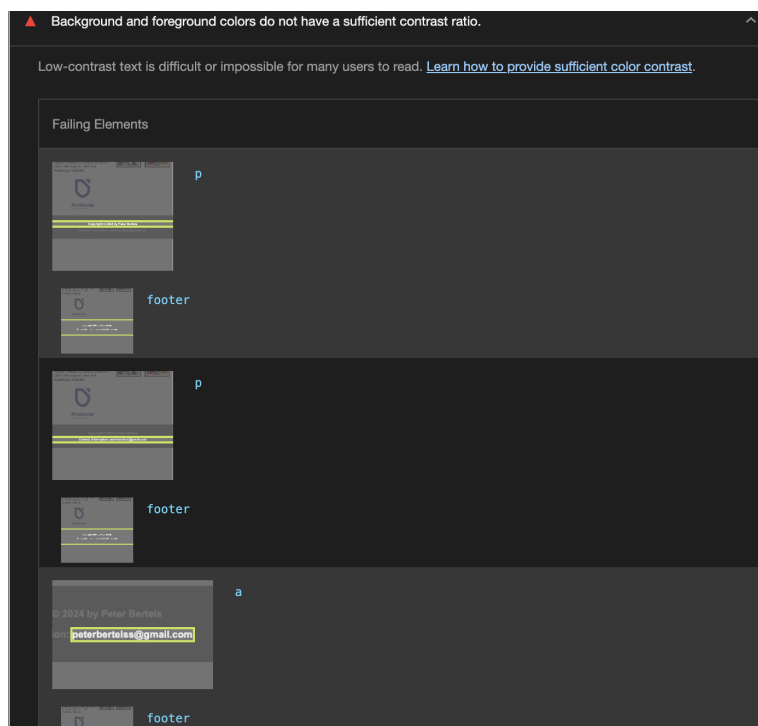
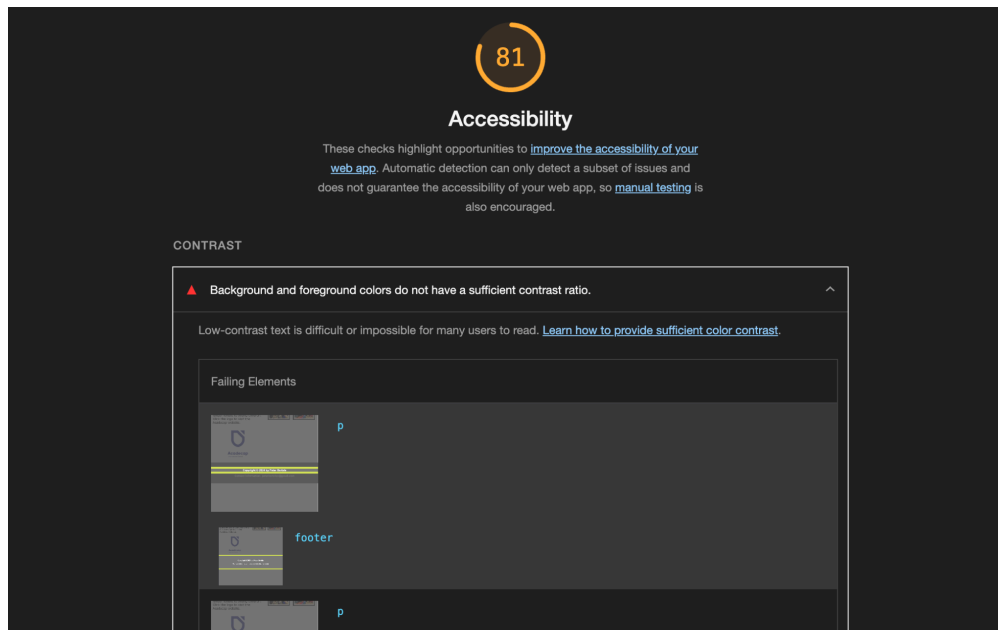


Chrome Lighthouse Accessibility Results for index.html (homepage)



▲ Links rely on color to be distinguishable.

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Link text that is discernible improves the experience for users with low vision. [Learn how to make links distinguishable.](#)

Failing Elements

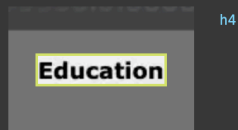


NAVIGATION

▲ Heading elements are not 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.](#)

Failing Elements



Chrome Lighthouse Accessibility Results for projects.html (2nd page)

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Accessibility

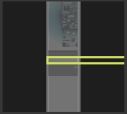
These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Automatic detection can only detect a subset of issues and does not guarantee the accessibility of your web app, so [manual testing](#) is also encouraged.

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



p



footer

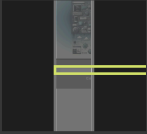


p


▲ 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




p




footer




p



footer



a



footer

Chrome Lighthouse Accessibility Results for coursework.html (3rd page)

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Accessibility

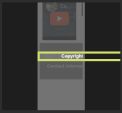
These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Automatic detection can only detect a subset of issues and does not guarantee the accessibility of your web app, so [manual testing](#) is also encouraged.


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

p

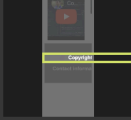
footer


p


▲ 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

p

footer

p

footer

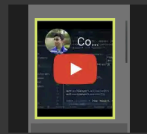
a

NAMES AND LABELS

▲ <frame> or <iframe> elements do not have a title

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

Failing Elements



iframe

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.

TABLES AND LISTS

▲ Lists do not 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.](#)

Failing Elements

ol

lh

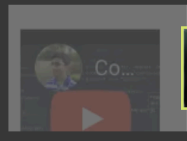
These are opportunities to improve the experience of reading tabular or list data using assistive technology, like a screen reader.

AUDIO AND VIDEO

○ <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.](#)

Failing Elements



video

These are opportunities to provide alternative content for audio and video. This may improve the experience for users with hearing or vision impairments.