## Section 4 – Website audit part 2

In this section, I will detail how the website development aligns with the four principles of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG), focusing on accessible content, images, code, and markup.

#### **1. Perceivable**

To ensure all users, including those with visual impairments, can perceive the content on the website, the following measures have been implemented:

* **Descriptive Alt Text for Images**: Each image on the site includes descriptive alt attributes. This allows screen readers to convey the image information to visually impaired users, ensuring full comprehension of visual content.
* **Content Presentation**: The content is structured to be presented in multiple ways without loss of information or structure, including simplified formats. This flexibility supports various user needs and preferences.
* **Semantic HTML**: Semantic HTML tags are utilized to logically structure the content. This enhances the ability of assistive technologies to correctly interpret and navigate the site.
* **Stylesheet Independence**: The content remains accessible with different stylesheets applied, and it is fully readable without CSS. This ensures that users relying on custom styles or no styles at all can still access the information.

#### **2. Operable**

To ensure that the website is fully operable for all users, including those relying on keyboard navigation, the following best practices have been applied:

* **Keyboard Accessibility**: All interactive functionality is accessible via keyboard navigation, using the tabIndex attribute and proper focus management. This allows users to navigate and interact with the site without a mouse.
* **Adequate Time for Interaction**: Users are given sufficient time to read and interact with content. No time-dependent content automatically updates or changes without user control.
* **Correct HTML for Interactivity**: Appropriate HTML elements are used for all interactive content. This ensures that buttons, links, and other interactive elements are easily operable via various input methods.
* **Focus Styles**: Visible focus indicators are implemented to help users understand their current position on the page while navigating with a keyboard.

#### **3. Understandable**

To ensure that both the content and the navigation of the website are comprehensible, the following measures have been taken:

* **Readable Text**: The website's text content is designed to be readable and understandable, with clear language, appropriate contrast, and legible fonts.
* **Consistent Navigation**: The navigation is consistent across the website, using recognizable patterns and structures. This consistency helps users predict and understand how to move around the site.
* **Avoidance of Text in Images**: Text is presented as text rather than within images, allowing for better scalability, readability by screen readers, and translation.

#### **4. Robust**

To ensure the website is robust and compatible with various browsers and assistive technologies, the following steps have been followed:

* **Proper Image Referencing**: Images are correctly referenced in the HTML, allowing them to be displayed or described accurately by assistive technologies.
* **Code Validation**: The HTML, CSS, and JavaScript have been validated to ensure there are no errors that could disrupt the functionality of assistive technologies. This helps maintain a clean and functional codebase.
* **Use of ARIA Roles and Properties**: ARIA (Accessible Rich Internet Applications) roles and properties are used to enhance standard HTML, ensuring that dynamic content and complex interfaces are accessible to assistive technologies.

By adhering to these WCAG principles, the website not only meets accessibility standards but also ensures a more inclusive and user-friendly experience for all users.

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