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Accessiblility WCAG 2.1 Level A Test for Emerald Dolphin Motel

I have done a test using the tool from https://www.powermapper.com/products/sortsite/checks/accessibility-checks/

According to the results of the test, there are 8 Level A issues on 6 pages. Pages with level A issues are unusable for some people.

**Issue #1: An image with a null alt attribute should not have title, aria-label or aria-labelledby attributes.**

Page: <https://www.emeralddolphin.com/rooms---rates.html>

Fix: If the image should be voiced use a descriptive alt attribute. If the image is purely decorative remove any title and ARIA label attributes.

Impact on users:

JAWS : Ignores all images with alt=''.

NVDA : Reads some images with alt='' and a title or ARIA label.

VoiceOver : Reads images with alt='' and a title or ARIA label.

**Issue #2: Headings should not be empty.**

Page: <https://www.emeralddolphin.com/vacation-packages.html>

Fix: Add visible text to the heading, or alt text if the heading contains an image. Screen readers read out page headings, allowing users to quickly skip to a section, but some older screen readers do not ignore empty headings.

**Issue #3: iframe and frame elements must have a title attribute.**

Page: https://www.emeralddolphin.com/vacation-packages.html

Fix: Add a title attribute or ARIA label to each iframe and frame element (e.g. title='Main Content'). Without a title some screen readers read out the frame filename, which is usually meaningless.

**Issue #4: img elements must have an accessible name.**

Page: https://www.emeralddolphin.com/

Fix: Add an alt attribute describing the image, which screen readers voice instead of the image. Spacer images and purely decorative images should use alt="" without any global ARIA attributes. Do not use alt text containing only spaces since that's voiced as an unlabeled image.

**Issue #5: Link uses general text like 'Click Here' with no surrounding text explaining link purpose.**

Page: https://www.emeralddolphin.com/

Fix: Screen reader users use text around links to help understand what the link does. If the link text is very general, and there's no surrounding text, there's no way to work out what the link does. Either use a descriptive link label (which helps all users) or add an aria-label or aria-describedby to the link (which helps screen reader users).

**Issue #6: Links must have an accessible name.**

Pages: (Issue on another 2 pages but trial version would only let me view 4)

<https://www.emeralddolphin.com/>

https://www.emeralddolphin.com/pet-policy---packages.html

https://www.emeralddolphin.com/rooms---rates.html

https://www.emeralddolphin.com/vacation-packages.html

Fix: A link name allows screen readers to voice what the links does. If there is no link content, or the link content is hidden by CSS, screen readers have nothing to read, so read out the URL instead. To add a name do one of the following:

Add text between the a element start and end tags

Add an aria-label attribute

Add an aria-labelledby attribute

Add an img alt attribute labeling the link if it contains an img element

img elements with role=presentation or role=none are not included in the link's accessible name.

**Issue #7: Scrolling marquee text is very hard to read for low vision users.**

Pages: https://www.emeralddolphin.com/

Fix: Replace the marquee element with a static element like span. This allows low vision users time to read the text.

**Issue #8: Use HTML headings instead of applying CSS heading styles to non-headings.**

Pages: https://www.emeralddolphin.com/rooms---rates.html

https://www.emeralddolphin.com/vacation-packages.html

Fix: Screen reader users rely on headings to navigate within pages. Either add role=heading with aria-level or use h1-h6 elements to identify the element as a heading to screen readers.