Test a Website’s Accessibility:

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# A screenshot of a video game Description automatically generated

# Issue 1: Hard to Read Text

**Description:** The text on the webpage is difficult to read because it blends too much with the background.

**Principle (POUR) Applicability:** Perceivable - This issue primarily relates to the perceivability aspect of accessibility. Users should be able to perceive and understand the content presented on the website.

**Impact on Users:** People with poor eyesight or color blindness might find it really hard to read the text. This can make it frustrating for them to understand what the contents is about.

**Recommendation:** Make the text stand out more by using colors that contrast better with the background. For example, if the background is light, use darker text, and if the background is dark, use lighter text. This will make it easier for everyone to read the text, no matter their vision. You can use online tools to check if your text and background colors have good contrast.

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# Issue 2: No page regions

**Description:** The web page lacks clear identification of significant page areas or regions using HTML elements like <header>, <nav>, <main>, <footer>, etc., or ARIA landmarks.

**Principle (POUR) Applicability:** Understandable - Users should be able to easily comprehend the structure and organization of content on the webpage.

**Impact on Users:** Without clearly defined regions or landmarks, users may struggle to navigate through the page effectively. This can lead to confusion, as users may find it challenging to locate key areas such as the main content, navigation menu, or footer.

**Recommendation:** If the webpage has visually distinct regions or significant page areas, ensure that these areas are properly defined using appropriate HTML elements like <header>, <nav>, <main>, <footer>, and so on. Alternatively, you can use ARIA landmarks to define the structure of the page for users of assistive technologies. Implementing these regions or landmarks will enhance the overall accessibility of the webpage and improve navigation for all users.

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# Issue 3: Skipped Heading Level

**Description:** The document contains a skipped heading level, where, for example, an <h1> heading is followed directly by an <h3> heading without an intermediate <h2>.

**Principle (POUR) Applicability:** Understandable - Headings provide structure to the document and aid in navigation, especially for users of assistive technology.

**Impact on Users:** Users, particularly those relying on screen readers or keyboard navigation, may experience confusion or difficulty in understanding the hierarchy of content when heading levels are skipped. This can disrupt the flow of information and hinder accessibility.

**Recommendation:** Restructure the document's headings to ensure that heading levels follow a logical sequence without skipping levels. For example, if an <h1> heading is followed by an <h3> heading, consider adding an intermediate <h2> heading to maintain the hierarchical structure. Additionally, ensure that heading levels accurately reflect the content hierarchy to facilitate navigation and comprehension for all users. Regularly reviewing and organizing headings can help maintain document structure and accessibility.

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# Issue 4: Un-captioned YouTube Video

**Description:** The webpage contains an embedded YouTube video or a link to a YouTube video, but synchronized captions for the video content are not provided.

**Principle (POUR) Applicability:** Understandable - Providing synchronized captions ensures that users can access the audio content of the video, especially for those who are deaf or hard of hearing.

**Impact on Users:** Users who rely on captions to understand video content may face challenges in comprehending the information presented in the video. Without captions, these users may miss out on important audio content, leading to a lack of accessibility and inclusion.

**Recommendation:** Ensure that any embedded YouTube videos or links to YouTube videos include synchronized captions. This ensures that users have access to the audio content through text, benefiting individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or prefer to read along with the video. You can either manually upload captions to the video on YouTube or use YouTube's auto-captioning feature and review and edit the generated captions for accuracy. Additionally, provide alternative text transcripts for videos where captions cannot be provided, ensuring accessibility for all users.

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# Issue 5: Redundant Link

**Description:** The webpage contains adjacent links that direct users to the same URL, resulting in redundancy.

**Principle (POUR) Applicability:** Operable - Reducing redundancy in links improves navigation efficiency, particularly for keyboard and screen reader users.

**Impact on Users:** Redundant links can cause confusion and extra navigation steps for users, especially those using assistive technologies like screen readers or keyboard navigation. This repetition can disrupt the flow of interaction and make it more challenging for users to navigate the webpage efficiently.

**Recommendation:** If possible, combine the redundant links into a single link and remove any redundant text or alternative text. For example, if both a product image and product name link to the same product page, consider combining them into one link. Additionally, ensure that alternative text is provided for images used as links to maintain accessibility. This streamlines navigation for all users and reduces unnecessary repetition, enhancing the overall usability of the webpage.