

# Accessibility conformance test report

Page evaluated: <https://ms24adq.github.io/registration-page/registration.html>

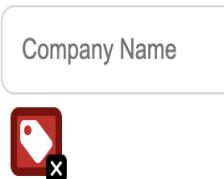
Evaluator: Meris Sufaj

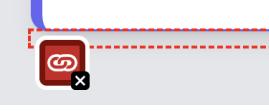
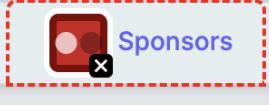
## Summary of the conformance test

The accessibility test for the registration.html page was carried out using the WAVE Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool to check how well it meets WCAG 2.1 Level AA standards. The page was tested locally in Google Chrome, and the results showed an accessibility score of 4.5/10. WAVE detected 7 errors, 14 contrast errors, 21 alerts, 9 features, and 20 structural elements in total.

Although the page includes some accessible features such as correctly used headings and form elements, several issues still need attention. The main problems were missing form labels, missing alternative text on images, and poor colour contrast, which could make the page difficult to use for people with visual impairments or those relying on screen readers. Overall, the page shows a reasonable level of accessibility but still needs further improvements to fully meet WCAG 2.1 Level AA requirements.

## Results of the conformance test

Error Title	Example	Why it matters	How To Fix	Conformance Level
Missing Form Label	 A screenshot of a web form showing a text input field labeled "Company Name". Below the input field is a red square icon containing a white 'X' and a small red arrow pointing towards it, indicating an error.	If a form field doesn't have a clear text label linked to it, screen reader users might not understand what the field is meant for. Labels are also useful because they give a visible description of the input and make it easier for users to click or select the form field.	If a form field has a visible label, use the <label> tag to link it to that field. If there isn't a visible label, you can add one or use a short title description, so users know what the field is for. Labels aren't needed for buttons, image inputs, or hidden fields.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a></li><li>• <a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a></li><li>• <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a></li><li>• <a href="#">3.3.2 Labels or Instructions (Level A)</a></li></ul>

Language missing or invalid	<p>The following apply to the entire page:</p> 	Specifying the language of a page or its elements helps screen readers pronounce the content correctly and makes it easier for tools to automatically translate the text.	Identify the document language using the <html lang> attribute with a valid value (e.g., <html lang="en">).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">3.1.1 Language of Page (Level A)</a></li> </ul>
Empty Button		When a user focuses on a button, screen readers need descriptive text to explain what the button does.	Place text content within the <button> element or give the <input> element a value attribute.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a></li> <li><a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a></li> </ul>
Empty Link		If a link has no text, users won't know what the link does, which can cause confusion for people using keyboards or screen readers.	Remove the empty link or provide text within the link that describes the functionality and/or target of that link.	<a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>
Contrast Errors		Sufficient text contrast is important for all users, particularly those with low vision.	Increase the contrast between the foreground (text) colour and the background colour. Large text (larger than 18 point or 14 point bold) does not require as much contrast as smaller text.	<a href="#">1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA)</a>