



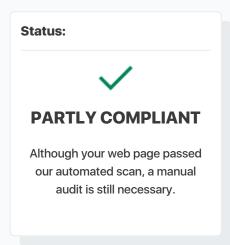
Audited by: accessibilitychecker.org

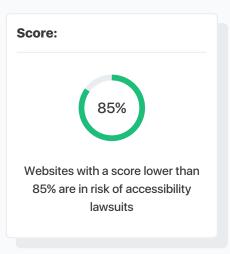
Scan your website for free, identify accessbility issues, and get exact instructions on how to fix them

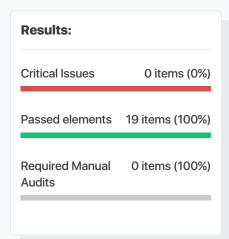


Audit results of

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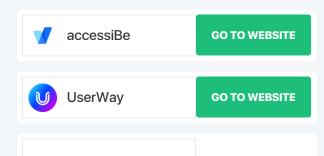


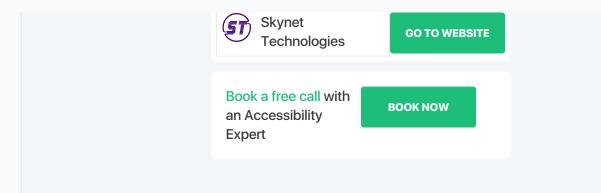


Solutions:

Based on our analysis, we reccomend the following accessibility solutions providers to help your website meet compliancy under:







Required Manual Audits (10):

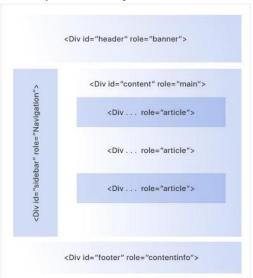


Visual issue

Custom controls have ARIA roles

IN SHORT

ARIA roles (short for "Accessible Rich Internet Applications") provide semantic meaning to objects, allowing screen readers and other tools to present and support interaction with objects in a way that is consistent with user expectations.



ARIA roles can be used to describe elements that don't natively exist in HTML, or exist but don't yet have full browser support. If the role is not defined then the screen reader user will not be able to identify the purpose and functionality of the element.

WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

Blind people and visually impaired users who rely on screen readers.





Motor issue

Custom controls have associated labels

IN SHORT

Some users require a keyboard (tab key) for navigation on web pages. Tab focus is what moves to each and every interactive element on a page.

Every interactive element must be focusable so that keyboard users can recognize where keyboard focus is at all times.

WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

People with motor impairments.





User focus is not accidentally trapped

IN SHORT

Some users require a keyboard (tab key) for navigation on a page and tab focus to move between interactive elements. If focus gets trapped, keyboard users will not be able to navigate forward on a page.

WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

People with motor impairments





IN SHORT

Some users require a keyboard (tab key) for navigation on a page and tab focus to move between interactive elements.

Every interactive element must be focusable so that keyboard users can recognize where keyboard focus is at all times.

WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

People with motor impairments.





Visual issue

Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state

IN SHORT

Elements such as links, buttons, combo boxes, etc. have a defined state. For example, the current page state is defined for links to improve navigation for users.

Expanded/collapsed state is defined for combo boxes so that users can identify the element's current state. If state is not defined, it will confuse screen reader users.

WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

People who use screen readers, such as people who are blind or visually impaired, and people with motor impairments.





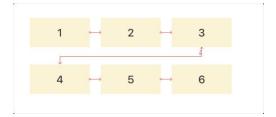
Visual issue

The page has a logical tab order

IN SHORT

Every page has a logical navigation order. Keyboard navigation should follow standard tab order ie. from top to bottom and from left to right.

Implementing a logical tab order is an important part of providing your users with a smooth keyboard navigation experience. If focus does not move in a logical order, the user will not be able to perceive the content in the way it is presented.



WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

People who use screen readers, such as people who are blind or visually impaired, and people with motor impairments.



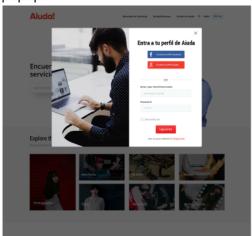


Visual issue

The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page

IN SHORT

Sometimes when a user performs an action on a web page, a modal window or popup appears. Whenever this occurs, the focus should immediately shift inside that modal window/ popup. Focus should not remain on the background page. If focus does not move, the user will not be able to access the content present on the modal window/ popup.



WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

Blind people and visually impaired users who rely on screen readers.





Visual issue

Off-screen content is hidden from assistive technology

IN SHORT

Some content is used to style a web page or make it more interactive for visual users. Examples include content that's offscreen or just presentational, decorative images, etc. Because this content is present on the page for styling purposes, it should be hidden from screen reader users. Assistive technologies should not be able to read this content as it will only confuse the user.

WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

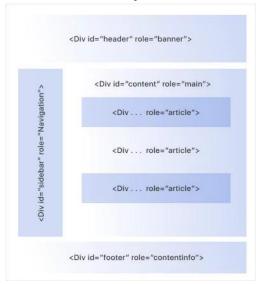
Blind people and visually impaired users who rely on screen readers.





IN SHORT

Landmarks such as header, main, and footer are defined to divide a web page into different regions. Screen reader users use these landmark regions to understand the structure of the web page. If landmark regions are not defined, it will confuse screen reader users and they will not be able to understand the structure of the web page.



WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

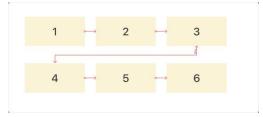
Blind people and visually impaired users who rely on screen readers.





IN SHORT

Some users will navigate your website using the Tab key, which means every page should have a logical navigation order. Keyboard navigation should generally follow standard Tab order ie. from top to bottom and from left to right.



Implementing a logical tab order is an important part of providing your users with a smooth keyboard navigation experience. If focus doesn't move in a logical order, the user will not be able to perceive the content in the way it's presented.

WHOM DOES THIS AFFECT?

Blind people and visually impaired users who rely on screen readers.





[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body>

THE ELEMENT PASSED

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



Visual issue

[aria-hidden="true"] elements do not contain focusable descendents

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Focusable descendents within an [aria-hidden="true"] element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers.



Visual issue

[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers.



Visual issue

Elements with an ARIA [role] that require children to contain a specific [role] have all required children.

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility

functions.



Visual issue [role]s are contained by their required parent element

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions.



Visual issue

[role] values are valid

THE ELEMENT PASSED

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions.



Visual issue

[aria-*] attributes have valid values

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values.



Visual issue [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names.



Cognitive issue | Buttons have an accessible name

THE ELEMENT PASSED

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.



Visual & motor The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently.



Visual issue

Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read.



<dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups,
<script>, <template> or <div> elements.

THE ELEMENT PASSED

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output.



Visual issue

Definition list items are wrapped in <dl> elements

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Definition list items



Visual issue

Document has a <title> element

THE ELEMENT PASSED

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.



Visual issue

Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies.



<html> element has a [lang] attribute

THE ELEMENT PASSED

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.



Visual & motor

Image elements have [alt] attributes

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute.



Visual issue

Links have a discernible name

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Link text



Visual issue

[user-scalable="no"] is not used in the <meta name="viewport"> element and the [maximum-scale] attribute is not less than 5.

THE ELEMENT PASSED

Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page.

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