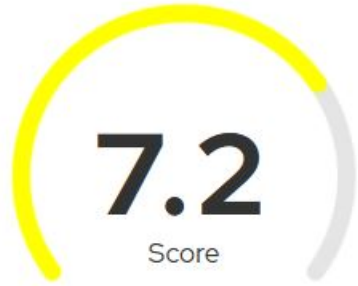


Summary



URI

http://www.darklab.lu.se

Title

www.darklab.lu.se | Laboratoriet för Digital Arkeologi DARK Lab







522
(x)HTML elements

72 KB
Page size

14 practices found

	A	AA	AAA
Acceptable 6	5	1	0
To view manually 5	3	0	2
Non Acceptable 3	3	0	0
	11	1	2

Evaluation

	Practice found	Level	See detail
	<p data-bbox="192 272 2015 386">^ I noticed that all the images on the page have an alternative equivalent in text. Verify if the alternative textual equivalent found in the images serves the equal information or function performed by the image on the page.</p> <p data-bbox="248 429 783 458">H37: Use alt attributes in img elements</p> <p data-bbox="248 472 1012 544">This WCAG 2.1 technique is related to: Success criteria 1.1.1 (<i>Level A</i>) Notions about the SC 1.1.1</p>	A	
	<p data-bbox="192 668 2015 782">^ I identified 3 cases in which title attribute of the link element only repeats the text that exists in the link. The title attribute is used to provide additional information to that one existent in the text link. The attribute title and the text of the link should be sufficient to understand the link purpose.</p> <p data-bbox="248 825 1029 853">H33: Providing add-ins to link text with the title attribute</p> <p data-bbox="248 868 1103 986">This WCAG 2.1 technique is related to: Success criteria 2.4.4 (<i>Level A</i>) Notions about the SC 2.4.4 Success criteria 2.4.9 (<i>Level AAA</i>) Notions about the SC 2.4.9</p>	A	
	<p data-bbox="192 1110 2015 1225">^ I found 1 group of links with the same text but whose destination is different. It is important that the users be able to determine the link purpose and destiny without the need to access to content where is located. There are users whose Assistive Technologies provide them all the webpage links presented in list, without any content.</p> <p data-bbox="248 1268 2015 1339">F84: Failure of Success Criterion 2.4.9 due to the use of a non-specific link, such as "click here" or "more" without a mechanism to change link text to specific text</p> <p data-bbox="248 1353 1103 1425">This WCAG 2.1 technique is related to: Success criteria 2.4.9 (<i>Level AAA</i>) Notions about the SC 2.4.9</p>	AAA	



^ I found that the first link of the webpage **allows** us to skip to the main content.
Make available at the top of the webpage a link that allows skipping directly to the main content of the webpage. This link facilitates the navigation to many users, namely those who use scanning selection software. These users use vision to read information so the links must be always visible or become visible when receiving the focus.

A



G1: Add a link at the top of each page to directly access the main content area

This WCAG 2.1 technique is related to:

Success criteria 2.4.1 (*Level A*) [Notions about the SC 2.4.1](#)



^ I found **13** links to contour content blocks.
Check if the links that I found provide the most suitable skips to the content; if they are always visible or if become visible when receiving focus by keyboard.

A



G123: Add a link at the beginning of a block of repeated content to directly access the end of the block

This WCAG 2.1 technique is related to:

Success criteria 2.4.1 (*Level A*) [Notions about the SC 2.4.1](#)



^ I found **12** header on the page.
The web pages must be marked with a hierarchical structure of headers and subheadings. Each page should have, at least, one header level 1. The level 2 should mark the sections and the level 3 the subsections of these. This same logic must be applied until to the subsections of level 6.

AAA



G141: Organize a page using headers

This WCAG 2.1 technique is related to:

Success criteria 1.3.1 (*Level A*) [Notions about the SC 1.3.1](#)

Success criteria 2.4.10 (*Level AAA*) [Notions about the SC 2.4.10](#)



^ I found that **all** form controls have an associated `<label>`.
The `<label>` elements associated to the `<input>` elements allow the Assistive Technologies users to identify the label that contextualize an edition field. The explicit association is done by the pair of id and dor attributes, respectively, from the `<input>` and `<label>` elements.

H44: Using label elements to associate text labels with form controls

This WCAG 2.1 technique is related to:

- Success criteria 1.1.1 (Level A) [Notions about the SC 1.1.1](#)
- Success criteria 1.3.1 (Level A) [Notions about the SC 1.3.1](#)
- Success criteria 3.3.2 (Level A) [Notions about the SC 3.3.2](#)
- Success criteria 4.1.2 (Level A) [Notions about the SC 4.1.2](#)

A



^ I observed that **all** the forms have a button to submit the data to the server.
After being filled, it is necessary to submit the form data to the server. This is the function of the submit button.

H32: Provide Submit buttons

This WCAG 2.1 technique is related to:

- Success criteria 3.2.2 (Level A) [Notions about the SC 3.2.2](#)

A



^ I found **1** `<iframe>` element without **title**.
The frames are windows where is possible to see the content coming from another server. It is important to identify conveniently those frames. Use the title attribute to that purpose!

H64: Using the title attribute of the frame and the iframe elements

This WCAG 2.1 technique is related to:

- Success criteria 2.4.1 (Level A) [Notions about the SC 2.4.1](#)
- Success criteria 4.1.2 (Level A) [Notions about the SC 4.1.2](#)

A





I checked that in **1** case the measure units that define the width of the content elements that exist in the HTML are expressed in relative values.

Zoom 200% the screen and check that all the content is visible without the need to make horizontal scannings.

G146: Use liquid provisions

This WCAG 2.1 technique is related to:

Success criteria 1.4.4 (*Level AA*) [Notions about the SC 1.4.4](#)

AA



I asked to the W3C HTML validator and I observed **1 HTML error**.

HTML errors are one of the causes of the webpages be presented in a inconsistent way in the different browsers. To meet a specification and to validate the syntax according to that specification enhances the consistency and the correct interpretation from the technologies, namely the Assistive Technologies.

G134: Validate web pages

This WCAG 2.1 technique is related to:

Success criteria 4.1.1 (*Level A*) [Notions about the SC 4.1.1](#)

A



I observed that **there are no obsolete elements** used to control the visual presentation.

With the appearance of the CSS all the HTML elements used to control styles of the webpages became obsolete. Elements as: b, big, blink, center, font, i, s, strike, u became obsolete - use CSS to replace them.

G115: Use semantic elements to mark structure

This WCAG 2.1 technique is related to:

Success criteria 1.3.1 (*Level A*) [Notions about the SC 1.3.1](#)

A



I checked that the webpage main language **is marked as "en"** .

The HTML just has the lang attribute. The XHTML 1.1 just allows the xml:lang. The XHTML 1.0 (as a transitional measure) allows both attributes. The XHTML served as text/html uses the lang and xml:lang attributes of the html element.

H57: Use language attributes in html element

This WCAG 2.1 technique is related to:

Success criteria 3.1.1 (*Level A*) [Notions about the SC 3.1.1](#)

A



I found **the title** on the webpage and it seems correct.

Take note that the `<title>` element should only appear once in the webpage.

H25: Provide a title using the title element

This WCAG 2.1 technique is related to:

Success criteria 2.4.2 (*Level A*) [Notions about the SC 2.4.2](#)

A

