

Contrast Errors



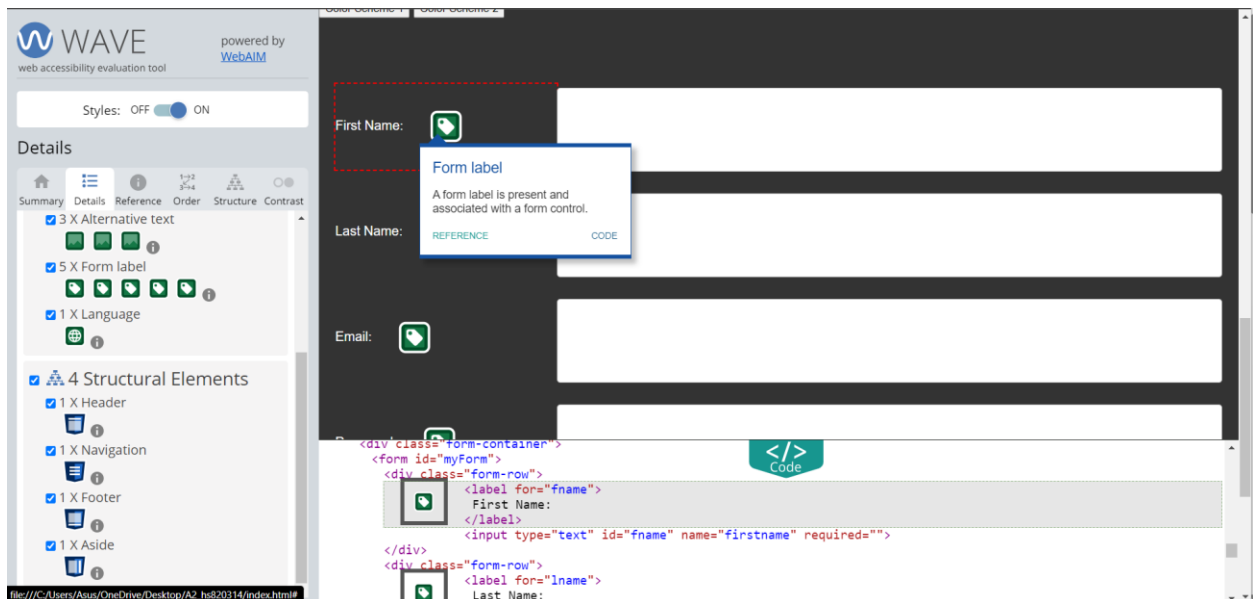
There is text with a contrast ratio of less than 4.5:1, or there is huge text (bold text greater than 18 points) with a contrast ratio of less than 3:1. According to WCAG, page components must have defined (or inherited) foreground AND background colors that offer enough contrast. Text that is shown over a backdrop picture has to have a background color set (usually using CSS) so that, in the event that the background image is disabled or not accessible, the text will have enough contrast with it. Contrast problems in text using CSS gradients, filters, or transparency are not detected by WAVE. For regular type, WCAG Level AAA demands a minimum contrast ratio of 7:1, while for huge text, it is 4.5:1.

Alternative Text



When pictures are not accessible or cannot be viewed, alternative text is shown to screen reader users to convey the information or purpose of the image. An image has an alt property that isn't empty.

Form Label



There is a `<label>` element present and correctly linked to a `<textarea>`, `<select>`, or `<input>` element (apart from image, submit, reset, button, or hidden kinds).

Language

WAVE powered by WebAIM

Styles: OFF ON

Details

- 3 X Alternative text
- 5 X Form label
- 1 X Language
- 4 Structural Elements
 - 1 X Header
 - 1 X Navigation
 - 1 X Footer
 - 1 X Aside

Language

The language of the document or a page element is identified.

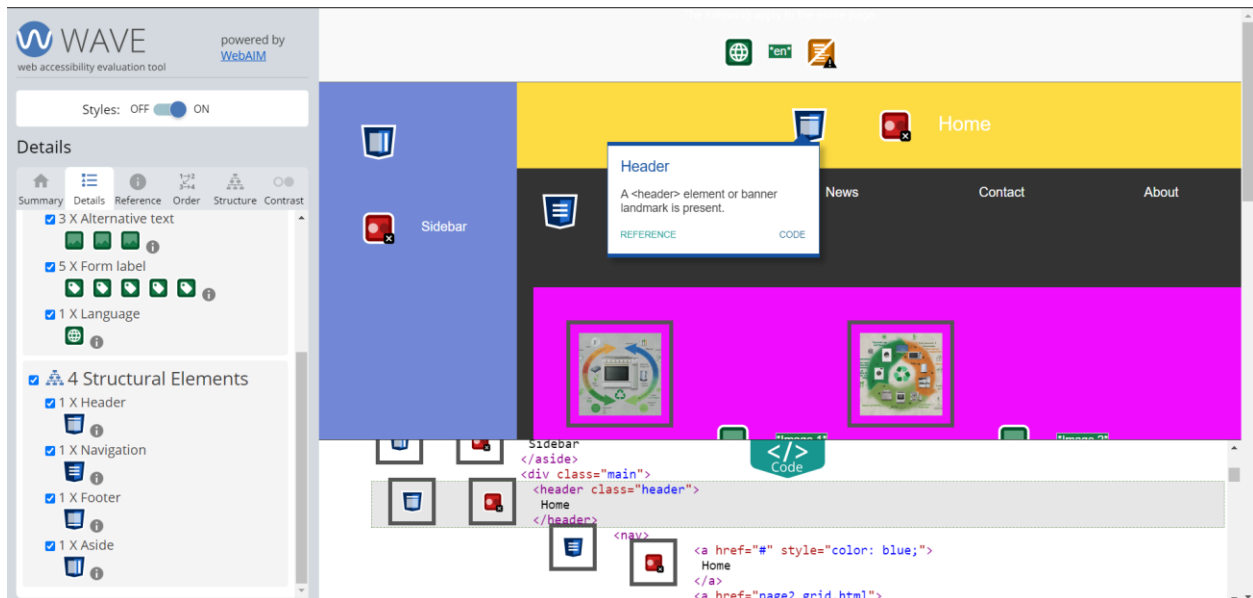
REFERENCE CODE

```
<div class="form-container">
  <form id="myForm">
    <div class="form-row">
      <label for="fname">
        First Name:
      </label>
      <input type="text" id="fname" name="firstname" required="">
    </div>
    <div class="form-row">
      <label for="lname">
        Last Name:
```

Screen readers can interpret the material accurately if they can identify the language of the page or section of the page (if it differs from the page itself). The value of the lang property is valid for a document or an element.

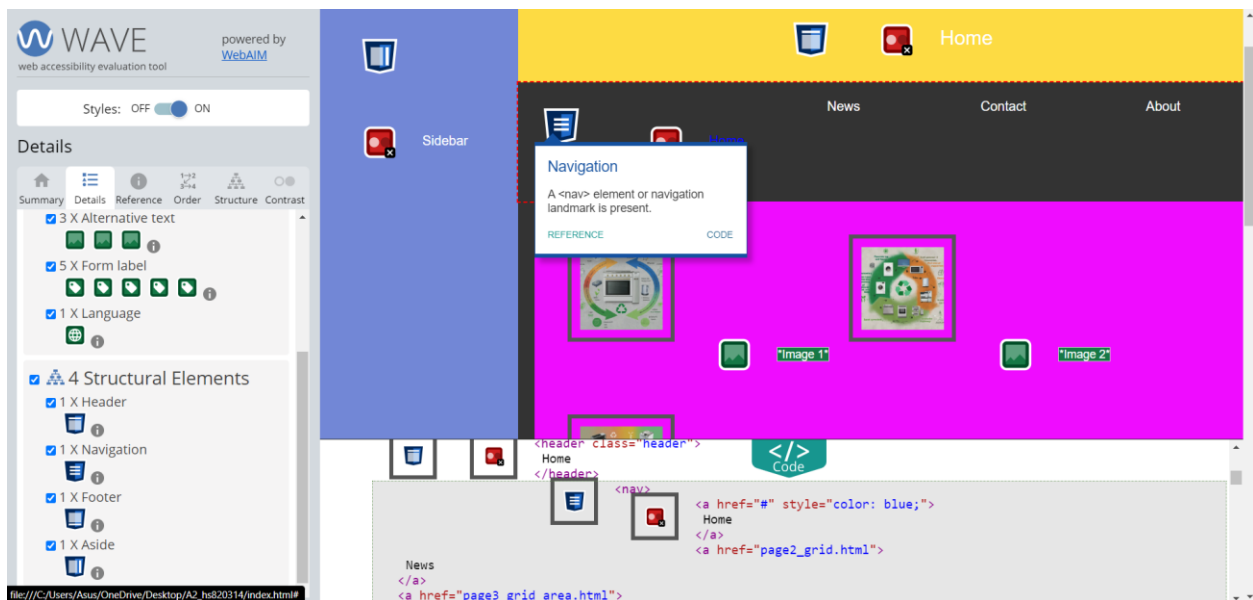
Structural

Header



Headers indicate the navigation or introduction of a page. Usually, they encircle the name of the website or page, the logo, the top navigation, or any other header information. Headers make navigation and semantics on pages easier. There is a `role="banner"` or `<header>` element.

Navigation



In addition to helping with page semantics and navigation, the navigation designates a segment of navigation links. There is a `role="navigation"` or `<nav>` element present.

Footer



Footers serve to indicate a section or page footer. Authorship, relevant links, the copyright date, and other footer information are usually identified by it. Navigation and page semantics are improved by footers. There is a `role="contentinfo"` or `<footer>` element.

Aside

The screenshot displays the WAVE web accessibility evaluation tool interface. On the left, the 'Details' panel shows a list of structural elements: 3 X Alternative text, 5 X Form label, 1 X Language, 4 Structural Elements (1 X Header, 1 X Navigation, 1 X Footer, 1 X Aside). The '1 X Aside' item is highlighted. A tooltip titled 'Aside' is visible, stating: 'An <aside> element or complementary landmark is present.' Below the tooltip, the HTML code is shown:

```
</head>
<body style="background-color: rgb(51, 51, 51); color: rgb(255, 255, 255); height: 2292px;">
<div class="flex-container">
  <aside class="sidebar" style="color: rgb(255, 255, 255); background-color: rgb(114, 135, 214);">
    <div class="main">
      <header class="header">
        Home
      </header>
      <nav>
```

A side note indicates supplementary, connected, or secondary information. Usually, it is shown in a sidebar. There is a `role="complementary"` or `<aside>` element present.