

Accessibility Audit Report for Example, Navigation, Login and Purchase

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# Introduction

In September 2017, Tenon performed an assessment of 9 features on Example.com

[LIST REDACTED]

The goal of this testing was to determine the level of accessibility for those 9 samples against WCAG 2.0 Level AA. Our findings suggest that there are a handful of areas needing improvement. We recommend that Example web development staff be given training in order to close gaps in their understanding of accessibility in general and WAI-ARIA in particular and that content creators are also trained, especially in the area of creating text alternatives for images.

## Summary of Results

In general, the issues discovered were predictable in nature. Obvious efforts have been made to make the website more accessible, however some of those efforts were misguided. One example is in the misapplication of ARIA. In some cases, the use of ARIA was incorrect and in others the use of ARIA was incomplete. Overall, the issues we uncovered should be very quick to fix, often requiring little more than simple markup changes.

Some of the higher impact issues we found were within code that comes from Janrain. We strongly recommend applying pressure to this provider to have them remediate the issues we found.

# Detailed Findings by Content Type

Below is a detailed list of all of the issues uncovered during testing. The issues are organized by content type and each issue contains the following information:

* **Issue number & title:** allows for easy referencing of the issues as well as a concise summary of the specific issue
* **Summary information:**
  + *Severity:* How bad the issue is, organized by Low, Medium, and High
  + *Components Affected:* Which component (in this case which Modules) had the issue
  + *Impacted Populations:* Which disability population will have problems due to this issue
* **Description:** a long-form description of the problem
  + *Screenshot:* A screenshot (where relevant) of the problem
  + *Issue Code:* A snippet of code (where relevant) that is causing the problem
* **Remediation Guidance:** A long-form description of how to fix the problem
  + *Recommended Code:* A snippet of code (where relevant) showing the changes necessary to make the code compliant
* **Relevant WCAG Success Criterion:** A listing of the specific WCAG Success Criterion that this issue maps to.
* **References:** Any relevant links at which you can get more information.

# Color

## EXAMPLE-3: Insufficient contrast on submit button

* Impacted Populations: Low-Vision
* Severity: Medium
* Components Affected:
  + My Example Login
  + My Example Membership Purchase

### Description

The Create Account and Sign In buttons have foreground color #FFFFFF, background color #FF6600. Color contrast ratio is 2.94:1. Color contrast for large text should be 3:1

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 1: Example of button with poor contrast

### 

### Issue Code

<input value="Create Account" class="capture\_btn" type="submit">

.capture\_btn {

height: 50px;

color: #fff;

min-width: 248px;

background: #f60;

text-transform: uppercase;

font-size: 22px !important;

border-radius: 0 !important;

border: 1px solid #ccc !important;

padding: 0 !important;

}

### Remediation Guidance

Increase the color contrast of the button by modifying its background color. The recommendation in "Recommended Code" will meet contrast minimums. Verify color contrast with WebAim's color contrast checker: https://webaim.org/resources/contrastchecker/

### Recommended Code

.capture\_btn {

...

background: #FA6400;

...

}

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA)

## EXAMPLE-1: Links have poor color contrast

* Impacted Populations: Low-Vision
* Severity: Medium
* Components Affected:
  + Navigation

### Description

Color contrast is very important for users who are low-vision or who are color blind. Content that has poor contrast will be difficult to read, especially when the text is also small.

Links foreground color: #9B9B9B. Links background color: #FFFFFF. Contrast ratio: 2.78:1. The color contrast ratio for normal text should be at least 4.5:1. For large text, it should be 3:1.

As the link text is set to 20px, it is considered large text. Increase the darkness of the grey to reach a ratio of 3:1

Color contrast can be easily verified with color contrast analyzers, such as Webaim's: http://webaim.org/resources/contrastchecker/

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 2: Screenshot of navigation links, which have poor contrast

### 

### Issue Code

<ul class="global-nav\_\_items">

<li><a href="/articles/news\_and\_politics.html?via=nav" class="global-nav\_\_link">News &amp; Politics</a></li>

<!-- Other links snipped -->

</ul>

.global-nav\_\_link, .global-nav\_\_link:visited {

display: block;

width: 100%;

padding: .5em 0 .5em .5em;

border-left: 5px solid transparent;

border-bottom: 1px solid #CCC;

color: #9B9B9B;

text-decoration: none;

font-family: Arial Narrow,"Helvetica Neue",Helvetica,Arial,sans-serif;

font-size: 20px;

transition: all .2s ease-in-out;

}

### Remediation Guidance

Please note the recommended color only just provides enough color contrast for large text (3.03:1). If this color is to be used on anything else than large text, it will not meet the required contrast ratio.

### Recommended Code

.global-nav\_\_link, .global-nav\_\_link:visited {

...

color: #949494;

...

}

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA)

## EXAMPLE-24 Poor color contrast on text

* Impacted Populations: Low-Vision
* Severity: High
* Components Affected: Article: Landline..., Article: Valerian and the City...

### Description

The article date and image caption text have foreground #9B9B9B, background #FFFFFF. Color contrast ratio is 2.78:1. Color contrast should be a minimum of 4.5:1

### Issue Code

<div class="article\_\_date">July 19, 2017, 6:10 PM </div>

.article\_\_date {

color: #9B9B9B;

}

<div class="Example-image\_\_credit">FooCorp &copy;</div>

.Example-image\_\_credit {

color: #9B9B9B;

}

### Remediation Guidance

Increase the color contrast of the text by using a darker hue of grey. Verify color contrast with WebAim's color contrast checker: https://webaim.org/resources/contrastchecker/

### Recommended Code

.article\_\_date {

color: #757575;

}

.Example-image\_\_credit {

color: #757575;

}

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA)

## EXAMPLE-32 Poor colour contrast on text

* Impacted Populations: Low-Vision
* Severity: High
* Components Affected: Article: ESP is real, Article: How Trump will dismantle civil rights, Article: Trump and his trolls,

### Description

The image caption text have foreground #9B9B9B, background #FFFFFF. Color contrast ratio is 2.78:1. Color contrast should be a minimum of 4.5:1

### Issue Code

<div class="Example-image\_\_credit" zoompage-fontsize="13">Photo illustration by Natalie Matthews-Ramo. Photos by Thinkstock.</div>

.Example-image\_\_credit {

color: #9B9B9B;

}

### Remediation Guidance

Increase the color contrast of the text by using a darker hue of grey. Verify color contrast with WebAim's color contrast checker: https://webaim.org/resources/contrastchecker/

### Recommended Code

.Example-image\_\_credit {

color: #757575;

}

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level A)

# Document Structure

## EXAMPLE-20: Missing heading text

* Impacted Populations: Blind
* Severity: Medium
* Components Affected:
  + My Example Plus

### Description

Headings are important wayfinding cues for users of assistive technologies and are, historically, the most-used content for quickly understanding the content of a page and the structure of the page. Level 2 headings ( <h2> ) are coded, but have no content within them. This could make for a confusing experience for screen reader users, removing the headings' utility for the user.

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 3: Heading list showing empty H2 elements

### 

### Issue Code

<h2 class="content-area\_\_title"></h2>

<h3>Listen longer</h3>

### Remediation Guidance

Ensure that the heading structure always reflects the content structure. In this case, the easiest solution is to upgrade the <h3> to <h2> . Otherwise, add content to the existing empty <h2> .

### Recommended Code

<h2 class="content-area\_\_title">Listen longer</h2>

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)

# Dynamic Content

## EXAMPLE-13: No notification of change of context on control activation

* Impacted Populations: Blind
* Severity: High
* Components Affected:
  + My Example Membership Purchase

### Description

During the purchase process, users can activate a control (See [EXAMPLE-11](#_SLATE-11:_Poor_alt)) to change payment method. When the control is activated, content on the page is changed to present new payment options. Unfortunately, there is no notification for screen reader users that the screen has changed, or that new information has been delivered.

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 4: Actionable control made from DIV element

### 

### Issue Code

<div data-braintree-id="toggle" class="braintree-toggle" tabindex="0">

<span>Choose another way to pay</span>

</div>

### Remediation Guidance

This control should be marked up as a button, as this is the most semantically correct control for the action performed. Once control has been activated, set focus on the fieldset's legend so screen reader users are aware the focus has moved and they can continue navigating the page.

### Recommended Code

<button data-braintree-id="toggle" class="braintree-toggle">

<span>Choose another way to pay</span>

</button>

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

3.2.2 On Input (Level A)

## EXAMPLE-26 Social media links list items not contained in a list

* Impacted Populations: Blind
* Severity: Medium
* Components Affected: Footer, Header (not nav)

### Description

The links to social media are a short list of items. They are contained within divs with no list markup. This could impact how they are announced by a screen reader. Without semantically meaningful markup, these links could be announced as a block or in a chunk with surrounding content by screen readers, making it difficult to understand the context of these links.

### Issue Code

<div data-uri="Example.com/components/Example-share/instances/cj5bjfshn0024r6l2kc4p5o6q@published" class="Example-share">

<a href="https://twitter.com/share?text=The%20daffy%20Valerian%20and%20the%20City%20of%20a%20Thousand%20Planets%20is%20a%20blast%20from%20scifi%E2%80%99s%20sillier%20past&amp;via=Example&amp;url=https://Example.com/arts/2017/07/valerian-and-the-city-of-a-thousand-planets-review.html?wpsrc=sh\_all\_dt\_tw\_ru" class="Example-share\_\_link js-share-link" data-share="twitter" target="\_blank" data-parsely-event="\_twitter-tweet">

<svg class="Example-share\_\_icon">

<use xlink:href="#twitter-icon"></use>

</svg>

<span class="Example-share\_\_text">Tweet</span>

</a>

<a href="https://www.facebook.com/sharer.php?&amp;u=https://Example.com/arts/2017/07/valerian-and-the-city-of-a-thousand-planets-review.html" class="Example-share\_\_link js-share-link" data-share="facebook" data-parsely-event="\_facebook-share" target="\_blank">

<svg class="Example-share\_\_icon">

<use xlink:href="#facebook-icon"></use>

</svg>

<span class="Example-share\_\_text">Share</span>

</a>

</div>

### Remediation Guidance

Add unordered list markup for the social media links so they are easily rendered by assistive technologies in a way that is meaningful for the user.

### Recommended Code

<div data-uri="Example.com/components/Example-share/instances/cj5bjfshn0024r6l2kc4p5o6q@published" class="Example-share">

<ul>

<li>

<a href="https://twitter.com/share?text=The%20daffy%20Valerian%20and%20the%20City%20of%20a%20Thousand%20Planets%20is%20a%20blast%20from%20scifi%E2%80%99s%20sillier%20past&amp;via=Example&amp;url=https://Example.com/arts/2017/07/valerian-and-the-city-of-a-thousand-planets-review.html?wpsrc=sh\_all\_dt\_tw\_ru" class="Example-share\_\_link js-share-link" data-share="twitter" data-parsely-event="\_twitter-tweet">

<svg class="Example-share\_\_icon">

<use xlink:href="#twitter-icon"></use>

</svg>

<span class="Example-share\_\_text">Tweet</span>

</a>

</li>

<li>

<a href="https://www.facebook.com/sharer.php?&amp;u=https://Example.com/arts/2017/07/valerian-and-the-city-of-a-thousand-planets-review.html" class="Example-share\_\_link js-share-link" data-share="facebook" data-parsely-event="\_facebook-share">

<svg class="Example-share\_\_icon">

<use xlink:href="#facebook-icon"></use>

</svg>

<span class="Example-share\_\_text">Share</span>

</a>

</li>

</ul>

</div>

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)

## EXAMPLE-29 Author byline not nested in semantically meaningful tag

* Impacted Populations: Blind
* Severity: Low
* Components Affected: Article: ESP is real, Article: How Trump will dismantle civil rights, Article: Landline..., Article: Trump and his trolls, Article: Valerian and the City...

### Description

The author byline is nested within spans and divs. No semantic tag is used to deliver it. This could cause issues for some screen reader users as the assistive technology may read the text in a block or in a chunk with surrounding content, not realizing it is not stand alone.

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 5: Screenshot of article byline

### Issue Code

<div class="article\_\_byline">

<span data-editable="authors" class="article\_\_authors">By

<span itemprop="author" itemscope="" itemtype="http://schema.org/Person">

<span itemprop="name">Joe Schmoe</span>

</span>

</span>

</div>

### Remediation Guidance

Ensure all content is contained within semantically meaningful tags in order to allow screen readers to impart sense and meaning from the source code.

### Recommended Code

<div class="article\_\_byline">

<p><span data-editable="authors" class="article\_\_authors">By

<span itemprop="author" itemscope="" itemtype="http://schema.org/Person">

<span itemprop="name">Joe Schmo</span>

</span>

</span>

</p>

</div>

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)

# Forms

## EXAMPLE-9: Sales tax information not easily accessible for screen reader users

* Impacted Populations: Blind
* Severity: Medium
* Components Affected:
  + My Example Membership Purchase

### Description

During the purchase process, users are asked to enter their Zip Code. Users who reside in Washington DC are subject to an additionall tax on their purchase, and there is text under the Zip Code field to notify them of that tax. However, this information is not announced for assistive technology users. It should be announced when focus is received on the zip code field.

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 6: Important disclosure content not programmatically related to form field

### 

### Issue Code

<div class="form-fields form-fields--zip">

<label for="id\_zip\_code" class="sr-only">Zip Code</label>

<input class="form-control" id="id\_zip\_code" name="zip\_code" placeholder="ZIP CODE" required="required" type="text">

<span class="form-fields\_\_dctax">There is an additional tax of 5.75%.</span>

</div>

### Remediation Guidance

When a screen reader enters "Forms Mode", the only content that is announced is that which is associated with the form's fields. Using aria-describedby to associate the information with the associated field will allow to get the tax information announced when screen reader users place focus on the zip code input field.

### Recommended Code

<div class="form-fields form-fields--zip">

<label for="id\_zip\_code" class="sr-only">Zip Code</label>

<input class="form-control" id="id\_zip\_code" name="zip\_code" placeholder="ZIP CODE" required="required" type="text" aria-describedby="dctax" >

<span class="form-fields\_\_dctax" id="dctax" >There is an additional tax of 5.75% for DC residents.</span>

</div>

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

3.3.2 Labels or Instructions (Level A)

## EXAMPLE-10: Error message not programmatically associated with field that has the error

* Impacted Populations: Blind
* Severity: High
* Components Affected:
  + My Example Membership Purchase

### Description

If an error is made or a field has no data on the payment information page, and the user attempts to submit the form, a red bar appears at the top of the screen notifying the user that they must fill out the missing field. It does not, however, specify which fields are missing.

There is text below the field indicating information is missing, but it is not programmatically tied to the input field. This means that a screen reader user may have difficulty identifying the problematic field, because when a screenreader switches reading modes to support form input, only that content associated with the form's fields will be read.

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 7: Error message not programmatically tied to field in error

### 

### Issue Code

<div class="form-fields form-fields--zip">

<label for="id\_zip\_code" class="sr-only">Zip Code</label>

<input class="form-control" id="id\_zip\_code" name="zip\_code" placeholder="ZIP CODE" required="required" type="text">

<span class="form-fields\_\_dctax">There is an additional tax of 5.75% for DC residents.</span>

<div class="error">Please fill out this field.</div></div>

<div class="error-banner">Please fill out missing fields.</div>

### Remediation Guidance

Set focus on the overall error message, with links to each erroneous field. Then associate individual fields' error messages with the input field using the aria-describedby attribute. Finally, add the aria-invalid attribute to the field, with a value of "true" for each field that is in error.

### Recommended Code

<div class="error-banner"><p>Please fill out missing fields:</p>

<ul>

<li><a href="#id\_zip\_code">Zip code</a></li>

</ul>

</div>

<div class="form-fields form-fields--zip">

<label for="id\_zip\_code" class="sr-only">Zip Code</label>

<input class="form-control" id="id\_zip\_code" name="zip\_code" placeholder="ZIP CODE" required="required" type="text" aria-describedby="fill-zip-code" aria-invalid="true" >

<span class="form-fields\_\_dctax">There is an additional tax of 5.75% for DC residents.</span>

<div class="error" id="fill-zip-code" >Please fill out this field.</div></div>

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

3.3.1 Error Identification (Level A)

## EXAMPLE-5: Submit button disabled when form has errors, but screen reader users not notified

* Impacted Populations: Blind, Cognitively Impaired
* Severity: High
* Components Affected:
  + My Example Login
  + My Example Membership Purchase

### Description

If errors have been made in the form, it is not possible to submit the form. However, there is no notification to users that the form cannot be submitted because of errors on the form. This is a significant UX issue that is particularly confusing for screen reader users.

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 8: Form submit button disabled but disabled state not conveyed to user.

### Issue Code

<input value="Create Account" class="capture\_btn" type="submit">

<button type="submit" name="submit-button" class="btn\_\_subscribe" id="submit-button">Purchase<br> subscription</button>

### Remediation Guidance

If errors exist in the form's input field, and a user activates the create account button, provide a clear error message about why the form will not be submitted. Provide a global error message on the page describing the problem(s) preventing submission and shift focus to that global error message.

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

3.3.1 Error Identification (Level A)

## EXAMPLE-6: Inline error messages not available to screen reader users

* Impacted Populations: Blind
* Severity: High
* Components Affected:
  + My Example Login
  + My Example Membership Purchase

### Description

When a user interacts with a form, their success in doing so hinges on two important factors: Clearly communicating what is expected and clearly communicating what is wrong when their submission does not conform to what is expected. Insufficient error handling may mean users of assistive technologies are wholly unable to successfully submit the form.

When form validation detects errors in the form's input field, a validation message is delivered to the user. This is not notified to screen reader users, who have no way of knowing there are errors on the form. This is particularly frustrating when users try to submit the form and nothing happens, but they don't know why.

This issue happens also on the second page of the sign up process, particularly with the credit card details.

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 9: Error message not programmatically tied to the field in error

### 

### Issue Code

<label for="capture\_traditionalRegistration\_newPasswordConfirm">Confirm Password</label>

<input id="capture\_traditionalRegistration\_newPasswordConfirm" data-capturefield="newPasswordConfirm" value="" class="capture\_newPasswordConfirm capture\_text\_input" placeholder="Confirm Password" name="newPasswordConfirm" data-capturescreenname="traditionalRegistration" type="password">

<div class="capture\_tip\_error" data-elementname="newPasswordConfirm">Passwords do not match.</div>

### Remediation Guidance

Add an aria-describedby attribute to the input field in error, and point the attribute to the ID of the error text's container. Also add an aria-invalid="true" to the field with an error, to make sure screen readers can programmatically parse the information

### Recommended Code

<label for="capture\_traditionalRegistration\_newPasswordConfirm">Confirm Password</label>

<input id="capture\_traditionalRegistration\_newPasswordConfirm" data-capturefield="newPasswordConfirm" value="" class="capture\_newPasswordConfirm capture\_text\_input" placeholder="Confirm Password" name="newPasswordConfirm" data-capturescreenname="traditionalRegistration" type="password" aria-describedby="passwordnomatch" aria-invalid="true">

<div class="capture\_tip\_validating" data-elementname="newPasswordConfirm">Validating</div>

<div class="capture\_tip\_error" data-elementname="newPasswordConfirm" id="passwordnomatch">Passwords do not match.</div>

</div>

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

3.3.1 Error Identification (Level A)

## EXAMPLE-22: Form field labels placed inside the fields

* Impacted Populations: Cognitively Impaired
* Severity: High
* Components Affected:
  + My Example Login
  + My Example Membership Purchase

### Description

In order for form field labels to be useful, they need to be clear, concise, and programmatically associated with the field(s) they label. For users with cognitive impairments, the fields must also be visible at all times. Placing field labels inside of their fields means that the label text is replaced by the user's input. Users with cognitive impairments may forget what the field label was, especially if their submission fails validation.

The field labels of this form have been placed off screen using CSS. The visible text displayed in the field is actually the field's placeholder.

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 10: Form field labels have been hidden off screen. Visible text is derived from placeholder which is replaced when users type into the fields

### Issue Code

.capture\_form\_item > label {

height: 0px;

overflow: hidden;

text-indent: -99999px;

margin: 0 !important;

}

### Remediation Guidance

Remove the CSS that hides the labels offscreen and place the label above the fields. Remove the placeholder attribute from the fields

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

3.3.2 Labels or Instructions (Level A)

# Images and Non-Text Content

## EXAMPLE-19: Informative image hidden for screen readers

* Impacted Populations: Blind
* Severity: High
* Components Affected:
  + My Example Plus

### Description

In the center of the "My Example Plus" landing page is an image with a circle with "S+" in it. This image is informative - it tells people that this page is about Example Plus. However, it is hidden from screen reader users. Informative images should have equivalent content available to screen reader users. The content appears to have been intended to be made available to screen reader users, but an aria-hidden attribute and a “presentation” role were added.

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 11: Though it seems decorative, this image actually helps user know where they are. It should have a text alternative.

### Issue Code

<svg class="hero\_\_pluslogo" aria-labelledby="logo-icon-Exampleplus" role="presentation" aria-hidden="true">

<title id="logo-icon-Exampleplus">Example Plus</title>

<use xlink:href="#Example-plus-icon" href="#Example-plus-icon"></use>

</svg>

### Remediation Guidance

Replace role="presentation" with role="img" and remove the aria-hidden attribute, as shown in "Recommended Code"

### Recommended Code

<svg class="hero\_\_pluslogo" role="img" aria-labelledby="logo-icon-Exampleplus">

<title id="logo-icon-Exampleplus">Example Plus</title>

<use xlink:href="#Example-plus-icon" href="#Example-plus-icon"></use>

</svg>

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)

## EXAMPLE-7: Validation icons disappear in Windows High Contrast mode

* Impacted Populations: Low Vision
* Severity: High
* Components Affected:
  + My Example Membership Purchase

### Description

Users with low vision often rely on High Contrast mode. High contrast is often used to increase readability. On versions prior to Windows 10, High Contrast Mode on Windows strips out all colors, replacing them with the chosen theme colors, and removes all background images and CSS generated content. The icons to notify users of whether an input field is valid or not are not shown in Windows High Contrast.

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 12: Icons disappear in High Contrast Mode

### Issue Code

<input id="capture\_traditionalRegistration\_emailAddress" data-capturefield="emailAddress" value="" class="capture\_emailAddress capture\_required capture\_text\_input" placeholder="Email Address" name="emailAddress" data-capturescreenname="traditionalRegistration" type="email">

.janrain-capture-ui .capture\_validated .capture\_radio, .janrain-capture-ui .capture\_validated .capture\_checkbox, .janrain-capture-ui .capture\_validated .capture\_form\_collection, .janrain-capture-ui .capture\_validated .capture\_text\_input, .janrain-capture-ui .capture\_validated .capture\_checkbox, .janrain-capture-ui .capture\_validated .capture\_form\_collection, .janrain-capture-ui .capture\_validated .capture\_radio, .janrain-capture-ui .capture\_validated .capture\_inputPlaceholder {

background-image: url(/2.2.25/validated.png);

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-position: 98% center;

}

### Remediation Guidance

Because background images are not rendered in Windows High Contrast mode, use a foreground image with relevant alt text. This will display the icon in High Contrast, as well as make it available to screen reader users.

### Recommended Code

<input id="capture\_traditionalRegistration\_emailAddress" data-capturefield="emailAddress" value="" class="capture\_emailAddress capture\_required capture\_text\_input" placeholder="Email Address" name="emailAddress" data-capturescreenname="traditionalRegistration" type="email"> <img src="validated.png" alt="Valid data">

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

* 1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)
* 1.4.1 Use of Color (Level A)

## EXAMPLE-17: Missing alt attribute on images

* Impacted Populations: Blind
* Severity: High
* Components Affected:
  + My Example Plus

### Description

Several images have no alt attribute. They are nested within a div with role="presentation" . The "presentation" role only impacts its element and any *required* sub-elements. Because this has been applied on <div> elements - and because <img> isn't a required sub-element - this will not achieve the intended goal.

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 13: Decorative images not properly "ignored"

### Issue Code

<div class="content-area\_\_img" role="presentation">

<img src="https://secure.Example.com/content/dam/Example/Exampleplus/pitch/85911358-E68A-4709-802D-AF0C6FABB96D.png">

</div>

<div class="content-area\_\_img" role="presentation">

<img src="https://secure.Example.com/content/dam/Example/Exampleplus/pitch/plusdesktoppitch.png">

</div>

<div class="content-area\_\_img" role="presentation">

<img src="https://secure.Example.com/content/dam/Example/Exampleplus/pitch/300x253\_ExampleVoice.png">

</div>

<div class="content-area\_\_img" role="presentation">

<img src="https://secure.Example.com/content/dam/Example/Exampleplus/pitch/170911\_EXAMPLEPLUS\_FACEBOOK.png">

</div>

<div class="content-area\_\_img" role="presentation">

<img src="https://Example-static-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/etc/designs/Example/images/Exampleplus/Exampleplus-pitchpage-colbert.png">

</div>

### Remediation Guidance

In cases where you intend to have an image be ignored by assistive technologies, using an empty alt attribute is the most universally supported approach.

### Recommended Code

<div class="content-area\_\_img">

<img src="https://secure.Example.com/content/dam/Example/Exampleplus/pitch/85911358-E68A-4709-802D-AF0C6FABB96D.png" alt="">

</div>

<div class="content-area\_\_img">

<img src="https://secure.Example.com/content/dam/Example/Exampleplus/pitch/plusdesktoppitch.png" alt="">

</div>

<div class="content-area\_\_img">

<img src="https://secure.Example.com/content/dam/Example/Exampleplus/pitch/300x253\_ExampleVoice.png" alt="">

</div>

<div class="content-area\_\_img">

<img src="https://secure.Example.com/content/dam/Example/Exampleplus/pitch/170911\_EXAMPLEPLUS\_FACEBOOK.png" alt="">

</div>

<div class="content-area\_\_img">

<img src="https://Example-static-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/etc/designs/Example/images/Exampleplus/Exampleplus-pitchpage-colbert.png" alt="">

</div>

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)

## 

## EXAMPLE-11: Poor alt text on PayPal logo

* Impacted Populations: Blind
* Severity: Medium
* Components Affected:
  + My Example Membership Purchase

### Description

The PayPal logo on the checkout button has alt text of "pp". This is not informative for screen reader users. As the text "PayPal Checkout" follows this logo immediately, it would be preferable to use an empty alt attribute.

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 14: PayPal logo has poor alt text

### 

### Issue Code

<img class="logo logo-pp logo-pp-gold" src="data:image/svg+xml;base64,PHN2ZyB3aW[snip]L3BhdGg+Cjwvc3ZnPgo=" alt="pp" style="visibility: visible;">

### Remediation Guidance

In any case where an image is purely decorative or where the relevant text is adjacent to the image, use an empty `alt` attribute as shown in "Recommended Code"

### Recommended Code

<img class="logo logo-pp logo-pp-gold" src="data:image/svg+xml;base64,PHN2ZyB3aW[snip]L3BhdGg+Cjwvc3ZnPgo=" alt="" style="visibility: visible;">

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)

## 

## EXAMPLE-18: Non-empty alt attribute provided on a decorative image

* Impacted Populations: Blind
* Severity: Medium
* Components Affected:
  + My Example Plus

### Description

Alt text with the names of three people has been used on an image. This image was intended to be decorative, as demonstrated by the role="presentation" of the div surrounding the image. It would be better to have a null alt for the image and to remove role="presentation" .

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 15: Role of "presentation" was applied incorrectly on this image's wrapper

### Issue Code

<div class="content-area\_\_img" role="presentation" >

<img src="https://secure.Example.com/content/dam/Example/Exampleplus/pitch/170908\_EXAMPLEPLUS\_heads.png" alt="Julia Turner, Jamelle Bouie, Dahlia Lithwick">

</div>

### Remediation Guidance

All foreground images must have alt attributes, even if they're decorative. However, in the case of decorative images, the alt attribute value should be blank. This allows screen readers to "ignore" the image.

### Recommended Code

<div class="content-area\_\_img">

<img src="https://secure.Example.com/content/dam/Example/Exampleplus/pitch/170908\_EXAMPLEPLUS\_heads.png" alt="">

</div>

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)

## EXAMPLE-8: No alt text for Credit Card and PayPal icons

* Impacted Populations: Blind
* Severity: High
* Components Affected:
  + My Example Membership Purchase

### Description

The option to select credit card uses an icon representing a credit card followed by the word "Card". The word "Card" by itself is unclear. It could be a debit card, a credit card, a store card, or a gift card. The icon clarifies this issue somewhat for sighted users.

Additionally, as there is no alt text for either the credit card or the Paypal icons, they are announced as "image" by screen readers. Screen reader users have no way of knowing what the image is, whether it is informative or decorative, or if important information is missing.

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 16: No alt text was provided for either of the icons

### 

### Issue Code

<svg height="28" width="48" class="braintree-icon--bordered">

<use xlink:href="#iconCardFront"></use>

</svg>

<svg height="28" width="48" class="">

<use xlink:href="#logoPayPal"></use>

</svg>

### Remediation Guidance

Add a role attirbute of “img” on each svg container and provide a text alternative to each with the aria-labelledby attribute pointing to the id of the corresponding title of the svg icon.

### Recommended Code

<svg height="28" width="48" class="braintree-icon--bordered" role="img" aria-labelledby="cc-icon-title">

<title id="cc-icon-title">Credit card</title>

<use xlink:href="#iconCardFront"></use>

</svg>

<svg height="28" width="48" class="" role="img" aria-labelledby="pp-icon-title" >

<title id="pp-icon-title">PayPal</title>

<use xlink:href="#logoPayPal"></use>

</svg>

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)

## EXAMPLE-23 Non-empty alt attribute used on decorative image

* Impacted Populations: Blind
* Severity: Low
* Components Affected: Article: Valerian and the City..., , , ,

### Description

The hero image uses alt text (alt="Valerian") which does not accurately describe the image. The image is primarily decorative, and there is a caption following it that describes it. Screen reader users will hear the alt text announced. In this situation it would be better to use an empty alt attribute.

### Issue Code

<img class="Example-image\_\_src" alt="Valerian" srcset="https://Example.com/content/dam/Example/articles/arts/movies/2017/07/clay/1770x920\_MOV\_ThousandPlanets\_kids@2x.jpg 1x, https://Example.com/content/dam/Example/articles/arts/movies/2017/07/clay/1770x920\_MOV\_ThousandPlanets\_kids@2x.jpg 2x">

### Remediation Guidance

Use an empty alt attribute to allow text-to-speech software to ignore decorative images.

### Recommended Code

<img class="Example-image\_\_src" alt="" srcset="https://Example.com/content/dam/Example/articles/arts/movies/2017/07/clay/1770x920\_MOV\_ThousandPlanets\_kids@2x.jpg 1x, https://Example.com/content/dam/Example/articles/arts/movies/2017/07/clay/1770x920\_MOV\_ThousandPlanets\_kids@2x.jpg 2x">

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)

## EXAMPLE-31 Non-empty alt attribute on decorative image

* Impacted Populations: Blind
* Severity: High
* Components Affected: Article: ESP is real, Article: How Trump will dismantle civil rights, Article: Trump and his trolls,

### Description

The image of the piano falling is decorative and imparts no information about the article. The alt text used repeats the first sentence of the following paragraph. This means a screen reader user will hear the same thing announced twice, which could be confusing and make for a heavier experience. It would be better to have a null alt for the image.

The same issue applies to several images on article pages.

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 17: Example of decorative image that has a non-empty alt

### Issue Code

<img class="Example-image\_\_src" alt="When we talk about comedy, we have a very short memory." srcset="https://Example.com/content/dam/Example/articles/news\_and\_politics/cover\_story/2017/07/Comedy/1560x1040\_CS\_ComedyIsDead\_2.jpg 1x, https://Example.com/content/dam/Example/articles/news\_and\_politics/cover\_story/2017/07/Comedy/1560x1040\_CS\_ComedyIsDead\_2@2x.jpg 2x">

### Remediation Guidance

All foreground images must have alt attributes, even if they're decorative. However, in the case of decorative images, the alt attribute value should be blank. This allows screen readers to "ignore" the image.

### Recommended Code

<img class="Example-image\_\_src" alt="" srcset="https://Example.com/content/dam/Example/articles/news\_and\_politics/cover\_story/2017/07/Comedy/1560x1040\_CS\_ComedyIsDead\_2.jpg 1x, https://Example.com/content/dam/Example/articles/news\_and\_politics/cover\_story/2017/07/Comedy/1560x1040\_CS\_ComedyIsDead\_2@2x.jpg 2x">

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)

## EXAMPLE-33 Alt text contains filename

* Impacted Populations: Blind
* Severity: High
* Components Affected: Article: Landline...

### Description

The hero image uses the image's filename as alt text. This image is decorative and should have an empty alt. Screen readers announce the alt text and a filename is not only complicated but not useful.

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 18: This image's alt attribute was the same as its filename

### Issue Code

<img class="Example-image\_\_src" alt="https://Example.com/content/dam/Example/articles/arts/movies/2017/07/170718\_MOV\_Landline@2x.jpg " srcset="https://Example.com/content/dam/Example/articles/arts/movies/2017/07/170718\_MOV\_Landline@2x.jpg 1x, 2x">

### Remediation Guidance

Use an empty alt attribute to notify screen readers they should not announce the image.

### Recommended Code

<img class="Example-image\_\_src" alt="" srcset="https://Example.com/content/dam/Example/articles/arts/movies/2017/07/170718\_MOV\_Landline@2x.jpg 1x, 2x">

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

* + 1. Non-text Content (Level A)

# Keyboard Accessibility and Focus Control

## EXAMPLE-14: Tab order does not match visible order

* Impacted Populations: Blind, Cognitively Impaired, Low-Vision, Motor Impaired
* Severity: Medium
* Components Affected:
  + My Example Login

### Description

The keyboard is the most frequently used assistive device by people with disabilities. Users who are blind use the keyboard because they cannot see the mouse. Users who are low vision may use the keyboard for the same reason - possibly shifting between mouse and keyboard as necessary. Finally, users with mobility impairments or chronic pain may use the keyboard as well.

In some cases, the user will traverse focusable elements via the TAB and SHIFT+TAB keystrokes. Though few users navigate the entire interface this way, they often will when they reach an area of the page they're interested in. The order in which things get focus must make sense and must also match the visual order.

When a keyboard-only user tabs through the links on the page, the first link is the Facebook button, then Google+, etc. The login form itself, which visually appears first on the page is actually reached last with the keyboard. This could cause confusion to sighted keyboard-only users, or screen reader users (sighted or not).

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 19: Annotated screenshot showing tab order does not match visual order

### 

### Issue Code

<a tabindex="1" [SNIPPED] href="javascript:void(0);">[SNIPPED]Facebook</span></a>

### Remediation Guidance

Only use tabindex values of 0 or -1 to allow for programmatic or keyboard focus on elements that do not normally receive focus. Do not force a tab order using positive tabindex values. Allow the tab order to exist naturally and ensure that the focus order matches the visual order.

### Recommended Code

<a href="javascript:void(0);">[SNIPPED]Facebook</span></a>

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

2.4.3 Focus Order (Level A)

# Navigation

## EXAMPLE-15: Links nested within elements with role of button

* Impacted Populations: Blind
* Severity: High
* Components Affected:
  + My Example Login

### Description

Links are nested inside <li> elements. These <li> elements have an ARIA role attribute value of "button". There is also a link inside of each <li> . This means that there are semantically two different controls which do the same thing but have different roles. This also strips the <li> element's usefulness for users.

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 20: Social sharing buttons. Their LI wrappers had incorrect role applied.

### 

### Issue Code

<li id="janrain-facebook" role="button">

<a tabindex="1" href="javascript:void(0);">

<!-- Inner SPAN snipped -->

Facebook

</a>

</li>

### Remediation Guidance

Because users of assistive technologies can benefit from the list structure, avoid providing a different role on the <li> elements. Use a native <button> element because it is keyboard accessible by default and bind the necessary event(s) to it. Remove the inner link from the button.

### Recommended Code

<li>

<button id="fb">

<img src="facebook.png" alt="Facebook">

</button>

</li>

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)

## EXAMPLE-4: Links open in new window without warning

* Impacted Populations: Blind, Cognitively Impaired
* Severity: High
* Components Affected:
  + My Example Membership Purchase
  + My Example Plus

### Description

Links are using the target="\_blank" attribute to open in a new window without warning the user. This can be confusing to people who use screen readers, and/or to people with cognitive impairments. It further complicates the ability to come back to a previous page using the browser's back button.

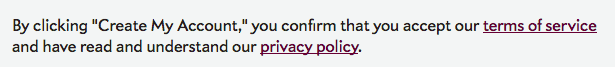


Figure 21: Links open in a new window/ tab without warning.

### 

### Issue Code

<p class="roadblock-text2">By clicking "Create My Account," you confirm that you accept our <a href="http://www.Example.com/articles/briefing/Example\_user\_agreement\_and\_privacy\_policy/2012/12/Example\_s\_terms\_of\_service.html" target="\_blank">terms of service</a> and have read and understand our <a href="http://www.Example.com/articles/briefing/Example\_user\_agreement\_and\_privacy\_policy/2012/12/Example\_s\_privacy\_policy.html" target="\_blank">privacy policy</a>.</p>

<!--// Second page of sign up process //-->

<ul class="help-links" style="margin-bottom: 10px;">

<li><a href="http://www.Example.com/articles/briefing/Example\_user\_agreement\_and\_privacy\_policy/2012/12/Example\_s\_terms\_of\_service.html" target="\_blank">Terms of Service</a></li>

<li><a href="http://www.Example.com/articles/briefing/Example\_user\_agreement\_and\_privacy\_policy/2012/12/Example\_s\_privacy\_policy.html" target="\_blank">Privacy Policy</a></li>

</ul>

<ul class="help-links" style="margin-bottom: 10px;">

<li><a href="http://www.Example.com/articles/briefing/Example\_user\_agreement\_and\_privacy\_policy/2012/12/Example\_s\_terms\_of\_service.html" target="\_blank">Terms of Service</a></li>

<li><a href="http://www.Example.com/articles/briefing/Example\_user\_agreement\_and\_privacy\_policy/2012/12/Example\_s\_privacy\_policy.html" target="\_blank">Privacy Policy</a></li>

</ul>

### Remediation Guidance

It is better to not open a new window at all, but in case a new window must be opened, warning the user before doing so is required. The suggestion relies on a small new window icon with alt text. This notifies both sighted users and screen reader users that a link opens in a new window. If a foreground image is undesirable, an icon can be placed using SVG or icon fonts as well, being careful to ensure that the necessary warning text is placed within the opening and closing tags of the link, even if it is hidden visually.

### Recommended Code

Not opening windows without warning:

<p class="roadblock-text2">By clicking "Create My Account," you confirm that you accept our <a href="http://www.Example.com/articles/briefing/Example\_user\_agreement\_and\_privacy\_policy/2012/12/Example\_s\_terms\_of\_service.html">terms of service</a> and have read and understand our <a href="http://www.Example.com/articles/briefing/Example\_user\_agreement\_and\_privacy\_policy/2012/12/Example\_s\_privacy\_policy.html">privacy policy</a>.</p>

Or, warning before opening window:

<p class="roadblock-text2">By clicking "Create My Account," you confirm that you accept our <a href="http://www.Example.com/articles/briefing/Example\_user\_agreement\_and\_privacy\_policy/2012/12/Example\_s\_terms\_of\_service.html" target="\_blank">terms of service <img src="newwindow.png" alt="Opens in a new window"> </a> and have read and understand our <a href="http://www.Example.com/articles/briefing/Example\_user\_agreement\_and\_privacy\_policy/2012/12/Example\_s\_privacy\_policy.html" target="\_blank">privacy policy <img src="newwindow.png" alt="Opens in a new window"></a>.</p>

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

3.2.2 On Input (Level A)

## EXAMPLE-12: div and span used instead of button

* Impacted Populations: Blind, Motor Impaired
* Severity: High
* Components Affected:
  + My Example Membership Purchase

### Description

In order to be usable, a user must be able to easily understand the nature of the controls on the interface - and what those controls do - when they act upon them. Standard HTML elements and attributes natively expose this information to users. Assistive technologies use this information to inform the user about "what is this thing and what does it do?". Links, for instance, are announced as such by screen readers and users immediately understand how to interact with the link and what will happen when they do.

The link to "chose another payment method" is not a link, but a combination of div and span. This causes problem for assistive technologies, including screen reader users and "command and control" software such as Dragon Naturally Speaking. Such pseudo-links do not appear as links to screen reader users.

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 22: Items here are coded to behave like links but are not, in fact, links.

### 

### Issue Code

<div data-braintree-id="toggle" class="braintree-toggle" tabindex="0">

<span>Choose another way to pay</span>

</div>

### Remediation Guidance

Make sure to use a link, with an actual destination. This will ensure that the link still works if for some reason JavaScript is disabled, fails, or conflicts with assistive technologies.

### Recommended Code

<div data-braintree-id="toggle" class="braintree-toggle">

<a href="#payment-method">Choose another way to pay</a>

</div>

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)

## EXAMPLE-28 Link text unclear about the destination

* Impacted Populations: Blind, Motor Impaired
* Severity: High
* Components Affected: Footer, Header (not nav)

### Description

The text to the Facebook social media is unclear about the destination of the link. The link uses the Facebook icon which is clear to sighted user. But the text available to screen reader users or to control and command software such as Dragon Naturally Speaking is "Share". It is unclear where this would be shared without seeing the Facebook icon. And for a sighted user, trying to trigger the link to Facebook would not work as the assistive technology "sees" the word "share".

### Issue Code

<a href="https://www.facebook.com/sharer.php?&amp;u=https://Example.com/arts/2017/07/valerian-and-the-city-of-a-thousand-planets-review.html" class="Example-share\_\_link js-share-link" data-share="facebook" data-parsely-event="\_facebook-share" target="\_blank">

<svg class="Example-share\_\_icon">

<use xlink:href="#facebook-icon"></use>

</svg>

<span class="Example-share\_\_text">Share</span>

</a>

### Remediation Guidance

Ensure that the accessible name for each link clearly discloses to the user the purpose or destination for the link. In this case, “Share on Facebook” is far more clear than simply “Share”

### Recommended Code

<a href="https://www.facebook.com/sharer.php?&amp;u=https://Example.com/arts/2017/07/valerian-and-the-city-of-a-thousand-planets-review.html" class="Example-share\_\_link js-share-link" data-share="facebook" data-parsely-event="\_facebook-share">

<svg class="Example-share\_\_icon">

<use xlink:href="#facebook-icon"></use>

</svg>

<span class="Example-share\_\_text">Share on Facebook</span>

</a>

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)

## EXAMPLE-27 Links open in new window without warning

* Impacted Populations: Blind, Cognitively Impaired
* Severity: Medium
* Components Affected: Footer, Header (not nav)

### Description

Links to social media are using the target="\_blank" attribute to open in a new window without warning the user. This can be confusing to people who use screen readers, and/or to people with cognitive impairments as they may not understand a new window has opened. They could be thinking they are still on the same page as they were before. It further complicates the ability to come back to a previous page using the browser's back button.

### Issue Code

<div data-uri="Example.com/components/Example-share/instances/cj5bjfshn0024r6l2kc4p5o6q@published" class="Example-share">

<a href="https://twitter.com/share?text=The%20daffy%20Valerian%20and%20the%20City%20of%20a%20Thousand%20Planets%20is%20a%20blast%20from%20scifi%E2%80%99s%20sillier%20past&amp;via=Example&amp;url=https://Example.com/arts/2017/07/valerian-and-the-city-of-a-thousand-planets-review.html?wpsrc=sh\_all\_dt\_tw\_ru" class="Example-share\_\_link js-share-link" data-share="twitter" target="\_blank" data-parsely-event="\_twitter-tweet">

<svg class="Example-share\_\_icon">

<use xlink:href="#twitter-icon"></use>

</svg>

<span class="Example-share\_\_text">Tweet</span>

</a>

<a href="https://www.facebook.com/sharer.php?&amp;u=https://Example.com/arts/2017/07/valerian-and-the-city-of-a-thousand-planets-review.html" class="Example-share\_\_link js-share-link" data-share="facebook" data-parsely-event="\_facebook-share" target="\_blank">

<svg class="Example-share\_\_icon">

<use xlink:href="#facebook-icon"></use>

</svg>

<span class="Example-share\_\_text">Share</span>

</a>

</div>

### Remediation Guidance

It is better to not open a new window at all, but in case a new window must be opened, warning the user before doing so is required. The suggestion relies on a small new window icon with alt text. This notifies both sighted users and screen reader users that a link opens in a new window. If a foreground image is undesirable, an icon can be placed using SVG or icon fonts as well, being careful to ensure that the necessary warning text is placed within the opening and closing tags of the link, even if it is hidden visually

### Recommended Code

<div data-uri="Example.com/components/Example-share/instances/cj5bjfshn0024r6l2kc4p5o6q@published" class="Example-share">

<ul>

<li>

<a href="https://twitter.com/share?text=The%20daffy%20Valerian%20and%20the%20City%20of%20a%20Thousand%20Planets%20is%20a%20blast%20from%20scifi%E2%80%99s%20sillier%20past&amp;via=Example&amp;url=https://Example.com/arts/2017/07/valerian-and-the-city-of-a-thousand-planets-review.html?wpsrc=sh\_all\_dt\_tw\_ru" class="Example-share\_\_link js-share-link" data-share="twitter" data-parsely-event="\_twitter-tweet">

<svg class="Example-share\_\_icon">

<use xlink:href="#twitter-icon"></use>

</svg>

<span class="Example-share\_\_text">Twitter </span>

</a></li>

<li>

<a href="https://www.facebook.com/sharer.php?&amp;u=https://Example.com/arts/2017/07/valerian-and-the-city-of-a-thousand-planets-review.html" class="Example-share\_\_link js-share-link" data-share="facebook" data-parsely-event="\_facebook-share">

<svg class="Example-share\_\_icon">

<use xlink:href="#facebook-icon"></use>

</svg>

<span class="Example-share\_\_text">Facebook</span>

</a></li>

</ul>

</div>

OR

<div data-uri="Example.com/components/Example-share/instances/cj5bjfshn0024r6l2kc4p5o6q@published" class="Example-share">

<ul>

<li>

<a href="https://twitter.com/share?text=The%20daffy%20Valerian%20and%20the%20City%20of%20a%20Thousand%20Planets%20is%20a%20blast%20from%20scifi%E2%80%99s%20sillier%20past&amp;via=Example&amp;url=https://Example.com/arts/2017/07/valerian-and-the-city-of-a-thousand-planets-review.html?wpsrc=sh\_all\_dt\_tw\_ru" class="Example-share\_\_link js-share-link" data-share="twitter" data-parsely-event="\_twitter-tweet">

<svg class="Example-share\_\_icon">

<use xlink:href="#twitter-icon"></use>

</svg>

<span class="Example-share\_\_text">Twitter<img src="newwindow.png" alt="Opens in a new window"></span>

</a>

</li>

<li>

<a href="https://www.facebook.com/sharer.php?&amp;u=https://Example.com/arts/2017/07/valerian-and-the-city-of-a-thousand-planets-review.html" class="Example-share\_\_link js-share-link" data-share="facebook" data-parsely-event="\_facebook-share">

<svg class="Example-share\_\_icon">

<use xlink:href="#facebook-icon"></use>

</svg>

<span class="Example-share\_\_text">Facebook<img src="newwindow.png" alt="Opens in a new window"></span>

</a></li>

</ul>

</div>

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

3.2.2 On Input (Level A)

# Other

## EXAMPLE-16: No language defined for the page

* Impacted Populations: Blind
* Severity: High
* Components Affected:
  + My Example Login

### Description

The lang attribute exists to declare the language that the enclosed content has been written in. When applied to the <html> element, it declares the language of the entire page. Whenever a page does not have a lang attribute, screenreaders will read content in the default language setting of the user's system. This language may not match the site's language, even if the user is browsing from an IP located in the same locale. Content will be read with the incorrect pronunciation. The Example Login page does not declare its language.

### Issue Code

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

### Remediation Guidance

Always provide a lang attribute for the opening <html> element. Its value should match the ISO-639-1 language code for the language that the content was written in.

### Recommended Code

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

3.1.1 Language of Page (Level A)

# Text Content and Typography

## EXAMPLE-2: Text resized to 200% breaks layout

* Impacted Populations: Low-Vision
* Severity: High
* Components Affected:
  + Navigation

### Description

Users with vision impairment may need to increase the size of a page's text in order to make it easier to read. When text is resized to 200%, the navigation menu disappears behind the hero image, making it impossible for users with low vision to see the links. The .global\_nav class applied to the <nav> element has an explicit declaration for the height property. The value declared is 54px. When the text size exceeds that declared height, the content becomes hidden.

[IMAGE REDACTED]

Figure 23: when the user resizes text to 200%, content is hidden in the navigation

### 

### Remediation Guidance

Removing the height property should be the only thing necessary to fix this problem, however this bumps up the container height to 73px. It is usually a good idea to avoid the height property all together. Modifying the padding of the parent element should do the trick. Playing with the line-height of the navigation may be needed to reliably place the navigation list where you want it.

### Applicable WCAG Success Criteria

1.4.4 Resize text (Level AA)

# Conclusion

[REDACTED]