

http://localhost:2099/



Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to improve the accessibility of your web app. Only a subset of accessibility issues can be automatically detected so manual testing is also encouraged.

CONTRAST

▲ Background and foreground colors do not have a sufficient contrast ratio.	^
Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast.	
Failing Elements	
select#countries-choosin.choosin.choosinhide	

These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)	Hide
O The page has a logical tab order	^
Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. <u>Learn more about logical tab ordering</u> .	
Interactive controls are keyboard focusable	^
Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. Learn how to make custom controls focusable.	
Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state	^

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Interactive elements,	such as links and buttons,	, should indicate their	state and be	distinguishable fro	m non-interactive
elements. Learn how	to decorate interactive ele	ements with affordanc	e hints.		

0	The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page	^
	f new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. <u>Learn how to direct focus to new content</u> .	
0	User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region	^
A	A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. Learn how to avoid focus tra	<u>ps</u> .
0	Custom controls have associated labels	^
	Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom</u> controls and <u>labels</u> .	
0	Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
C	Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	
0	Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
	OOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.</u>	
0	Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
C	Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn how to properly hide offscreen content.	
0	HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation	^
	Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technologeern more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	gy.
These review	e items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on <u>conducting an accessib</u> v.	<u>oility</u>
PASS	SED AUDITS (7)	Hide
	[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></body>	^

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Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when aria-hidden="true" is set on the document <body>. Learn how aria-hidden affects the document body.

Buttons have an accessible name

When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to make buttons more accessible</u>.

ARIA IDs are unique

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Learn</u> how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.

Document has a <title> element

The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. <u>Learn more about document titles</u>.

[id] attributes on active, focusable elements are unique

All focusable elements must have a unique id to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. <u>Learn how to fix duplicate ids</u>.

<html> element has a [lang] attribute

If a page doesn't specify a lang attribute, a screen reader assumes that the page is in the default language that the user chose when setting up the screen reader. If the page isn't actually in the default language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. Learn more about the lang attribute.

<html> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute

Specifying a valid BCP 47 language helps screen readers announce text properly. Learn how to use the lang attribute.

NOT APPLICABLE (36)

Hide

[accesskey] values are unique

Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. <u>Learn more about access keys</u>.

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O [aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.	s. <u>Learn</u>
O button, link, and menuitem elements have accessible names	^
When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unu for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to make command elements more accessible</u> .	sable
O [aria-hidden="true"] elements do not contain focusable descendents	^
Focusable descendents within an [aria-hidden="true"] element prevent those interactive elements from being a to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. <u>Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements</u> .	vailable
ARIA input fields have accessible names	^
When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it ur for users who rely on screen readers. Learn more about input field labels.	nusable
ARIA meter elements have accessible names	^
When a meter element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making i unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to name meter elements</u> .	it
ARIA progressbar elements have accessible names	^
When a progressbar element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	making
[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more about and required attributes</u> .	<u>ıt roles</u>
 Elements with an ARIA [role] that require children to contain a specific [role] have all required children. 	^
Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn mor roles and required children elements</u> .	<u>e about</u>
[role]s are contained by their required parent element	^

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Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.</u>

([role] values are valid	^
	ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA roles</u> .	
(O ARIA toggle fields have accessible names	^
	When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusate for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .	ole
	ARIA tooltip elements have accessible names	^
	When a tooltip element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u> .	
	ARIA treeitem elements have accessible names	^
	When a treeitem element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem elements</u> .	t
(O [aria-*] attributes have valid values	^
(O [aria-*] attributes have valid values Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more about valid value for ARIA attributes.	^ Jes
	Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more about valid value	
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	Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more about valid value for ARIA attributes. [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. Learn more about valid ARIA	^
	Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more about valid value for ARIA attributes. [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. Learn more about valid AR attributes.	^ IA
	Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more about valid value for ARIA attributes. [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. Learn more about valid AR attributes. The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. Learn more about bypass	^ IA

structure definition lists correctly.

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Definition list items are wrapped in <d1> elements</d1>	^
Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can pro announce them. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</dl></dd></dt>	perly
No form fields have multiple labels	^
Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use the first, the last, or all of the labels. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u> .	either
<frame/> or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more about frame titles.	
Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order	^
Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigation and understand when using assistive technologies. <u>Learn more about heading order</u> .	ate
Image elements have [alt] attributes	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empt attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.	y alt
<pre>cinput type="image"> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understar purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	nd the
O Form elements have associated labels	^
Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. <u>Learn more al</u> <u>form element labels</u> .	<u>oout</u>
Links have a discernible name	^
Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. <u>Learn how to make links accessible</u> .	
 Lists contain only elements and script supporting elements (<script> and <template>). </td><td>^</td></tr></tbody></table></script>	

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Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. <u>Learn about proper list structure</u> .	<u>more</u>
List items () are contained within , or <menu> parent elements</menu>	^
Screen readers require list items () to be contained within a parent , or <menu> to be announced properly Learn more about proper list structure.</menu>	y.
The document does not use <meta http-equiv="refresh"/>	^
Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. Learn more about the refresh meta tag.	(
[user-scalable="no"] is not used in the <meta name="viewport"/> element and the [maximum-scale] attribute is not less than 5.	^
Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents web page. <u>Learn more about the viewport meta tag.</u>	of a
O <object> elements have alternate text</object>	^
Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers cormeaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object>	าvey
No element has a [tabindex] value greater than 0	^
A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrating experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. Learn more about the tabindex attribute.	
O Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table.	^
Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring cells using the [headers] attribute only to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more about the headers attribute.	refer
elements and elements with [role="columnheader"/"rowheader"] have data cells they describe.	^
Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cells may improve the experience for screen reader users. <u>Learn more about table headers</u> .	S
O [lang] attributes have a valid value	^

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Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn how to use the lang attribute</u>.

• <video> elements contain a <track> element with [kind="captions"]
When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. Learn more about video captions.
Captured at Apr 20, 2023, 5:09
PM EDT
Lighthouse 10.0.1
Initial page load
Custom throttling
Using Chromium 112.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 10.0.1 | File an issue

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