



Modul 3 - Tipsheet

Accessibility of a Website

Getting started:

Get a first overview with automated test tools.

There is a wide range of tools for checking accessibility. We recommend the plugin Wave, due to its usability and the clear presentation of results.

- Wave: [WAVE Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool \(webaim.org\)](https://www.wave.org/) (Plugin for Firefox and Chrome)
- W3c-Checker: [The W3C Markup Validation Service](https://validator.w3.org/)
- Siteimprove: [Accessibility-tool oriented to fit W3C-guidelines \(siteimprove.com\)](https://www.siteimprove.com/)
- AXE: [https://www.deque.com/axe/ axe: Accessibility Testing Tools and Software \(deque.com\)](https://www.deque.com/axe/)

There are 4 criteria to check on the website:

1. Perceivable

- Do all non-text content such as images, graphics and other objects have a meaningful and equivalent text alternative?
Test with Wace or with "Images Bookmarklet"
(<https://pauljadam.com/bookmarklets/images.html> drag the bookmarklet from the website to your bookmark toolbar and click on it to see whether alternative texts are available and how they are labelled)
- Do all videos have subtitles (or a text transcript)?
- Does the heading structure reflect the logic of the page?
- Test with "Wave" and/or "h123" Bookmarklet (<https://hinderlingvolkart.github.io/h123/>, drag the bookmarklet from the website to your bookmark toolbar and click on it to get an overview of the heading structure of the website)
- Do all contrasts meet WCAG 2.1 AA criteria (Test with "Wave" or other tools)?

2. Operable

- Can the page be operated with a keyboard? Can all elements be accessed and operated with the keyboard? Are there any keyboard traps (keyboard user cannot move focus away from an interactive element, occur in input boxes, drop-down menus, or even on hyperlinks)?
Test: click on the top left corner of the page and use the tab key to navigate through the page.

- Do all clickable elements have a “focus”? Does the focus order follow the reading order?

Test: click on the top left corner of the page and use the tab key to navigate through the page, if possible, use different browsers. Check whether a visible frame is placed over the content when it is accessed and whether the order is correct.

- Further criteria of operability, that should be fulfilled.
 - Jump links: is it possible to skip navigation areas and thus jump directly to the main content of the site, for example?
 - Access keys: Are there shortcuts that can be used to focus and/or activate elements from anywhere on a web page?
 - Breadcrumbs: Is there an orientation within the website showing the page's location within a hierarchy of content or browsing history and providing a convenient navigational tool?
 - Sitemap: Is there an overview page that lists the individual sub-pages of the website in a hierarchical structure?
 - Is there a search function?

3. Understandable

- Information and operation must be comprehensible.
- Are contents legible and understandable?
- Language: Is the language labelled? This is especially important if the language changes within the website.
- Is the site structured logically and predictably? Is the navigation consistent?
- Forms: Is there an error detection and are there labels for form fields?

4. Robust

Is the content robust enough to be interpreted correctly by a large number of users and assistive technologies?

Test: very technical, we recommend using the “Siteimprove tool” or the “W3c checker” on the website to be tested to ensure that errors have been minimised.

Further Information and tools

[Web Content Accessibility Guidelines \(WCAG\) Overview | Web Accessibility Initiative \(WAI\) | W3C](#)

[WebAIM: Introduction to Web Accessibility](#)