

# Web Accessibility

## Intro to Web Development

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The internet is an essential tool for communication, information sharing, business, and entertainment in the current digital age. But not everyone has equal access to web material. People with disabilities can easily view, browse, and engage with online material thanks to web accessibility. By putting accessible design principles into reality, everyone's user experience is improved, and inclusivity is promoted. Using information from reliable sources, this essay examines the fundamentals of online accessibility, its importance, best practices, and actual instances of both successful and unsuccessful implementations.

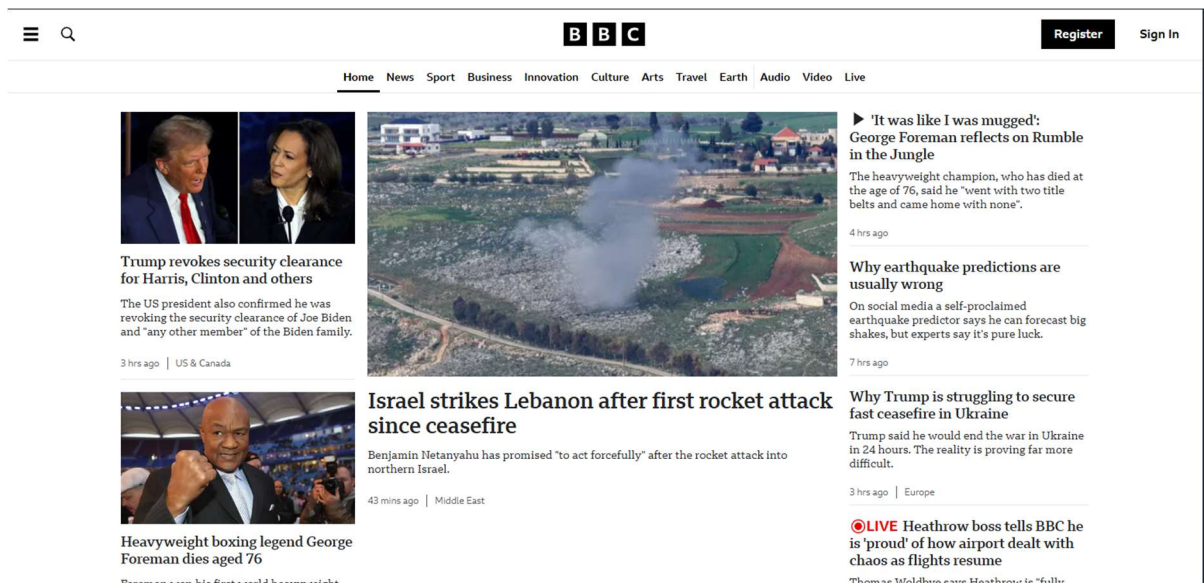
Making websites useable by as many people as possible, including those with disabilities, is known as web accessibility. Web accessibility guarantees that individuals with visual, auditory, motor, or cognitive disabilities can utilize web material efficiently, according to Mozilla Developer Network (MDN). The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) created the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG), which set guidelines to guarantee that websites adhere to accessibility specifications. Four fundamental principles—Perceivable, Operable, Understandable, and Robust (POUR)—form the foundation of these standards.

**Perceivable:** Regardless of their sensory capacities, users must be able to understand the information being provided. This entails making sure there is enough colour contrast and offering text alternatives for pictures and video captions.

**Operable:** A website must allow users to engage and navigate using a variety of input modalities, including voice commands, screen readers, and keyboards.

**Understandable:** To help visitors understand and make efficient use of a website, it should include clear information, easy-to-use navigation, and useful error messages.

**Robust:** Web content should work with a variety of devices, browsers, and assistive technologies.



Web accessibility must be ensured for both legal and ethical reasons. Websites and mobile applications in the public sector must be accessible to those with impairments, according to the European Union's Web Accessibility Directive (WAD), which went into effect on December 22, 2016. In keeping with the EU's goal to creating an inclusive digital society, this regulation seeks to guarantee equitable access to digital services.

### Benefits:

**Inclusivity:** They make digital content accessible to all users, irrespective of their abilities.

**Better User Experience:** Not just people with disabilities gain from improvements like improved colour contrast and keyboard navigation.

**Benefits of SEO:** Accessible websites are frequently preferred by search engines, which raises their visibility and rankings.

**Increased Market Reach:** By making sure their websites are accessible, businesses can reach a larger audience.

### How to make it more accessible:

**Make Use of Semantic HTML:** When HTML components are used correctly, assistive technology can efficiently comprehend and navigate content.

**Keyboard Navigation:** To help people with motor limitations, all interactive elements should be keyboard-operated.

Alternative Text for Images: Giving visually impaired people a description of an image's alt text helps them comprehend visual material.

Colour Contrast and Readability: Users with visual impairments can read more easily when there is enough contrast between the text and the background.

Accessible Forms: Forms are easier to use when they have logical tab orders, error notifications, and clear labelling.

Users with hearing difficulties benefit from the provision of captions for videos and transcripts for audio information.

Web Development is an important aspect for modern web development. Apart from having a greater reach to your audience it will also benefit the brands name.

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