

## **Lab 06**

Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool - <http://www2.gov.bc.ca/>

### ***1. What are each of the Errors, and how can they be fixed?***

- There are zero errors on the website

### ***2. What are each of the Alerts, and why does WAVE draw attention to them?***

#### **Alt-txt: Redundant alternative text**

- It matters because the alt text for a picture is the same as a text nearby

#### **alt-alt: When two images close to each other have the same alt text**

- It matters because when two pictures have the same alt text, it causes repetition or indicates incorrect text

#### **long-alt: When an image has a long alt text**

- It matters because alt text should be short but descriptive. Long length alt text often indicates that content that's not available isn't presented

#### **h1: Missing first level heading**

- It matters because they should be presented in almost all pages. It should have the most important heading on the page (doc title)

#### **skip level heading: heading level is skipped**

- It matters because users might have difficulty navigating what heading levels are skipped

#### **redundant link: links go to the same url**

- It matters because when links go to the same location, this adds additional navigation and repetitiveness for users

nondescript element: no <noscript> element is presented

- It matters because content within <noscript> is presented if Java is disabled. Almost all users have Javascript enabled, the <noscript> cannot be used to provide accessibility of the scripted content

accesskey: an accesskey attribute is present

- It matters because the accesskey provides a way to describe shortcuts for web page elements. They often conflict with users or assistant technology shortcut keys and should be avoided.

redundant title text: title attribute text is the same as text or alt text

- It matters because the title attribute is used to provide hover information with the mouse. The advisory info should not be the same or similar to the element text or alt text.

***3. What does the Outline tell you about the structure of the site? Are there any problems with the structure?***

The outline tells me that the website relies on headings (h1, h2, h3 and h4). It's very clean and organized because of the headings, which provides clarity and neatness.

Cynthia Says - <http://www.nanaimo.ca/>

F3 - background-image property in CSS

- This property is designed for decoration and alt texts are important for people who are visually impaired to see pictures that convey or contain important info. It is inadequate to use that property to add pictures to project important info.
- Make sure that the image used in the background-url is not for conveying info.

- Criterion 1.2.1 - Audio-only and Video-only (Prerecorded)

- Success Criterion is used to convey info by audio and video that's prerecorded, available to all users. text alts make info easily accessible because they can be rendered through any modality.

Criterion 1.2.2 [Captions (Prerecorded)]

- Used for people that are hearing impaired. They are available via audio track. Captions include dialogue, speaker, and non verbal speech such as sound and effects.
- Objective of this is to help the hearing impaired, and provide text when there is dialog, but also text of sound, effects and the speaker. They are only visible when needed and requires special support for captioning.

Criterion 1.2.3 (Audio Description or Full Text Alternative)

- Provides people who are visual impaired or blind access the information that's usual such as pictures. The Success Criterion has two approaches: text alternative or a sound track that includes audio captions

Criterion 1.3.2 (Meaningful Sequence)

- Provides a different presentation of content while retaining the reading order that's needed to understand the meaning. It's important to programmatically determine that the content make sense. If not, users that use assistive tech may be confused when the technology reads content that's not in order.

Criterion 1.3.3 (Sensory Characteristics)

- Ensures all users can access instructions even when the size or shape is not perceived. This Criterion requires additional info be provided with clarity.

Criterion 1.4.1 (Use of Colour)

- User all users can identify colour differences, and the meaning of each coloured used

has meaning. If the information such as an image is presented through colour, it may be difficult for people with colour deficiencies. Conveying info with colour through an alternative visual ensures users who cannot see colours still be able to perceive info.

#### Criterion 2.2.1 (Timing Adjustable)

- Provides users with disabilities are given time to navigate the web content at their own pace. Having options such as disabling time limits, customizable lengths of time limits, etc. can help those who need more time to complete tasks.

#### Criterion 2.3.1 (Three flashes or Below Threshold)

- Provides users to access the whole content without causing seizures due to people with epilepsy or photosensitivity.
- Ensure that there are no content that flashes more than 3 times

#### Criterion 2.4.3 (Focus Order)

- Provides users that navigate sequentially through the content, they confronted with information in an order that's steady with the meaning of the content and can be navigated from keyboard. This can reduce confusion by giving the user an option to form a consistent model, mentally of the content.

#### Criterion 3.3.1 (Error Identification)

- Provides awareness of the users if an error as appeared and can see what's wrong. Error messages should be thorough and specific.
- Text descriptions or alerts can help

#### Criterion 3.3.2 (Labels/Instructions)

- Provides users to avoid mistakes when their input is mandatory. To avoid them, providing clear and simple instructions, especially towards people that are impaired or disabled, when entering information is good interface design.

#### Criterion 4.1.1 (Parsing)

- Ensures that assistive technology can interpret accurately and parse content. When the content cannot be parsed into a data structure, the user agents may look at it differently or not be able to parse it. "Repair Techniques" can render content that's poorly coded.
- Validate web pages