**Part A**

**Write a 1 page overview of the EU Web Accessibility Directive (WAD) and the implications it has for EU countries like Ireland**

Since it went into effect on December 22, 2016, the Web Accessibility Directive is a legislative framework that has improved accessibility for individuals with all kinds of disabilities, including visual, auditory, cognitive and physical impairments, on government websites and mobile applications across EU countries. The Directive requires public sector organizations' websites and apps to be more accessible, in order to provide equal access to the internet’s services [1].

The WAD is reinforced by an unified technical standard that provides a legal "presumption of conformity" to guarantee there is a clear understanding of what is meant by 'accessible'. This means that if a website or mobile app's content satisfies all of the relevant technical specifications listed in the standard, it is presumed to be "accessible" for purposes of the WAD. Member States are not required to adhere to this standard because they are free to set more stringent technical criteria, but doing so while still ensuring compatibility with the WAD [2].

Ireland's government organizations are required to make sure that everyone, including those with disabilities, can access their websites and mobile apps. Public entities in Ireland are required by the EU Web Accessibility Directive to make sure that their websites and mobile apps are purchased, produced, and maintained in accordance with every relevant rule of the harmonised standard EN 301 549 v 3.2.1 "Accessibility requirements for ICT products and services." This is roughly similar to meeting the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.1's conformance-rating of AA. This requires making all content perceivable, operable, understandable, and robust, regardless of user disabilities Ireland is also required to keep an up-to-date accessibility statement posted in a visible location on the website or accessible via a link from the mobile app. The website's compliance must be accurately reflected in the accessibility statement. According to Irish Regulations (S7.4.c), it must give contact information so that users can ask for help or file a formal complaint about the website's accessibility. Lastly, Ireland must make it so that the necessary staff is informed about web accessibility and has received the necessary training [3]. These rules also apply for all EU countries.

According to the Web Accessibility Directive, Member States must regularly check that public sector organizations' websites and mobile applications adhere to the accessibility standards. A report on the results of the monitoring and use of enforcement must be published by Member States and submitted to the Commission starting in 2021 and then every three years after that. The website of the Commission hosts the first Member State monitoring reports from 2021. Reports for the following cycle are expected in December 2024 [1].

To sum up, the EU Web Accessibility Directive is important as it aims to promote inclusion and equitable access to websites and mobile applications operated by the public sector. Ireland and other EU member states must implement these rules in order to fulfil their legal commitments, provide accessible digital content, and promote an inclusivity.

**Part B**

**Using WEBAIMS WAVE Tool evaluate the home page of 3 government websites, 3 educational websites, 3 financial websites and 3 Online retail sites.**

**Summarise the most common errors found across all 12 sites**

For this part, I evaluated the following websites using the WEBAIMS WAVE Tool, I’ve included the links associated with each evaluation:

3 government websites:

* citizensinformation.ie, <https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/>
* oireachtas.ie, <https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/>
* nationaltransport.ie, <https://www.nationaltransport.ie/>

3 educational websites:

* ed.ted.com, <https://ed.ted.com/>
* openculture.com, <https://www.openculture.com/>
* duolingo.com, <https://www.duolingo.com/>

3 financial websites:

* centralbank.ie, <https://www.centralbank.ie/>
* creditunion.ie, <https://www.creditunion.ie/>
* irishfunds.ie, <https://www.irishfunds.ie/>

3 Online retail sites:

* ubuy.ie, <https://www.ubuy.ie/en/>
* primark.com, <https://www.primark.com/en-ie>
* brownthomas.com, <https://www.brownthomas.com/>

The most common errors found across the 12 sites consist of:

1. Low contrast: Reading the information may be challenging for users with visual impairments due to the low contrast between the text and background, which is a serious problem. For regular text and large text, the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) require contrast ratios of at least 4.5:1 and 3:1, respectively. Examples of low contrast issues are light grey lettering on a white background.
2. Missing or incorrect form labels: Some form elements either lack labels or have labels that are incorrect, making it challenging for users to comprehend what information is needed from them. This can cause frustration and confusion to users, as labels help and guide users when navigating the website and inputting data.
3. Missing alternative text: Users with visual impairments may require alternative text, which describes an image's content. Without this, users who make use of and rely on screen readers will not find the website accessible.

1. Empty links: empty links, where a link contain no text, can cause confusion for any keyboard and screen reader users. This is due to the fact that a link with no text means that The user won't be aware of the link's purpose or operation.
2. Page and heading structure: inconsistent heading and page structure on the website could make it challenging for screen reader users to browse and comprehend the material. Headings convey the content in a hierarchical structure and aid readers in understanding how the page is set up.
3. ARIA label errors: To give screen reader users more information, accessible rich internet applications (ARIA) labels are employed. To prevent confusion, they must, however, be used correctly. For example, using ARIA labels to override a form element's default behaviour can be problematic for users who use screen readers because the behaviour might not be what they anticipate, which is something I found while analysing the test results.
4. Duplicate IDs: this means that elements on the website that have the same ID, which can be problematic for users who rely on screen readers and other assistive devices. An example of this was found in the centralbank website, with the error “There are elements with duplicate IDs on this page”. This can result in issues with JavaScript and other technologies.

Below I will include screenshots of the test results for each website.

Graphical user interface, application

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**Graphical user interface, application

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**Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated**

**Part C**

**Evaluate any two websites of your choice for compliance with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines version 2.1 in the following ways**

For this assignment, I will be focusing on evaluating Bershka.ie and Dublinzoo.ie for compliance with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines version 2.1, manually, by using 2 online evaluation tools, comparing and contrasting both websites and writing a list of remedial actions.

The links for the two websites:

* <https://www.bershka.com/ie/h-woman.html>
* <https://www.dublinzoo.ie/>

**1: Manually**

There are multiple ways in which both websites fail to meet the checkpoints. Below I will be discussing them.

**Bershka.ie :**

* Keyboard Accessible: Some features of the website are inaccessible by keyboard, which may be problematic for users who have low motor skills.
* Consistency: Some portions of the website are inconsistent in terms of appearance or function, which might be confusing for users with different abilities. Some buttons, for example, have varied colours or sizes which don’t show consistency, making it difficult for users to grasp their purpose.
* Captions and Transcripts: The website's videos lack captions and transcripts, making them inaccessible to users who are deaf or hard of hearing. These users may be unable to grasp the content of the videos without subtitles or transcripts.
* Form labels: Some of the website's forms lack correctly labelled form elements, making it difficult for screen reader users to comprehend what information is being requested. Some forms, for example, do not contain labels for input fields, which implies that screen readers cannot convey the information to users.
* Missing alternative text: Many of the photos on the website have no or insufficient alt text, making it difficult for visually impaired people to follow the content. Some photos, for example, include alt text that merely says "image," which provides no meaningful information for users with different abilities.
* Contrast: Some of the text and background colours have insufficient contrast, making it difficult for those with visual impairments to read. Some of the text, for example, is light grey on a white background, making it difficult to read, which fails to meet the contrast requirements of WCAG 2.1
* Focus Order: Some of the components on the page's attention order are illogical, which might make keyboard navigation challenging for users. When navigating using the keyboard, for example, the focus moves around on the page, which might be disconcerting.
* Heading structure: Inconsistent heading structures on the website could make it challenging for screen reader users to browse and comprehend the material.

**Dublinzoo.ie :**

* Keyboard Accessible: For users who are unable to use a mouse or trackpad due to low motor skills, some areas of the website are difficult to access through keyboard only. For instance, using the keyboard alone is not possible to reach the search box.
* Contrast: Some of the text on the page has low contrast, making it difficult for those with impaired vision to read. For example, part of the text on the homepage has low contrast with the backdrop image.
* Language: The blog area and the search results page are two examples of sections that use a different language from the rest of the site. Users who expect that the entire website will be in one language may find this puzzling.
* Missing labels: Some areas of the website can be challenging for visitors, especially those who are visually impaired in any way. For instance, some of the links are not clearly marked, which makes it challenging for screen readers to inform consumers.
* Missing alternative text: Some of the website's images lack or have insufficient alt text, making it challenging for visitors who are visually challenged in any way to comprehend the content. Some of the carousel photos lack alt text, for instance, making it impossible for users to receive the information using screen readers.
* Headings: The way the website uses headings presents various problems. Some headings are not used in a logical setup, and others are not sufficiently descriptive. For instance, certain headings are not nested properly and some are not clear about the material which follows them.
* HTML: Users of assistive technology and screen reader users may experience issues since the language of the page is not defined in the HTML. Without the language feature, screen readers might not be able to interpret the content in the proper language or pronounce words appropriately.
* Heading structure: Inconsistent heading structures on the website could make it challenging for screen reader users to browse and comprehend the material.

Both the Bershka website and the Dublin Zoo website have issues when it comes to complying with Web Content Accessibility Guidelines version 2.1. the most obvious of these when manually evaluating the websites include insufficient colour contrast, inaccessible forms and inadequate headings.

**2: Using at least 2 online evaluation tools.**

For this part, I will be using the WAVE Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool, the Axe accessibility tool and the SortSite web accessibility testing tool to evaluate my two chosen websites.

**Dublinzoo.ie**

The Dublin Zoo website received 57 alerts, 44 contrast errors and 8 errors from the WAVE Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool. Sortsite testing tool flagged 49 issues on the website, including missing alt text, poor colour contrast, and keyboard accessibility issues.

**SortSite web accessibility testing tool:**

* Missing headings: Many of the website's pages lack page headings, which might make it challenging for users to comprehend the page's information and navigate the site.
* Colour contrast errors: Users who have any sort of poor eyesight are going to find it difficult to read the material due to the insufficient contrast between the text and background.
* Missing form labels: screen reader users may find it difficult to grasp the intended purpose of the form fields due to a lack of labels. Labels give context and improve form accessibility for all users, including screen readers.
* Broken link: some pages provide links that don’t work which can frustrate the user and is not up to standard as they are not able to navigate to the desired content.
* Missing alternative text: there are around 25 images that are without alternative text. This makes it almost impossible for any user with any sort of visual impairment to comprehend the page’s content.
* There were 12 issues with a level A, which makes some parts unusable for some users. These issues appeared within the code, for example, “No space between attributes” or “ CSS positioning can make pages unreadable when style sheets are turned off” .
* There were 3 issues identified with a level AA, meaning they were very difficult for some users. These included issues such as “Ensure that text and background colors have enough contrast”.
* A Priority 3 issue was found on one of the pages, such as “Use at least a 12-point font on all web pages” and “Use link text between 3 and 100 characters so it’s long enough to be understood, but avoids line wrapping”.
* SortSite also shows any pages that do not comply with W3C standards, for example, a CSS validation error was found as well as a bad value for “attribute role”.

**WAVE Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool:**

* Orphaned form labels: present form label is not correctly associated with a form control. This means that the label has no functionality or provides no information about the form control which can be confusing for the user.
* Low colour contrast: There are a number of instances in which there is not enough contrast between the text and background to allow those who have low or impaired vision to read the material.
* Missing alternative text: there were around 15 images identified that contain no alt text, making it almost impossible for any user with any sort of visual impairment to comprehend the page’s content.
* Missing form labels: screen reader users may find it difficult to grasp the intended purpose of the form fields due to a lack of labels.
* Missing skip navigation links: Users can bypass boring stuff and move straight to the page's primary content by using the skip navigation links. However, the tool identified that the website lacked this feature.
* Unordered list: an unordered list was identified which means users of assistive technologies may find it difficult to navigate by and within lists depending on the context.
* Empty link: empty links, where a link contain no text, can cause confusion for any keyboard and screen reader users. This is due to the fact that a link with no text means that The user won't be aware of the link's purpose or operation.
* There were 3 alerts in which the text was very small. This alert makes it difficult for users with any sort of visual impairment to navigate the website by.
* There were also 14 alerts where there was underlined text present. Underlined text is mainly used to indicate linked text. It is important to remove any underline from any non-link text to avoid any confusion and frustration.

**WAVE web:**

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

**SortSite:Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated**

**Bershka.ie**

The Bershka website received 30 issues from the Axe accessibility tool evaluation. Sortsite testing tool flagged 49 issues also on the website, including missing alt text, insufficient colour contrast, and missing ARIA attributes.

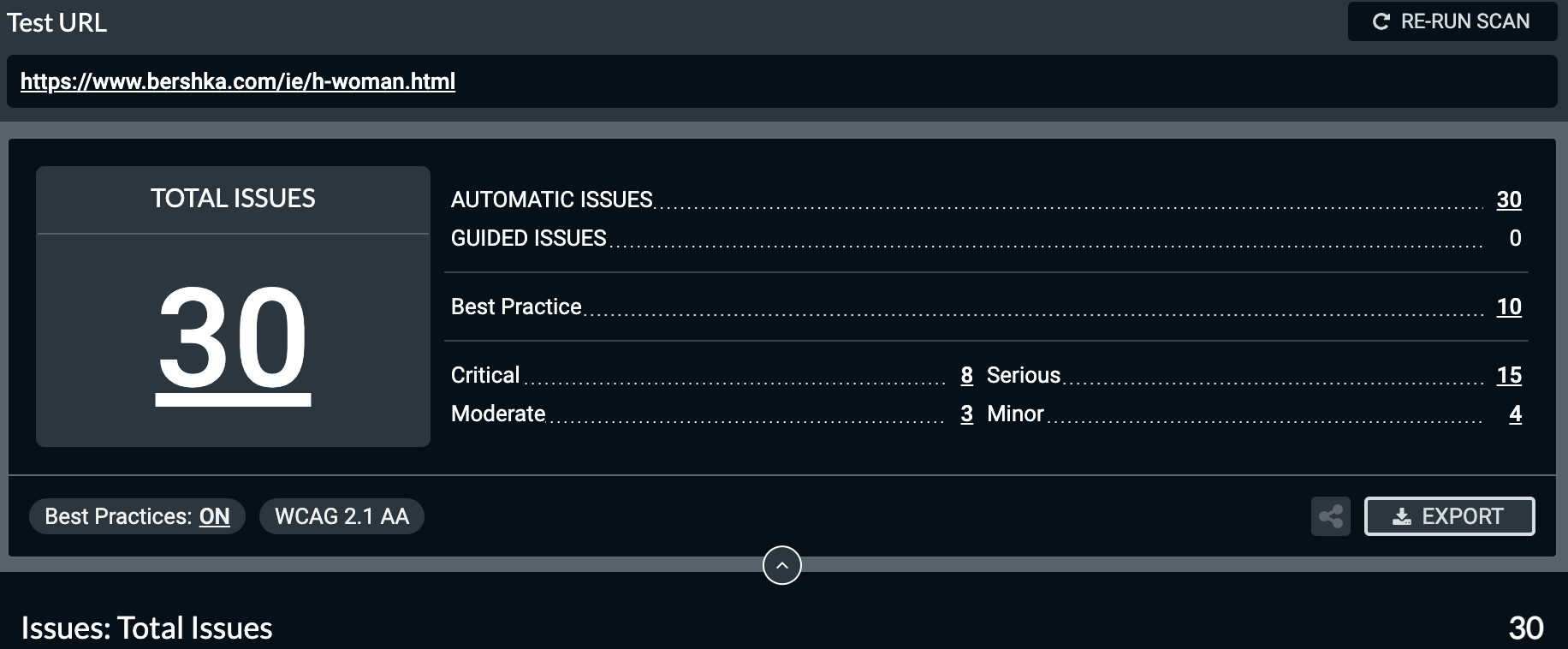
I tried using the WAVE Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool to evaluate Bershka, but it failed with an access forbidden error, therefore I resorted to using the Axe accessibility tool evaluation.

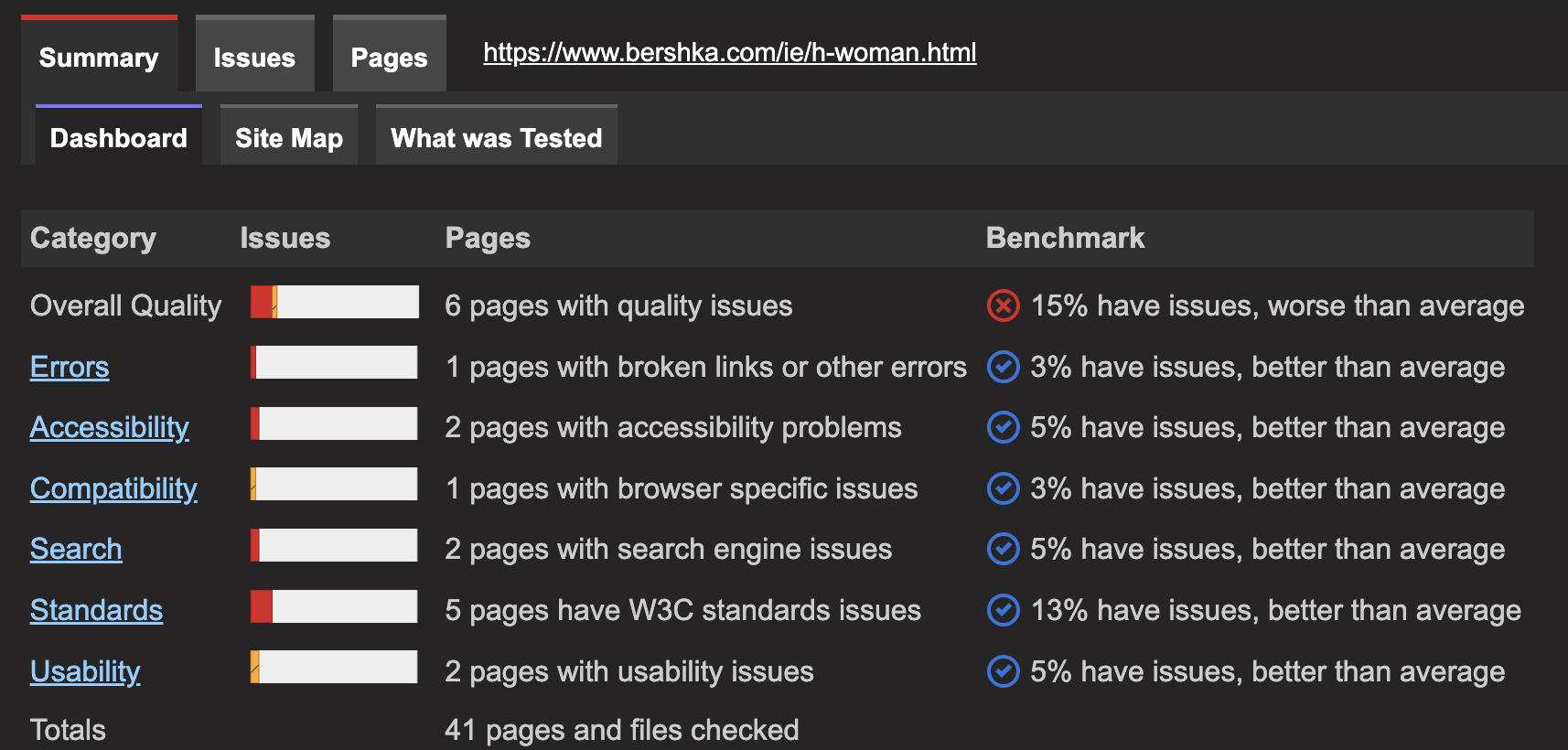
**SortSite web accessibility testing tool:**

* Colour contrast: Some portions of the website had low colour contrast, especially where the text was set against a background. Users who are colour blind or have some sort of visual impairments may find it challenging to read and understand the material as a result.
* Missing form labels: The SortSite tool discovered that several form fields lack corresponding labels, making it challenging for users to comprehend what information should be submitted into the field. The search field and the email subscription field were two form elements that the SortSite found to be missing their related labels.
* Missing alternative text: Some of the website's photos lack alternate text, which is crucial for users who rely on screen readers to comprehend the page's content. The image's function and alternative text should be described in a way that is relevant to the visual content. The tool found a number of photos, including product and ornamental images, that lacked alt text.
* Missing skip navigation links: The website's lack of a "skip to content" link makes it challenging for consumers who only use a keyboard to quickly explore the page. Users can use this link to bypass the navigation and go straight to the page's primary content.
* There were 9 issues with a level A, which makes some parts unusable for some users. Examples of these issues include “CSS positioning can make pages unreadable when style sheets are turned off” and “Document title must not be blank.”.
* There were 4 issues identified with a level AA, meaning they were very difficult for some users. Examples include, “Ensure that text and background colours have enough contrast.” And “The CSS outline or border style on this element makes it difficult or impossible to see the dotted link focus outline.”
* There was only 1 compatibility issue with a level 3 priority found. The issue, “The :visited CSS selector only supports limited style changes.”, prevents a web page from discovering other websites the user has visited, browsers limit the CSS selector to only colour changes.
* SortSite tool also shows search engine guideline violations as well as pages that don't follow search optimization best practices. One of the issues found with a level 1 priority include “Google, Bing and Yahoo recommend that all pages have a non-blank title element.”

**Axe accessibility tool evaluation:**

* Discernible text: Discernible text informs the user the purpose of the link/button. Without discernible text, it would be frustrating and problematic for the user when a link or a button has no purposeful text [4]. This makes navigation difficult. Axe found issues such as buttons not containing discernible text as well as links.
* Scale issues: the website does not allow for users to zoom and scale the text up to 500%. This is an issue which affects user with low vision and can cause frustration for the reader with different abilities, as readers who are visually impaired often prefer to enlarge the fonts for a smoother experience.
* Missing alternative text: On the website, there were a few images that lacked alternate text. Users with visual impairments may find harder to grasp the page's content as a result. The tool found a number of photos, including product and ornamental images, that lacked replacement text.
* ARIA issues: ARIA (Accessible Rich Internet Applications) features are used to increase the accessibility of dynamic content on a web page, but the Axe tool discovered certain problems with these attributes. For instance, some website components lack essential ARIA features, which might make them challenging for users with impairments to comprehend or use. The program found a number of cases where ARIA attributes were either missing or being used incorrectly, such as buttons without the appropriate names or that the role attribute does not contain an appropriate value for an element. This can affect users who experience blindness or difficulty with mobility.
* Heading issues: Headings are very important as they allow users to browse the page’s content in groups while also providing context for readers navigating through lengthy content. This is extremely useful and important for screen reader users [5]. Axe found a few issues when it comes to Bershka’s use of headings. Examples include, “Headings should not be empty” and “Heading levels should only increase by one”. These state that the heading should have discernible text and that the order of headings should be semantically correct.
* Another issue Axe found was that the website contains elements that have tabindex greater than zero. This is very serious and critical and effects users who are deafblind, have any sort of visual impairment or has any issues with mobility.

**Axe accessibility tool evaluation:**



**SortSite web accessibility testing tool:**

**3: Comparing and contrasting the manual evaluation of part 1 with the outcomes of evaluation tools in part 2.**

The ability of all users to access the website's content and services, regardless of their abilities, is a key concern for website designers and developers. In this report, I’ve evaluated the accessibility of Bershka.ie and Dublinzoo.ie both manually and by using online evaluation tools.

Evaluation tools are automatic algorithms that check a website for accessibility problems. These tools are an effective way to assess the accessibility of websites since they can swiftly spot a variety of accessibility concerns that humans might otherwise mistakenly overlook.

Whereas, manual evaluation entails looking into the website's code and content to find any accessibility problems that can disadvantage people with disabilities. This technique can be time-consuming and needs a certain level experience, but it is excellent in spotting problems that some evaluation tools could miss.

In this report, I will be comparing and contrasting the outcomes of the manual evaluation of Bershka.ie and Dublinzoo.ie in Part 1 with the outcomes of the online evaluation tools in Part 2.

**Bershka.ie**

In part 1, I manually evaluated the website and checked for accessibility issues such as colour contrast, missing labels, redundant links and heading structure. I was able to identify these issues as they were visible to the naked eye and compared against my general knowledge on accessibility.

For people with visual impairments to be able to read the website's information, colour contrast is crucial. During the manual inspection, I made sure that the website's colour schemes offered sufficient contrast between the text and background.

In order to make sure that screen reader users could easily and efficiently navigate the website, I verified during the manual inspection that all form fields and links had the correct labels. Screen reader users frequently experience accessibility problems such as missing labels and repeated links.

Additionally crucial to website accessibility is the heading structure, which makes it easier for users with visual impairments to comprehend the information on the page. During the manual inspection, I made sure that headings were utilized consistently across the entire website and that the heading structure followed a logical hierarchy.

The methods described above are examples of how I conducted the manual evaluation, and they are the same methods I used to assess other website aspects. This method took some time, unlike with the online evaluation tools, as I had to search for and find consistent problems that were noticeable enough and that would be an issue for users of different abilities, such as low mobility skills and visual impairments.

For part 2, I had to conduct online tests with evaluation tools such as the SortSite web accessibility testing tool and the Axe accessibility tool evaluation. I chose to use these two tools as I found them the easiest and most intuitive to use and experienced no problems with them. I did however experience a problem with the WAVE Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool when testing the Bershka website as I stated above in part 2, so I decided to use Axe. These tools evaluate a website or application's code, structure, and content, among other things, and produce thorough reports of any accessibility problems they discover, which makes it more efficient and fast in comparison to manual evaluation, as with manual evaluation it is more challenging to identify any issues within the code.

With using the Axe accessibility tool evaluation, I found it to be much more effective than WAVE Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool, as it leads you to another page where it gives you an in-depth analysis of the issue – including how to fix it, what standards the issue isn’t following, who this issue is affecting and shows you the code snippet.

The evaluation tools discovered further accessibility problems such wrong heading issues within the code, missing language data, scale and ARIA issues. These problems were not identified in the manual evaluation and required the use of these online tools to be found because they were not immediately obvious during manual testing. However, I did notice similar outcomes with the manual and online evaluation such as insufficient form labelling, colour contrast, heading issues and missing alternate text.

The evaluation tools provide a more in-depth analysis about the faults that were discovered, including the issue's location, an explanation of why it is a concern and how to solve them. I can confidently say that a website developer would be able to more effectively and efficiently resolve any difficulties thanks to this information than they could have through a manual examination.

**Dublinzoo.ie**

In part 1 of manually evaluating the Dublin Zoo website, I was able to identify issues such as keyboard navigation issues, colour contrast issues, missing alternative text, missing form labels, issues with headings and language issues. As with the Bershka manual evaluation, I was able to identify these visually and with empathy – trying to put myself in other users shoes who have different abilities.

During the evaluation, I realised that, through testing the website myself, users who find it challenging to use a mouse or trackpad can only rely on keyboard navigation to navigate through the website. I realised that this can be a serious accessibility problem for many users.

I also realised by vaguely looking through the code that the website had some missing alternate text for images, this is a fatal issue as many users who rely on screen readers need alt text to navigate a website.

I realised that the website contained more than one language by default. This language issue was only identifiable manually, which shows that problems with language and cultural barriers need to be manually evaluated because they are context-specific and difficult to find with automated technologies. This, in my opinion, emphasizes the significance of combining manual review with evaluation technologies to guarantee that all accessibility issues are found and resolved on a website.

Searching for issues during the manual evaluation took some time, concentration and double-checking. I had to put myself in other users’ shoes who have different abilities and try to empathise with them. This took some time and some general thinking, as it did when evaluating the Bershka website.

For the second part, I conducted online evaluating tests and I decided to use the SortSite web accessibility testing tool and the WAVE Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool. Again, I found these two websites to be the most user-friendly and intuitive. These tools efficiently and quickly evaluated the Dublin Zoo website. I found that the SortSite tool and the WAVE Web tool both returned and in-depth and comprehensible report. However with SortSite, there wasn’t an easily locatable ARIA issues section, which the WAVE Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool had.

The online evaluation tools flagged issues than I did not identify manually, including HTML errors such as wrong use of unordered lists, empty/broken links, and any other detailed code errors, image sizes and missing skip navigation links. However, there were many issues that were identified both manually and by using online evaluation tools such as colour contrast issues, missing alternative text, heading issues and missing labels.

Overall, the evaluation tools offer information on the identified problems and their root causes. Compared to manual testing, this makes it possible for the problems to be resolved more successfully and quickly, unlike with the manual evaluation which took more time. The evaluation tools' information enables the developers of the websites to immediately spot and fix accessibility problems, which eventually increased the accessibility and usability of the websites for a larger spectrum of users.

**4: Write a list of remedial actions you would take to make the website compliant.**

**Bershka.ie :**

* Keyboard Accessibility: All website components should be accessible solely through the keyboard. Keyboard accessibility should be enabled for all drop-down menus, and keyboard shortcuts should be added where appropriate.
* Consistency: The website's appearance and functionality should be more consistent. Buttons and other components should have consistent colours and sizes to make them easily identifiable.
* Captions and Transcripts: To make information accessible to users who are deaf or hard of hearing, captions and transcripts should be added to all videos on the website.
* Form Labels: To ensure that screen reader users understand the information they are looking for, all form elements should be properly labelled. Labels should be added to input fields, and all forms should have a clearly labelled submit button.
* Missing Alternative Text: All photos on the page should include meaningful and accurate alternative text, so that users with visual impairments should be able to follow the content.
* Contrast: To guarantee that all users can read the material, the text should be given a darker colour and the background should be lighter. The contrast should be increased.
* Focus Order: To make keyboard navigating easier, the website should have a logical focus order. To make it simple for users to use the keyboard to explore the page, the focus should shift in a predictable order.
* Heading structure: To make it easier for screen reader users to browse and understand the material, the website's heading structure should be made more uniform. Use logically sequential headings with purposeful and elaborative material.
* Missing form labels: Ensure that each field on the form has a label that appropriately describes the data that must be entered there.
* Missing skip navigation links: Add a "skip to content" link at the top of the page so that people who just use their keyboards can skip the navigation and get to the main content.
* Level A and AA issues: These problems need to be resolved as soon as possible so that all users can access and utilize the website. In order to make level A issues readable without stylesheets, CSS should be used effectively, and document titles shouldn't be left empty. Text and background colours should be distinguished from one another for level AA concerns, and CSS outlines or borders shouldn't obscure the contour of a link's focus.
* Compatibility level 3 issue: Avoid using the of :visited CSS selector for anything other than colour changes to solve this problem.
* Search engine violations: Adhere to the suggested best practices for search engine optimization, and make sure that the title components on all pages aren't blank.
* Discernible text: Each link and button should have clear text that clearly explains what it does.
* Scale issue: To improve readability, give users the option to zoom and scale the text by 500%.
* ARIA issues: Check that all website elements have the necessary ARIA capabilities and are utilizing them properly. The names of the buttons should be proper, and each element's value for the role attribute should be appropriate.
* Heading issues: Make sure that all headings contain readable language, are semantically correct, and only increase in level by one.
* Tabindex issue: Be careful not to utilize tabindex for elements that don't need user input or interaction, as this can be problematic for people with impairments.

**Dublinzoo.ie :**

* Language: Verify that the entire website is written in the same language. Provide clear labelling and an option for users to switch to the required language.
* Missing labels: if any link or form field is missing a label, add the necessary label to them to make them screen reader-accessible.
* Headings: Make sure headings are utilized in a logical order and are sufficiently descriptive to give users a grasp of the information following the heading. Each heading must be correctly nested.
* HTML: To make it simpler for screen readers to understand the content, define the language of the page in the HTML.
* Missing headers: Include headings on all pages to help users navigate and understand the content.
* Broken links: Fix them all to allow users to access the content they wish to access.
* Orphaned form labels: To give consumers the information they need, properly link form labels to the appropriate form controls.
* Missing skip navigation links: Add a "skip to content" link at the top of the page so that people who just use their keyboards can skip the navigation and get to the main content.
* Unordered lists: To make navigation simpler for users of assistive technology, utilize ordered lists as necessary.
* Empty links: To help users understand the purpose of each link, make sure it has a clear and descriptive content.
* Small text: increase font size to make it easier for people with vision impairments to read.
* Underlined text: Removing any underlining from text that is not a link, helps users  become less confused and frustrated.
* Level AA issue: the contrast should be increased to guarantee that all users can read the material.
* Level A issues: You can add a space between attributes in the code to solve the "no space between attributes" problem. In similar fashion, you can change the CSS positioning to ensure that the text is still readable without style sheets for the "CSS positioning can make pages unreadable when style sheets are turned off" issue .
* Priority 3 issue: Font size should be increased to at least 12 points on all pages of the website to help users with visual impairments. To fix the link text issue, a link text should describe the page it is connecting to and be between 3 and 100 characters long. Users will be able to grasp the link's purpose and explore the page more easily as a result. A generic link text such as "click here" or "read more" should be avoided.
* Keyboard Accessibility: All website components should be accessible solely through the keyboard. Keyboard accessibility should be enabled for all drop-down menus, and keyboard shortcuts should be added where appropriate.
* Contrast: To guarantee that all users can read the material, the text should be given a darker colour and the background should be lighter. The contrast should be increased.
* Missing Alternative Text: All photos on the page should include meaningful and accurate alternative text, so that users with visual impairments should be able to follow the content.
* CSS validation error: To ensure that the CSS code complies with W3C standards, review and edit it.
* Attribute role issue: for the "attribute role” issue, You can make sure that the attribute role is utilized appropriately and only when necessary in order to avoid using an incorrect value. Through this, people who rely on assistive technology will be able to access the website more easily.

***References:***

[1] “Web Accessibility” , European Commission, <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/web-accessibility#:~:text=The%20Web%20Accessibility%20Directive&text=The%20Directive%20obliges%20websites%20and,by%20the%20term%20%E2%80%9Caccessible%E2%80%9D>.

[2]” Web Accessibility Directive — Standards and harmonisation”, European Commission, <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/web-accessibility-directive-standards-and-harmonisation>

[3] “What are the EU Web Accessibility Requirements?”, National Disability Authority, <https://nda.ie/monitoring/eu-web-accessibility-directive/what-are-the-eu-web-accessibility-requirements>

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