

Tillgänglighetsrapport 2023-11-13

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Sidorna listade nedanför testades både med automatiserade verktyg samt manuella tester där testaren använde ett tangentbord för navigering, samt hade en talsyntes aktiverat under testet.

Verktyg använt i testet

- Lighthouse: <https://developers.google.com/web/tools/lighthouse>
- WAVE: <https://wave.webaim.org/>
- NVDA (NV Access' talsyntes): <https://www.nvaccess.org/>

Sidor som testades

Listan nedanför täcker samtliga malltyper som finns på webbplatsen [opera.se](https://www.opera.se) vid skrivande stund (november 2023). Antaganden gjordes att andra sidor som bygger på samma mall beter sig på ett liknande sätt till de sidorna som testats.

Startsidan (Mall: startside)

<https://www.opera.se/>

Biljetter (Mall: landningssida)

<https://www.opera.se/biljetter/>

Föreställningar (Mall: föreställningslistning)

<https://www.opera.se/forestallningar/>

Kalender (Mall: informationssida med komplex kalenderlistning)

<https://www.opera.se/forestallningar/kalender/>

In a heartbeat (Mall: danskväll med dubbelföreställning)

<https://www.opera.se/forestallningar/sasong-2023-2024/in-a-heartbeat/>

Wicked (Mall: föreställningssida med mycket information)

<https://www.opera.se/forestallningar/sasong-2023-2024/wicked/>

Bokningar, före föreställningen (Mall: informationssida)

<https://www.opera.se/mat-och-dryck/fore-forestallningen/>

Katarina Karnéus (Mall: profilsida)

<https://www.opera.se/opera-musikal-och-konsert/solister/katarina-karneus/>

Sök (Mall: Sökresultat med många träffar som visar paginering)

<https://www.opera.se/sok/?q=danskompani&page=1>

Kontakta oss (Mall: informationssida)

<https://www.opera.se/ditt-besok/kontakta-oss/>

Utskrifter från testerna genomfört med verktyget Lighthouse bifogas på följande sidor.

Inkluderingsbarometern 2023

Av övrigt intresse, startsidan www.opera.se testades av tillgänglighetskonsulter Funka som del av deras Inkluderingsbarometern 2023. Inga fel upptäcktes:



[Resultat](#) [Testmetod](#) [Vem berörs?](#) [Kontakt](#)

I samarbete med 

Här nedan kan du söka och filtrera för att hitta de testade organisationerna i Funkas Inkluderingsbarometer.

Inkluderingsbarometern väger samman typ av fel med antalet gånger de återfinns på webbplatsens startside. Därefter rankas alla testade webbplatser utifrån det sammanvägda resultatet. Undersökningen genomfördes under vecka 38 2023 med hjälp av utvalda automatiska tester baserade på Axe-cores tillgänglighetstester.

Sök bland resultaten

Organisationsnamn

eller

Filtrera resultaten

Plats

Alla

Typ av organisation

Alla

Topplista
Visar 1 av 1



Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Automatic detection can only detect a subset of issues and does not guarantee the accessibility of your web app, so [manual testing](#) is also encouraged.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

<div><div></div><div>Interactive controls are keyboard focusable</div><div></div></div>
<div>Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. Learn how to make custom controls focusable.</div>
<div><div></div><div>Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state</div><div></div></div>
<div>Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints.</div>
<div><div></div><div>The page has a logical tab order</div><div></div></div>
<div>Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. Learn more about logical tab ordering.</div>
<div><div></div><div>Visual order on the page follows DOM order</div><div></div></div>
<div>DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.</div>
<div><div></div><div>User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region</div><div></div></div>
<div>A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. Learn how to avoid focus traps.</div>
<div><div></div><div>The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page</div><div></div></div>
<div>If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. Learn how to direct focus to new content.</div>
<div><div></div><div>HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation</div><div></div></div>

Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technology. Learn more about landmark elements.	
<div><div></div>Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology</div>	^
Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn how to properly hide offscreen content.	
<div><div></div>Custom controls have associated labels</div>	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. Learn more about custom controls and labels.	
<div><div></div>Custom controls have ARIA roles</div>	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls.	

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review](#).

PASSED AUDITS (27)

Hide

[aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.	
[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <code><body></code>	^
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.	
[role] s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. Learn more about roles and required attributes.	
[aria-*] attributes have valid values	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more about valid values 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	

attributes.	
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. Learn how to make buttons more accessible.	
Image elements have <code>[alt]</code> attributes	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.	
<code>[user-scalable="no"]</code> is not used in the <code><meta name="viewport"></code> element and the <code>[maximum-scale]</code> 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 of a web page. Learn more about the viewport meta tag.	
Elements with <code>role="dialog"</code> or <code>role="alertdialog"</code> have accessible names.	^
ARIA dialog elements without accessible names may prevent screen readers users from discerning the purpose of these elements. Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible.	
<code>[aria-hidden="true"]</code> elements do not contain focusable descendents	^
Focusable descendents within an <code>[aria-hidden="true"]</code> element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements.	
<code>[role]</code> values are valid	^
ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. Learn more about valid ARIA roles.	
Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio	^
Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast.	
Document has a <code><title></code> 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. Learn more about document titles.	
<code>[id]</code> attributes on active, focusable elements are unique	^

All focusable elements must have a unique id to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. Learn how to fix duplicate ids.	
<code><frame></code> or <code><iframe></code> elements have a title	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more about frame titles.	
<code><html></code> element has a <code>[lang]</code> attribute	^
If a page doesn't specify a <code>lang</code> 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.	
<code><html></code> element has a valid value for its <code>[lang]</code> attribute	^
Specifying a valid BCP 47 language helps screen readers announce text properly. Learn how to use the lang attribute.	
Elements with visible text labels have matching accessible names.	^
Visible text labels that do not match the accessible name can result in a confusing experience for screen reader users. Learn more about accessible names.	
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. Learn how to make links accessible.	
Lists contain only <code></code> elements and script supporting elements (<code><script></code> and <code><template></code>).	^
Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. Learn more about proper list structure.	
List items (<code></code>) are contained within <code></code> , <code></code> or <code><menu></code> parent elements	^
Screen readers require list items (<code></code>) to be contained within a parent <code></code> , <code></code> or <code><menu></code> to be announced properly. Learn more about proper list structure.	
Select elements have associated label elements.	^
Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. Learn more about the select element.	
No element has a <code>[tabindex]</code> 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.	
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 navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. Learn more about heading order.	
Skip links are focusable.	^
Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. Learn more about skip links.	
Values assigned to <code>role=""</code> are valid ARIA roles.	^
ARIA roles enable assistive technologies to know the role of each element on the web page. If the role values are misspelled, not existing ARIA role values, or abstract roles, then the purpose of the element will not be communicated to users of assistive technologies. Learn more about ARIA roles.	
Image elements do not have <code>[alt]</code> attributes that are redundant text.	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternative text. Alternative text that is exactly the same as the text adjacent to the link or image is potentially confusing for screen reader users, because the text will be read twice. Learn more about the alt attribute.	

NOT APPLICABLE (33)

Hide

<input type="radio"/> <code>[accesskey]</code> values are unique	^
Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. Learn more about access keys.	
<input type="radio"/> <code>button</code> , <code>link</code> , and <code>menuitem</code> elements have accessible names	^
When an 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. Learn how to make command elements more accessible.	
<input type="radio"/> 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn more about input field labels.	
<input type="radio"/> ARIA <code>meter</code> elements have accessible names	^

When a meter 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. [Learn how to name meter elements.](#)

☐ ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names

When a progressbar 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. [Learn how to label progressbar elements.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn more about roles and required children elements.](#)

☐ `[role]`s are contained by their required parent element

Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.](#)

☐ Elements with the `role=text` attribute do not have focusable descendents.

Adding `role=text` around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendents will not be announced. [Learn more about the `role=text` attribute.](#)

☐ 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about toggle fields.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn how to name tooltip elements.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn more about labeling `treeitem` elements.](#)

☐ 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 blocks.](#)

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

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

☐ Definition list items are wrapped in `<d1>` elements ^

Definition list items (`<dt>` and `<dd>`) must be wrapped in a parent `<d1>` element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

☐ ARIA IDs are unique ^

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.](#)

☐ No form fields have multiple labels ^

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn how to use form labels.](#)

☐ `<html>` element has an `[xml:lang]` attribute with the same base language as the `[lang]` attribute. ^

If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more about the lang attribute.](#)

☐ Input buttons have discernible text. ^

Adding discernible and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose of the input button. [Learn more about input buttons.](#)

☐ `<input type="image">` elements have `[alt]` text ^

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn about input image alt text.](#)

☐ Form elements have associated labels ^

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [Learn more about form element labels.](#)

☐ Links are distinguishable without relying on color. ^

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Link text that is discernible improves the experience for users with low vision. [Learn how to make links distinguishable.](#)

☐ 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.](#)

☐ `<object>` elements have alternate text ^

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more about alt text for object elements.](#)

☐ Tables have different content in the summary attribute and `<caption>`. ^

The summary attribute should describe the table structure, while `<caption>` should have the onscreen title. Accurate table mark-up helps users of screen readers. [Learn more about summary and caption.](#)

☐ Tables use `<caption>` instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute to indicate a caption. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that tables use the actual caption element instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about captions.](#)

☐ `<td>` elements in a large `<table>` have one or more table headers. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that `<td>` elements in a large table (3 or more cells in width and height) have an associated table header may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about table headers.](#)

☐ Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about the headers attribute.](#)

☐ `<th>` 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. [Learn more about table headers.](#)

☐ `[lang]` attributes have a valid value ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn how to use the lang attribute.](#)

☐ `<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.](#)

<div><div></div><div>All heading elements contain content.</div><div></div></div>
<div><div>A heading with no content or inaccessible text prevent screen reader users from accessing information on the page's structure. Learn more about headings.</div></div>
<div><div></div><div>Document has a main landmark.</div><div></div></div>
<div><div>One main landmark helps screen reader users navigate a web page. Learn more about landmarks.</div></div>
<div><div></div><div>Touch targets have sufficient size and spacing.</div><div></div></div>
<div><div>Touch targets with sufficient size and spacing help users who may have difficulty targeting small controls to activate the targets. Learn more about touch targets.</div></div>

Captured at Nov 13, 2023, 2:20 PM GMT+1

Initial page load

Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 11.1.0

Custom throttling

Single page load

Using Chromium 119.0.0.0 with devtools



Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Automatic detection can only detect a subset of issues and does not guarantee the accessibility of your web app, so [manual testing](#) is also encouraged.

NAVIGATION

▲ Heading elements are not in a sequentially-descending order



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. [Learn more about heading order](#).

Failing Elements



h3.sc-iBPRYJ.hFYBdi

These are opportunities to improve keyboard navigation in your application.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

○ 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



Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. [Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints](#).

○ The page has a logical tab order



Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more about logical tab ordering](#).

<input type="radio"/> Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.	
<input type="radio"/> User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region	^
A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. Learn how to avoid focus traps.	
<input type="radio"/> The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page	^
If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. Learn how to direct focus to new content.	
<input type="radio"/> 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 technology. Learn more about landmark elements.	
<input type="radio"/> Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn how to properly hide offscreen content.	
<input type="radio"/> Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. Learn more about custom controls and labels.	
<input type="radio"/> Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls.	

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review](#).

PASSED AUDITS (23)

Hide

<input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body>	^

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.](#)

● `[role]`s have all required `[aria-*)` attributes ^

Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. [Learn more about roles and required attributes.](#)

● `[aria-*)` attributes have valid values ^

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. [Learn more about valid values 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 attributes.](#)

● 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. [Learn how to make buttons more accessible.](#)

● Image elements have `[alt]` attributes ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more about the alt attribute.](#)

● `[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 of a web page. [Learn more about the viewport meta tag.](#)

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

Focusable descendents within an `[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements.](#)

● `[role]` values are valid ^

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about valid ARIA roles.](#)

- Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio



Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast.](#)

- 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. [Learn more about document titles.](#)

- `<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.](#)

- Elements with visible text labels have matching accessible names.



Visible text labels that do not match the accessible name can result in a confusing experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about accessible names.](#)

- 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. [Learn how to make links accessible.](#)

- Lists contain only `` elements and script supporting elements (`<script>` and `<template>`).



Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

- List items (``) are contained within ``, `` or `<menu>` parent elements



Screen readers require list items (``) to be contained within a parent ``, `` or `<menu>` to be announced properly. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

- Select elements have associated label elements.



Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. [Learn more about the `select` element.](#)

- 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.](#)

- Skip links are focusable.



Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. [Learn more about skip links.](#)

- Values assigned to `role=""` are valid ARIA roles.



ARIA roles enable assistive technologies to know the role of each element on the web page. If the `role` values are misspelled, not existing ARIA `role` values, or abstract roles, then the purpose of the element will not be communicated to users of assistive technologies. [Learn more about ARIA roles.](#)

- Image elements do not have `[alt]` attributes that are redundant text.



Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternative text. Alternative text that is exactly the same as the text adjacent to the link or image is potentially confusing for screen reader users, because the text will be read twice. [Learn more about the `alt` 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. [Learn more about access keys.](#)

- `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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to make command elements more accessible.](#)

- Elements with `role="dialog"` or `role="alertdialog"` have accessible names.



ARIA dialog elements without accessible names may prevent screen readers users from discerning the purpose of these elements. [Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible.](#)

- 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about input field labels.](#)

☐ 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 it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to name meter elements.](#)

☐ ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names



When a progressbar 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. [Learn how to label progressbar elements.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn more about roles and required children elements.](#)

☐ `[role]`s are contained by their required parent element



Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.](#)

☐ Elements with the `role=text` attribute do not have focusable descendents.



Adding `role=text` around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendents will not be announced. [Learn more about the role=text attribute.](#)

☐ 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about toggle fields.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn how to name tooltip elements.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn more about labeling treeitem elements.](#)

☐ 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 blocks.](#)

- `<d1>`'s contain only properly-ordered `<dt>` and `<dd>` groups, `<script>`, `<template>` or `<div>` elements. ^

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

- Definition list items are wrapped in `<d1>` elements ^

Definition list items (`<dt>` and `<dd>`) must be wrapped in a parent `<d1>` element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

- `[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. [Learn how to fix duplicate ids.](#)

- ARIA IDs are unique ^

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.](#)

- No form fields have multiple labels ^

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn how to use form labels.](#)

- `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements have a title ^

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more about frame titles.](#)

- `<html>` element has an `[xml:lang]` attribute with the same base language as the `[lang]` attribute. ^

If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more about the lang attribute.](#)

- Input buttons have discernible text. ^

Adding discernable and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose of the input button. [Learn more about input buttons.](#)

- `<input type="image">` elements have `[alt]` text ^

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn about input image alt text.](#)

☐ Form elements have associated labels ^

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [Learn more about form element labels.](#)

☐ Links are distinguishable without relying on color. ^

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Link text that is discernible improves the experience for users with low vision. [Learn how to make links distinguishable.](#)

☐ 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.](#)

☐ `<object>` elements have alternate text ^

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more about alt text for object elements.](#)

☐ Tables have different content in the summary attribute and `<caption>`. ^

The summary attribute should describe the table structure, while `<caption>` should have the onscreen title. Accurate table mark-up helps users of screen readers. [Learn more about summary and caption.](#)

☐ Tables use `<caption>` instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute to indicate a caption. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that tables use the actual caption element instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about captions.](#)

☐ `<td>` elements in a large `<table>` have one or more table headers. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that `<td>` elements in a large table (3 or more cells in width and height) have an associated table header may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about table headers.](#)

☐ Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about the headers attribute.](#)

☐ `<th>` 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. [Learn more about table headers](#).

☐ [lang] attributes have a valid value ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn how to use the lang attribute](#).

☐ <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](#).

☐ All heading elements contain content. ^


A heading with no content or inaccessible text prevent screen reader users from accessing information on the page's structure. [Learn more about headings](#).


☐ Document has a main landmark. ^

One main landmark helps screen reader users navigate a web page. [Learn more about landmarks](#).

☐ Touch targets have sufficient size and spacing. ^

Touch targets with sufficient size and spacing help users who may have difficulty targeting small controls to activate the targets. [Learn more about touch targets](#).


 Captured at Nov 13, 2023, 2:28 PM GMT+1

 Initial page load

 Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 11.1.0

 Custom throttling

 Single page load

 Using Chromium 119.0.0.0 with devtools



Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Automatic detection can only detect a subset of issues and does not guarantee the accessibility of your web app, so [manual testing](#) is also encouraged.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

☐ 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



Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. [Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints.](#)

☐ The page has a logical tab order



Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more about logical tab ordering.](#)

☐ Visual order on the page follows DOM order



DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. [Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.](#)

☐ User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region



A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. [Learn how to avoid focus traps.](#)

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



If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. [Learn how to direct focus to new content.](#)

☐ 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 technology. Learn more about landmark elements.	
<input type="radio"/> Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn how to properly hide offscreen content.	
<input type="radio"/> Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. Learn more about custom controls and labels.	
<input type="radio"/> Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls.	

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review](#).

PASSED AUDITS (25)

Hide

<input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body>	^
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.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> [role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. Learn more about roles and required attributes.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes have valid values	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more about valid values for ARIA attributes.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> [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	

[attributes](#).

● 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. [Learn how to make buttons more accessible](#).

● Image elements have `[alt]` attributes ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more about the alt attribute](#).

● `[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 of a web page. [Learn more about the viewport meta tag](#).

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

Focusable descendents within an `[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements](#).

● `[role]` values are valid ^

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about valid ARIA roles](#).

● Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio ^

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast](#).

● 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. [Learn more about document titles](#).

● `[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. [Learn how to fix duplicate ids](#).

● `<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.](#)

- Elements with visible text labels have matching accessible names.



Visible text labels that do not match the accessible name can result in a confusing experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about accessible names.](#)

- 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. [Learn how to make links accessible.](#)

- Lists contain only `` elements and script supporting elements (`<script>` and `<template>`).



Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

- List items (``) are contained within ``, `` or `<menu>` parent elements



Screen readers require list items (``) to be contained within a parent ``, `` or `<menu>` to be announced properly. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

- Select elements have associated label elements.



Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. [Learn more about the `select` element.](#)

- 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.](#)

- 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 navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. [Learn more about heading order.](#)

- Skip links are focusable.



Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. [Learn more about skip links.](#)

- Values assigned to `role=""` are valid ARIA roles.

ARIA roles enable assistive technologies to know the role of each element on the web page. If the `role` values are misspelled, not existing ARIA `role` values, or abstract roles, then the purpose of the element will not be communicated to users of assistive technologies. [Learn more about ARIA roles.](#)

- Image elements do not have `[alt]` attributes that are redundant text.

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternative text. Alternative text that is exactly the same as the text adjacent to the link or image is potentially confusing for screen reader users, because the text will be read twice. [Learn more about the `alt` attribute.](#)

NOT APPLICABLE (35)

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. [Learn more about access keys.](#)

- `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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to make command elements more accessible.](#)

- Elements with `role="dialog"` or `role="alertdialog"` have accessible names.

ARIA dialog elements without accessible names may prevent screen readers users from discerning the purpose of these elements. [Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible.](#)

- 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about input field labels.](#)

- 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 it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to name meter elements.](#)

- ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names

When a progressbar 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. [Learn how to label progressbar elements.](#)

- 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. [Learn more about roles and required children elements.](#)

- `[role]`s are contained by their required parent element ^

Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.](#)

- Elements with the `role=text` attribute do not have focusable descendents. ^

Adding `role=text` around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendents will not be announced. [Learn more about the `role=text` attribute.](#)

- 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about toggle fields.](#)

- 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. [Learn how to name tooltip elements.](#)

- 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. [Learn more about labeling treeitem elements.](#)

- 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 blocks.](#)

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

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

- Definition list items are wrapped in `<dl>` elements ^

Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

☐ ARIA IDs are unique ^

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.](#)

☐ No form fields have multiple labels ^

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn how to use form labels.](#)

☐ <frame> or <iframe> elements have a title ^

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more about frame titles.](#)

☐ <html> element has an [xml:lang] attribute with the same base language as the [lang] attribute. ^

If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more about the lang attribute.](#)

☐ Input buttons have discernible text. ^

Adding discernable and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose of the input button. [Learn more about input buttons.](#)

☐ <input type="image"> elements have [alt] text ^

When an image is being used as an <input> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn about input image alt text.](#)

☐ Form elements have associated labels ^

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [Learn more about form element labels.](#)

☐ Links are distinguishable without relying on color. ^

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Link text that is discernible improves the experience for users with low vision. [Learn how to make links distinguishable.](#)

☐ 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.](#)

☐ `<object>` elements have alternate text ^

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more about alt text for object elements.](#)

☐ Tables have different content in the summary attribute and `<caption>`. ^

The summary attribute should describe the table structure, while `<caption>` should have the onscreen title. Accurate table mark-up helps users of screen readers. [Learn more about summary and caption.](#)

☐ Tables use `<caption>` instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute to indicate a caption. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that tables use the actual caption element instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about captions.](#)

☐ `<td>` elements in a large `<table>` have one or more table headers. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that `<td>` elements in a large table (3 or more cells in width and height) have an associated table header may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about table headers.](#)

☐ Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about the headers attribute.](#)

☐ `<th>` 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. [Learn more about table headers.](#)

☐ `[lang]` attributes have a valid value ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn how to use the lang attribute.](#)

☐ `<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.](#)

○ All heading elements contain content.



A heading with no content or inaccessible text prevent screen reader users from accessing information on the page's structure. [Learn more about headings.](#)

○ Document has a main landmark.



One main landmark helps screen reader users navigate a web page. [Learn more about landmarks.](#)

○ Touch targets have sufficient size and spacing.



Touch targets with sufficient size and spacing help users who may have difficulty targeting small controls to activate the targets. [Learn more about touch targets.](#)



Captured at Nov 13, 2023, 2:27

PM GMT+1



Initial page load



Emulated Desktop with

Lighthouse 11.1.0



Custom throttling



Single page load



Using Chromium 119.0.0.0 with
devtools



Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Automatic detection can only detect a subset of issues and does not guarantee the accessibility of your web app, so [manual testing](#) is also encouraged.

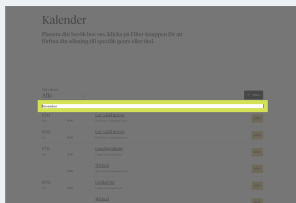
NAVIGATION

▲ Heading elements are not in a sequentially-descending order



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. [Learn more about heading order](#).

Failing Elements



h3.sc-iBPRYJ.cMqrMS

These are opportunities to improve keyboard navigation in your application.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

○ 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



Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. [Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints](#).

○ The page has a logical tab order



Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more about logical tab ordering](#).

<input type="radio"/> Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.	
<input type="radio"/> User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region	^
A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. Learn how to avoid focus traps.	
<input type="radio"/> The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page	^
If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. Learn how to direct focus to new content.	
<input type="radio"/> 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 technology. Learn more about landmark elements.	
<input type="radio"/> Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn how to properly hide offscreen content.	
<input type="radio"/> Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. Learn more about custom controls and labels.	
<input type="radio"/> Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls.	

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review](#).

PASSED AUDITS (24)

Hide

<input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body>	^

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.](#)

● `[role]`s have all required `[aria-*)` attributes ^

Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. [Learn more about roles and required attributes.](#)

● `[aria-*)` attributes have valid values ^

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. [Learn more about valid values 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 attributes.](#)

● 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. [Learn how to make buttons more accessible.](#)

● Image elements have `[alt]` attributes ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more about the alt attribute.](#)

● `[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 of a web page. [Learn more about the viewport meta tag.](#)

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

Focusable descendents within an `[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements.](#)

● `[role]` values are valid ^

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about valid ARIA roles.](#)

- Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio



Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast.](#)

- 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. [Learn more about document titles.](#)

- `[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. [Learn how to fix duplicate ids.](#)

- `<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.](#)

- Elements with visible text labels have matching accessible names.



Visible text labels that do not match the accessible name can result in a confusing experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about accessible names.](#)

- 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. [Learn how to make links accessible.](#)

- Lists contain only `` elements and script supporting elements (`<script>` and `<template>`).



Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

- List items (``) are contained within ``, `` or `<menu>` parent elements



Screen readers require list items (``) to be contained within a parent ``, `` or `<menu>` to be announced properly. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

- Select elements have associated label elements.



Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. [Learn more about the select element.](#)

- 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.](#)

- Skip links are focusable.



Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. [Learn more about skip links.](#)

- Values assigned to `role=""` are valid ARIA roles.



ARIA roles enable assistive technologies to know the role of each element on the web page. If the role values are misspelled, not existing ARIA role values, or abstract roles, then the purpose of the element will not be communicated to users of assistive technologies. [Learn more about ARIA roles.](#)

- Image elements do not have `[alt]` attributes that are redundant text.



Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternative text. Alternative text that is exactly the same as the text adjacent to the link or image is potentially confusing for screen reader users, because the text will be read twice. [Learn more about the alt attribute.](#)

NOT APPLICABLE (35)

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. [Learn more about access keys.](#)

- `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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to make command elements more accessible.](#)

- Elements with `role="dialog"` or `role="alertdialog"` have accessible names.



ARIA dialog elements without accessible names may prevent screen readers users from discerning the purpose of these elements. [Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible.](#)

- 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about input field labels.](#)

☐ 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 it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to name meter elements.](#)

☐ ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names

When a progressbar 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. [Learn how to label progressbar elements.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn more about roles and required children elements.](#)

☐ `[role]`s are contained by their required parent element

Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.](#)

☐ Elements with the `role=text` attribute do not have focusable descendants.

Adding `role=text` around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendants will not be announced. [Learn more about the `role=text` attribute.](#)

☐ 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about toggle fields.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn how to name tooltip elements.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn more about labeling `treeitem` elements.](#)

☐ 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 blocks.](#)

- ☐ `<d1>`'s contain only properly-ordered `<dt>` and `<dd>` groups, `<script>`, `<template>` or `<div>` elements. ^

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

- ☐ Definition list items are wrapped in `<d1>` elements ^

Definition list items (`<dt>` and `<dd>`) must be wrapped in a parent `<d1>` element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

- ☐ ARIA IDs are unique ^

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.](#)

- ☐ No form fields have multiple labels ^

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn how to use form labels.](#)

- ☐ `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements have a title ^

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more about frame titles.](#)

- ☐ `<html>` element has an `[xml:lang]` attribute with the same base language as the `[lang]` attribute. ^

If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more about the lang attribute.](#)

- ☐ Input buttons have discernible text. ^

Adding discernable and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose of the input button. [Learn more about input buttons.](#)

- ☐ `<input type="image">` elements have `[alt]` text ^

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn about input image alt text.](#)

- ☐ Form elements have associated labels ^

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [Learn more about form element labels.](#)

- ☐ Links are distinguishable without relying on color.

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Link text that is discernible improves the experience for users with low vision. [Learn how to make links distinguishable.](#)

- ☐ 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.](#)

- ☐ `<object>` elements have alternate text

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more about alt text for object elements.](#)

- ☐ Tables have different content in the summary attribute and `<caption>`.

The summary attribute should describe the table structure, while `<caption>` should have the onscreen title. Accurate table mark-up helps users of screen readers. [Learn more about summary and caption.](#)

- ☐ Tables use `<caption>` instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute to indicate a caption.

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that tables use the actual caption element instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about captions.](#)

- ☐ `<td>` elements in a large `<table>` have one or more table headers.

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that `<td>` elements in a large table (3 or more cells in width and height) have an associated table header may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about table headers.](#)

- ☐ Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table.

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about the headers attribute.](#)

- ☐ `<th>` 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. [Learn more about table headers.](#)

☐ [lang] attributes have a valid value ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn how to use the lang attribute.](#)

☐ <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.](#)

☐ All heading elements contain content. ^


A heading with no content or inaccessible text prevent screen reader users from accessing information on the page's structure. [Learn more about headings.](#)


☐ Document has a main landmark. ^

One main landmark helps screen reader users navigate a web page. [Learn more about landmarks.](#)

☐ Touch targets have sufficient size and spacing. ^

Touch targets with sufficient size and spacing help users who may have difficulty targeting small controls to activate the targets. [Learn more about touch targets.](#)


 Captured at Nov 13, 2023, 2:25 PM GMT+1

 Initial page load

 Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 11.1.0

 Custom throttling

 Single page load

 Using Chromium 119.0.0.0 with devtools



Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Automatic detection can only detect a subset of issues and does not guarantee the accessibility of your web app, so [manual testing](#) is also encouraged.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

☐ 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



Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. [Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints](#).

☐ The page has a logical tab order



Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more about logical tab ordering](#).

☐ Visual order on the page follows DOM order



DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. [Learn more about DOM and visual ordering](#).

☐ User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region



A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. [Learn how to avoid focus traps](#).

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



If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. [Learn how to direct focus to new content](#).

☐ 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 technology. Learn more about landmark elements.	
<input type="radio"/> Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn how to properly hide offscreen content.	
<input type="radio"/> Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. Learn more about custom controls and labels.	
<input type="radio"/> Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls.	

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review](#).

PASSED AUDITS (25) Hide

<input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body>	^
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.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> [role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. Learn more about roles and required attributes.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes have valid values	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more about valid values for ARIA attributes.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> [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	

[attributes](#).

● 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. [Learn how to make buttons more accessible](#).

● Image elements have `[alt]` attributes ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more about the alt attribute](#).

● `[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 of a web page. [Learn more about the viewport meta tag](#).

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

Focusable descendents within an `[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements](#).

● `[role]` values are valid ^

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about valid ARIA roles](#).

● Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio ^

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast](#).

● 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. [Learn more about document titles](#).

● `[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. [Learn how to fix duplicate ids](#).

● `<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.](#)

- Elements with visible text labels have matching accessible names.



Visible text labels that do not match the accessible name can result in a confusing experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about accessible names.](#)

- 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. [Learn how to make links accessible.](#)

- Lists contain only `` elements and script supporting elements (`<script>` and `<template>`).



Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

- List items (``) are contained within ``, `` or `<menu>` parent elements



Screen readers require list items (``) to be contained within a parent ``, `` or `<menu>` to be announced properly. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

- Select elements have associated label elements.



Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. [Learn more about the `select` element.](#)

- 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.](#)

- 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 navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. [Learn more about heading order.](#)

- Skip links are focusable.



Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. [Learn more about skip links.](#)

- Values assigned to `role=""` are valid ARIA roles.

ARIA roles enable assistive technologies to know the role of each element on the web page. If the `role` values are misspelled, not existing ARIA `role` values, or abstract roles, then the purpose of the element will not be communicated to users of assistive technologies. [Learn more about ARIA roles.](#)

- Image elements do not have `[alt]` attributes that are redundant text.

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternative text. Alternative text that is exactly the same as the text adjacent to the link or image is potentially confusing for screen reader users, because the text will be read twice. [Learn more about the `alt` attribute.](#)

NOT APPLICABLE (35)

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. [Learn more about access keys.](#)

- `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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to make command elements more accessible.](#)

- Elements with `role="dialog"` or `role="alertdialog"` have accessible names.

ARIA dialog elements without accessible names may prevent screen readers users from discerning the purpose of these elements. [Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible.](#)

- 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about input field labels.](#)

- 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 it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to name meter elements.](#)

- ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names

When a progressbar 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. [Learn how to label progressbar elements.](#)

- 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. [Learn more about roles and required children elements.](#)

- `[role]`s are contained by their required parent element ^

Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.](#)

- Elements with the `role=text` attribute do not have focusable descendents. ^

Adding `role=text` around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendents will not be announced. [Learn more about the `role=text` attribute.](#)

- 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about toggle fields.](#)

- 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. [Learn how to name tooltip elements.](#)

- 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. [Learn more about labeling treeitem elements.](#)

- 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 blocks.](#)

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

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

- Definition list items are wrapped in `<dl>` elements ^

Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

☐ ARIA IDs are unique ^

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.](#)

☐ No form fields have multiple labels ^

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn how to use form labels.](#)

☐ <frame> or <iframe> elements have a title ^

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more about frame titles.](#)

☐ <html> element has an [xml:lang] attribute with the same base language as the [lang] attribute. ^

If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more about the lang attribute.](#)

☐ Input buttons have discernible text. ^

Adding discernable and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose of the input button. [Learn more about input buttons.](#)

☐ <input type="image"> elements have [alt] text ^

When an image is being used as an <input> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn about input image alt text.](#)

☐ Form elements have associated labels ^

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [Learn more about form element labels.](#)

☐ Links are distinguishable without relying on color. ^

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Link text that is discernible improves the experience for users with low vision. [Learn how to make links distinguishable.](#)

☐ 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.](#)

☐ `<object>` elements have alternate text ^

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more about alt text for object elements.](#)

☐ Tables have different content in the summary attribute and `<caption>`. ^

The summary attribute should describe the table structure, while `<caption>` should have the onscreen title. Accurate table mark-up helps users of screen readers. [Learn more about summary and caption.](#)

☐ Tables use `<caption>` instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute to indicate a caption. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that tables use the actual caption element instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about captions.](#)

☐ `<td>` elements in a large `<table>` have one or more table headers. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that `<td>` elements in a large table (3 or more cells in width and height) have an associated table header may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about table headers.](#)

☐ Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about the headers attribute.](#)

☐ `<th>` 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. [Learn more about table headers.](#)

☐ `[lang]` attributes have a valid value ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn how to use the lang attribute.](#)

☐ `<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.](#)

○ All heading elements contain content. ^

A heading with no content or inaccessible text prevent screen reader users from accessing information on the page's structure. [Learn more about headings.](#)

○ Document has a main landmark. ^

One main landmark helps screen reader users navigate a web page. [Learn more about landmarks.](#)

○ Touch targets have sufficient size and spacing. ^

Touch targets with sufficient size and spacing help users who may have difficulty targeting small controls to activate the targets. [Learn more about touch targets.](#)

📅 Captured at Nov 13, 2023, 2:29 PM GMT+1

🖥️ Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 11.1.0

👤 Single page load

🕒 Initial page load

🚦 Custom throttling

🔧 Using Chromium 119.0.0.0 with devtools



Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Automatic detection can only detect a subset of issues and does not guarantee the accessibility of your web app, so [manual testing](#) is also encouraged.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

☐ 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



Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. [Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints](#).

☐ The page has a logical tab order



Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more about logical tab ordering](#).

☐ Visual order on the page follows DOM order



DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. [Learn more about DOM and visual ordering](#).

☐ User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region



A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. [Learn how to avoid focus traps](#).

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



If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. [Learn how to direct focus to new content](#).

☐ HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation



<p>Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technology. Learn more about landmark elements.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology</p>	^
<p>Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn how to properly hide offscreen content.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> Custom controls have associated labels</p>	^
<p>Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. Learn more about custom controls and labels.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> Custom controls have ARIA roles</p>	^
<p>Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls.</p>	

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review](#).

PASSED AUDITS (26)

Hide

<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes match their roles</p>	^
<p>Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></p>	^
<p>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.</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes</p>	^
<p>Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. Learn more about roles and required attributes.</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes have valid values</p>	^
<p>Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more about valid values for ARIA attributes.</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled</p>	^
<p>Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. Learn more about valid ARIA</p>	

[attributes](#).

● 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. [Learn how to make buttons more accessible](#).

● Image elements have `[alt]` attributes ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more about the alt attribute](#).

● `[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 of a web page. [Learn more about the viewport meta tag](#).

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

Focusable descendents within an `[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements](#).

● `[role]` values are valid ^

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about valid ARIA roles](#).

● Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio ^

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast](#).

● 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. [Learn more about document titles](#).

● `[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. [Learn how to fix duplicate ids](#).

● `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements have a title ^

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more about frame titles](#).

● `<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.](#)

● Elements with visible text labels have matching accessible names. ^

Visible text labels that do not match the accessible name can result in a confusing experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about accessible names.](#)

● 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. [Learn how to make links accessible.](#)

● Lists contain only `` elements and script supporting elements (`<script>` and `<template>`). ^

Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

● List items (``) are contained within ``, `` or `<menu>` parent elements ^

Screen readers require list items (``) to be contained within a parent ``, `` or `<menu>` to be announced properly. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

● Select elements have associated label elements. ^

Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. [Learn more about the `select` element.](#)

● 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.](#)

● 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 navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. [Learn more about heading order.](#)

- Skip links are focusable.



Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. [Learn more about skip links.](#)

- Values assigned to `role=""` are valid ARIA roles.



ARIA roles enable assistive technologies to know the role of each element on the web page. If the role values are misspelled, not existing ARIA role values, or abstract roles, then the purpose of the element will not be communicated to users of assistive technologies. [Learn more about ARIA roles.](#)

- Image elements do not have `[alt]` attributes that are redundant text.



Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternative text. Alternative text that is exactly the same as the text adjacent to the link or image is potentially confusing for screen reader users, because the text will be read twice. [Learn more about the alt attribute.](#)

NOT APPLICABLE (34)

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. [Learn more about access keys.](#)

- `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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to make command elements more accessible.](#)

- Elements with `role="dialog"` or `role="alertdialog"` have accessible names.



ARIA dialog elements without accessible names may prevent screen readers users from discerning the purpose of these elements. [Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible.](#)

- 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about input field labels.](#)

- 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 it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to name meter elements.](#)

☐ ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names



When a progressbar 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. [Learn how to label progressbar elements.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn more about roles and required children elements.](#)

☐ `[role]`s are contained by their required parent element



Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.](#)

☐ Elements with the `role=text` attribute do not have focusable descendents.



Adding `role=text` around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendents will not be announced. [Learn more about the `role=text` attribute.](#)

☐ 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about toggle fields.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn how to name tooltip elements.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn more about labeling treeitem elements.](#)

☐ 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 blocks.](#)

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



When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

☐ Definition list items are wrapped in `<d1>` elements ^

Definition list items (`<dt>` and `<dd>`) must be wrapped in a parent `<d1>` element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

☐ ARIA IDs are unique ^

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.](#)

☐ No form fields have multiple labels ^

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn how to use form labels.](#)

☐ `<html>` element has an `[xml:lang]` attribute with the same base language as the `[lang]` attribute. ^

If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more about the `lang` attribute.](#)

☐ Input buttons have discernible text. ^

Adding discernable and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose of the input button. [Learn more about input buttons.](#)

☐ `<input type="image">` elements have `[alt]` text ^

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn about input image alt text.](#)

☐ Form elements have associated labels ^

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [Learn more about form element labels.](#)

☐ Links are distinguishable without relying on color. ^

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Link text that is discernible improves the experience for users with low vision. [Learn how to make links distinguishable.](#)

☐ 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.](#)

- `<object>` elements have alternate text



Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more about alt text for object elements](#).

- Tables have different content in the summary attribute and `<caption>`.



The summary attribute should describe the table structure, while `<caption>` should have the onscreen title. Accurate table mark-up helps users of screen readers. [Learn more about summary and caption](#).

- Tables use `<caption>` instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute to indicate a caption.



Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that tables use the actual caption element instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about captions](#).

- `<td>` elements in a large `<table>` have one or more table headers.



Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that `<td>` elements in a large table (3 or more cells in width and height) have an associated table header may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about table headers](#).

- Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table.



Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about the headers attribute](#).

- `<th>` 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. [Learn more about table headers](#).

- `[lang]` attributes have a valid value



Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn how to use the lang attribute](#).

- `<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](#).

- All heading elements contain content.



A heading with no content or inaccessible text prevent screen reader users from accessing information on the page's structure. [Learn more about headings](#).

○ Document has a main landmark. ^

One main landmark helps screen reader users navigate a web page. [Learn more about landmarks](#).

○ Touch targets have sufficient size and spacing. ^

Touch targets with sufficient size and spacing help users who may have difficulty targeting small controls to activate the targets. [Learn more about touch targets](#).

📅 Captured at Nov 13, 2023, 2:30 PM GMT+1

🖥️ Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 11.1.0

👤 Single page load

🕒 Initial page load

⚡ Custom throttling

🔧 Using Chromium 119.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 11.1.0 | [File an issue](#)



Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Automatic detection can only detect a subset of issues and does not guarantee the accessibility of your web app, so [manual testing](#) is also encouraged.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

☐ 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 ^

Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. [Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints.](#)

☐ The page has a logical tab order ^

Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more about logical tab ordering.](#)

☐ Visual order on the page follows DOM order ^

DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. [Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.](#)

☐ User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region ^

A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. [Learn how to avoid focus traps.](#)

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

If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. [Learn how to direct focus to new content.](#)

☐ HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation ^

<p>Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technology. Learn more about landmark elements.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology</p>	^
<p>Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn how to properly hide offscreen content.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> Custom controls have associated labels</p>	^
<p>Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. Learn more about custom controls and labels.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> Custom controls have ARIA roles</p>	^
<p>Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls.</p>	

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review.](#)

PASSED AUDITS (26)

Hide

<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes match their roles</p>	^
<p>Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></p>	^
<p>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.</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes</p>	^
<p>Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. Learn more about roles and required attributes.</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes have valid values</p>	^
<p>Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more about valid values for ARIA attributes.</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled</p>	^
<p>Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. Learn more about valid ARIA</p>	

[attributes](#).

● 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. [Learn how to make buttons more accessible](#).

● Image elements have `[alt]` attributes ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more about the alt attribute](#).

● `[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 of a web page. [Learn more about the viewport meta tag](#).

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

Focusable descendents within an `[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements](#).

● `[role]` values are valid ^

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about valid ARIA roles](#).

● Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio ^

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast](#).

● 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. [Learn more about document titles](#).

● `[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. [Learn how to fix duplicate ids](#).

● `<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.](#)

- Elements with visible text labels have matching accessible names.



Visible text labels that do not match the accessible name can result in a confusing experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about accessible names.](#)

- Links are distinguishable without relying on color.



Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Link text that is discernible improves the experience for users with low vision. [Learn how to make links distinguishable.](#)

- 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. [Learn how to make links accessible.](#)

- Lists contain only `` elements and script supporting elements (`<script>` and `<template>`).



Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

- List items (``) are contained within ``, `` or `<menu>` parent elements



Screen readers require list items (``) to be contained within a parent ``, `` or `<menu>` to be announced properly. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

- Select elements have associated label elements.



Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. [Learn more about the `select` element.](#)

- 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.](#)

- 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 navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. Learn more about heading order.	
<div><div>●</div><div>Skip links are focusable.</div><div>^</div></div>	
Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. Learn more about skip links.	
<div><div>●</div><div>Values assigned to <code>role=""</code> are valid ARIA roles.</div><div>^</div></div>	
ARIA roles enable assistive technologies to know the role of each element on the web page. If the role values are misspelled, not existing ARIA role values, or abstract roles, then the purpose of the element will not be communicated to users of assistive technologies. Learn more about ARIA roles.	
<div><div>●</div><div>Image elements do not have <code>[alt]</code> attributes that are redundant text.</div><div>^</div></div>	
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternative text. Alternative text that is exactly the same as the text adjacent to the link or image is potentially confusing for screen reader users, because the text will be read twice. Learn more about the alt attribute.	

NOT APPLICABLE (34)

Hide

<div><div>○</div><div><code>[accesskey]</code> values are unique</div><div>^</div></div>	
Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. Learn more about access keys.	
<div><div>○</div><div><code>button</code>, <code>link</code>, and <code>menuitem</code> elements have accessible names</div><div>^</div></div>	
When an 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. Learn how to make command elements more accessible.	
<div><div>○</div><div>Elements with <code>role="dialog"</code> or <code>role="alertdialog"</code> have accessible names.</div><div>^</div></div>	
ARIA dialog elements without accessible names may prevent screen readers users from discerning the purpose of these elements. Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible.	
<div><div>○</div><div>ARIA input fields have accessible names</div><div>^</div></div>	
When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn more about input field labels.	
<div><div>○</div><div>ARIA <code>meter</code> elements have accessible names</div><div>^</div></div>	

When a meter 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. [Learn how to name meter elements.](#)

☐ ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names

When a progressbar 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. [Learn how to label progressbar elements.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn more about roles and required children elements.](#)

☐ `[role]`s are contained by their required parent element

Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.](#)

☐ Elements with the `role=text` attribute do not have focusable descendents.

Adding `role=text` around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendents will not be announced. [Learn more about the `role=text` attribute.](#)

☐ 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about toggle fields.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn how to name tooltip elements.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn more about labeling `treeitem` elements.](#)

☐ 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 blocks.](#)

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

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

☐ Definition list items are wrapped in `<d1>` elements ^

Definition list items (`<dt>` and `<dd>`) must be wrapped in a parent `<d1>` element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

☐ ARIA IDs are unique ^

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.](#)

☐ No form fields have multiple labels ^

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn how to use form labels.](#)

☐ `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements have a title ^

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more about frame titles.](#)

☐ `<html>` element has an `[xml:lang]` attribute with the same base language as the `[lang]` attribute. ^

If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more about the lang attribute.](#)

☐ Input buttons have discernible text. ^

Adding discernable and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose of the input button. [Learn more about input buttons.](#)

☐ `<input type="image">` elements have `[alt]` text ^

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn about input image alt text.](#)

☐ Form elements have associated labels ^

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [Learn more about form element labels.](#)

☐ 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.](#)

☐ `<object>` elements have alternate text ^

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more about alt text for object elements.](#)

☐ Tables have different content in the summary attribute and `<caption>`. ^

The summary attribute should describe the table structure, while `<caption>` should have the onscreen title. Accurate table mark-up helps users of screen readers. [Learn more about summary and caption.](#)

☐ Tables use `<caption>` instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute to indicate a caption. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that tables use the actual caption element instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about captions.](#)

☐ `<td>` elements in a large `<table>` have one or more table headers. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that `<td>` elements in a large table (3 or more cells in width and height) have an associated table header may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about table headers.](#)

☐ Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about the headers attribute.](#)

☐ `<th>` 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. [Learn more about table headers.](#)

☐ `[lang]` attributes have a valid value ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn how to use the lang attribute.](#)

☐ `<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.](#)

○ All heading elements contain content. ^

A heading with no content or inaccessible text prevent screen reader users from accessing information on the page's structure. [Learn more about headings.](#)

○ Document has a main landmark. ^

One main landmark helps screen reader users navigate a web page. [Learn more about landmarks.](#)

○ Touch targets have sufficient size and spacing. ^

Touch targets with sufficient size and spacing help users who may have difficulty targeting small controls to activate the targets. [Learn more about touch targets.](#)

📅 Captured at Nov 13, 2023, 2:31

PM GMT+1

🕒 Initial page load

🖥️ Emulated Desktop with

Lighthouse 11.1.0

🌬️ Custom throttling

👤 Single page load

🔗 Using Chromium 119.0.0.0 with
devtools



Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Automatic detection can only detect a subset of issues and does not guarantee the accessibility of your web app, so [manual testing](#) is also encouraged.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

☐ 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



Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. [Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints.](#)

☐ The page has a logical tab order



Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more about logical tab ordering.](#)

☐ Visual order on the page follows DOM order



DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. [Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.](#)

☐ User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region



A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. [Learn how to avoid focus traps.](#)

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



If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. [Learn how to direct focus to new content.](#)

☐ 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 technology. Learn more about landmark elements.	
<input type="radio"/> Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn how to properly hide offscreen content.	
<input type="radio"/> Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. Learn more about custom controls and labels.	
<input type="radio"/> Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls.	

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review](#).

PASSED AUDITS (25)

Hide

<input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body>	^
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.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> [role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. Learn more about roles and required attributes.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes have valid values	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more about valid values for ARIA attributes.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> [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	

[attributes](#).

● 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. [Learn how to make buttons more accessible](#).

● Image elements have `[alt]` attributes ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more about the alt attribute](#).

● `[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 of a web page. [Learn more about the viewport meta tag](#).

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

Focusable descendents within an `[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements](#).

● `[role]` values are valid ^

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about valid ARIA roles](#).

● Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio ^

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast](#).

● 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. [Learn more about document titles](#).

● `[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. [Learn how to fix duplicate ids](#).

● `<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.](#)

- Elements with visible text labels have matching accessible names.



Visible text labels that do not match the accessible name can result in a confusing experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about accessible names.](#)

- 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. [Learn how to make links accessible.](#)

- Lists contain only `` elements and script supporting elements (`<script>` and `<template>`).



Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

- List items (``) are contained within ``, `` or `<menu>` parent elements



Screen readers require list items (``) to be contained within a parent ``, `` or `<menu>` to be announced properly. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

- Select elements have associated label elements.



Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. [Learn more about the `select` element.](#)

- 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.](#)

- 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 navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. [Learn more about heading order.](#)

- Skip links are focusable.



Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. [Learn more about skip links.](#)

- Values assigned to `role=""` are valid ARIA roles.

ARIA roles enable assistive technologies to know the role of each element on the web page. If the `role` values are misspelled, not existing ARIA `role` values, or abstract roles, then the purpose of the element will not be communicated to users of assistive technologies. [Learn more about ARIA roles.](#)

- Image elements do not have `[alt]` attributes that are redundant text.

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternative text. Alternative text that is exactly the same as the text adjacent to the link or image is potentially confusing for screen reader users, because the text will be read twice. [Learn more about the `alt` attribute.](#)

NOT APPLICABLE (35)

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. [Learn more about access keys.](#)

- `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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to make command elements more accessible.](#)

- Elements with `role="dialog"` or `role="alertdialog"` have accessible names.

ARIA dialog elements without accessible names may prevent screen readers users from discerning the purpose of these elements. [Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible.](#)

- 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about input field labels.](#)

- 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 it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn how to name meter elements.](#)

- ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names

When a progressbar 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. [Learn how to label progressbar elements.](#)

- 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. [Learn more about roles and required children elements.](#)

- `[role]`s are contained by their required parent element ^

Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.](#)

- Elements with the `role=text` attribute do not have focusable descendents. ^

Adding `role=text` around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendents will not be announced. [Learn more about the `role=text` attribute.](#)

- 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about toggle fields.](#)

- 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. [Learn how to name tooltip elements.](#)

- 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. [Learn more about labeling treeitem elements.](#)

- 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 blocks.](#)

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

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

- Definition list items are wrapped in `<dl>` elements ^

Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

☐ ARIA IDs are unique ^

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.](#)

☐ No form fields have multiple labels ^

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn how to use form labels.](#)

☐ <frame> or <iframe> elements have a title ^

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more about frame titles.](#)

☐ <html> element has an [xml:lang] attribute with the same base language as the [lang] attribute. ^

If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more about the lang attribute.](#)

☐ Input buttons have discernible text. ^

Adding discernable and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose of the input button. [Learn more about input buttons.](#)

☐ <input type="image"> elements have [alt] text ^

When an image is being used as an <input> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn about input image alt text.](#)

☐ Form elements have associated labels ^

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [Learn more about form element labels.](#)

☐ Links are distinguishable without relying on color. ^

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Link text that is discernible improves the experience for users with low vision. [Learn how to make links distinguishable.](#)

☐ 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.](#)

☐ `<object>` elements have alternate text ^

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more about alt text for object elements.](#)

☐ Tables have different content in the summary attribute and `<caption>`. ^

The summary attribute should describe the table structure, while `<caption>` should have the onscreen title. Accurate table mark-up helps users of screen readers. [Learn more about summary and caption.](#)

☐ Tables use `<caption>` instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute to indicate a caption. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that tables use the actual caption element instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about captions.](#)

☐ `<td>` elements in a large `<table>` have one or more table headers. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that `<td>` elements in a large table (3 or more cells in width and height) have an associated table header may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about table headers.](#)

☐ Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about the headers attribute.](#)

☐ `<th>` 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. [Learn more about table headers.](#)

☐ `[lang]` attributes have a valid value ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn how to use the lang attribute.](#)

☐ `<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.](#)

○ All heading elements contain content.



A heading with no content or inaccessible text prevent screen reader users from accessing information on the page's structure. [Learn more about headings.](#)

○ Document has a main landmark.



One main landmark helps screen reader users navigate a web page. [Learn more about landmarks.](#)

○ Touch targets have sufficient size and spacing.



Touch targets with sufficient size and spacing help users who may have difficulty targeting small controls to activate the targets. [Learn more about touch targets.](#)



Captured at Nov 13, 2023, 2:32
PM GMT+1



Emulated Desktop with
Lighthouse 11.1.0



Single page load



Initial page load



Custom throttling



Using Chromium 119.0.0.0 with
devtools



Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Automatic detection can only detect a subset of issues and does not guarantee the accessibility of your web app, so [manual testing](#) is also encouraged.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

☐ 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 ^

Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. [Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints.](#)

☐ The page has a logical tab order ^

Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more about logical tab ordering.](#)

☐ Visual order on the page follows DOM order ^

DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. [Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.](#)

☐ User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region ^

A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. [Learn how to avoid focus traps.](#)

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

If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. [Learn how to direct focus to new content.](#)

☐ HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation ^

<p>Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technology. Learn more about landmark elements.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology</p>	^
<p>Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn how to properly hide offscreen content.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> Custom controls have associated labels</p>	^
<p>Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. Learn more about custom controls and labels.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> Custom controls have ARIA roles</p>	^
<p>Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls.</p>	

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review.](#)

PASSED AUDITS (26)

Hide

<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes match their roles</p>	^
<p>Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></p>	^
<p>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.</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes</p>	^
<p>Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. Learn more about roles and required attributes.</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes have valid values</p>	^
<p>Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more about valid values for ARIA attributes.</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled</p>	^
<p>Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. Learn more about valid ARIA</p>	

[attributes](#).

● 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. [Learn how to make buttons more accessible](#).

● Image elements have `[alt]` attributes ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more about the alt attribute](#).

● `[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 of a web page. [Learn more about the viewport meta tag](#).

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

Focusable descendents within an `[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements](#).

● `[role]` values are valid ^

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about valid ARIA roles](#).

● Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio ^

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast](#).

● 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. [Learn more about document titles](#).

● `[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. [Learn how to fix duplicate ids](#).

● `<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.](#)

● Elements with visible text labels have matching accessible names. ^

Visible text labels that do not match the accessible name can result in a confusing experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about accessible names.](#)

● Form elements have associated labels ^

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [Learn more about form element labels.](#)

● 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. [Learn how to make links accessible.](#)

● Lists contain only `` elements and script supporting elements (`<script>` and `<template>`). ^

Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

● List items (``) are contained within ``, `` or `<menu>` parent elements ^

Screen readers require list items (``) to be contained within a parent ``, `` or `<menu>` to be announced properly. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

● Select elements have associated label elements. ^

Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. [Learn more about the `select` element.](#)

● 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.](#)

● 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 navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. Learn more about heading order.	
● Skip links are focusable.	^
Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. Learn more about skip links.	
● Values assigned to <code>role=""</code> are valid ARIA roles.	^
ARIA roles enable assistive technologies to know the role of each element on the web page. If the role values are misspelled, not existing ARIA role values, or abstract roles, then the purpose of the element will not be communicated to users of assistive technologies. Learn more about ARIA roles.	
● Image elements do not have <code>[alt]</code> attributes that are redundant text.	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternative text. Alternative text that is exactly the same as the text adjacent to the link or image is potentially confusing for screen reader users, because the text will be read twice. Learn more about the alt attribute.	

NOT APPLICABLE (33)

Hide

○ <code>[accesskey]</code> values are unique	^
Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. Learn more about access keys.	
○ <code>button</code> , <code>link</code> , and <code>menuitem</code> elements have accessible names	^
When an 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. Learn how to make command elements more accessible.	
○ Elements with <code>role="dialog"</code> or <code>role="alertdialog"</code> have accessible names.	^
ARIA dialog elements without accessible names may prevent screen readers users from discerning the purpose of these elements. Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible.	
○ 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn more about input field labels.	
○ ARIA <code>meter</code> elements have accessible names	^

When a meter 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. [Learn how to name meter elements.](#)

☐ ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names

When a progressbar 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. [Learn how to label progressbar elements.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn more about roles and required children elements.](#)

☐ `[role]`s are contained by their required parent element

Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.](#)

☐ Elements with the `role=text` attribute do not have focusable descendents.

Adding `role=text` around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendents will not be announced. [Learn more about the `role=text` attribute.](#)

☐ 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about toggle fields.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn how to name tooltip elements.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn more about labeling `treeitem` elements.](#)

☐ 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 blocks.](#)

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

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

☐ Definition list items are wrapped in `<d1>` elements ^

Definition list items (`<dt>` and `<dd>`) must be wrapped in a parent `<d1>` element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

☐ ARIA IDs are unique ^

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.](#)

☐ No form fields have multiple labels ^

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn how to use form labels.](#)

☐ `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements have a title ^

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more about frame titles.](#)

☐ `<html>` element has an `[xml:lang]` attribute with the same base language as the `[lang]` attribute. ^

If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more about the lang attribute.](#)

☐ Input buttons have discernible text. ^

Adding discernable and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose of the input button. [Learn more about input buttons.](#)

☐ `<input type="image">` elements have `[alt]` text ^

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn about input image alt text.](#)

☐ Links are distinguishable without relying on color. ^

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Link text that is discernible improves the experience for users with low vision. [Learn how to make links distinguishable.](#)

☐ 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.](#)

☐ `<object>` elements have alternate text ^

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more about alt text for object elements.](#)

☐ Tables have different content in the summary attribute and `<caption>`. ^

The summary attribute should describe the table structure, while `<caption>` should have the onscreen title. Accurate table mark-up helps users of screen readers. [Learn more about summary and caption.](#)

☐ Tables use `<caption>` instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute to indicate a caption. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that tables use the actual caption element instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about captions.](#)

☐ `<td>` elements in a large `<table>` have one or more table headers. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that `<td>` elements in a large table (3 or more cells in width and height) have an associated table header may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about table headers.](#)

☐ Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about the headers attribute.](#)

☐ `<th>` 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. [Learn more about table headers.](#)

☐ `[lang]` attributes have a valid value ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn how to use the lang attribute.](#)

☐ `<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.](#)

○ All heading elements contain content.



A heading with no content or inaccessible text prevent screen reader users from accessing information on the page's structure. [Learn more about headings.](#)

○ Document has a main landmark.



One main landmark helps screen reader users navigate a web page. [Learn more about landmarks.](#)



Captured at Nov 13, 2023, 2:33 PM GMT+1



Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 11.1.0



Single page load



Initial page load



Custom throttling



Using Chromium 119.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 11.1.0 | [File an issue](#)



Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Automatic detection can only detect a subset of issues and does not guarantee the accessibility of your web app, so [manual testing](#) is also encouraged.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

☐ 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



Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. [Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints.](#)

☐ The page has a logical tab order



Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. [Learn more about logical tab ordering.](#)

☐ Visual order on the page follows DOM order



DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. [Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.](#)

☐ User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region



A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. [Learn how to avoid focus traps.](#)

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



If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. [Learn how to direct focus to new content.](#)

☐ HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation



<p>Landmark elements (<main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technology. Learn more about landmark elements.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology</p>	^
<p>Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn how to properly hide offscreen content.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> Custom controls have associated labels</p>	^
<p>Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. Learn more about custom controls and labels.</p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> Custom controls have ARIA roles</p>	^
<p>Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls.</p>	

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on [conducting an accessibility review](#).

PASSED AUDITS (26)

Hide

<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes match their roles</p>	^
<p>Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></p>	^
<p>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.</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes</p>	^
<p>Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. Learn more about roles and required attributes.</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes have valid values</p>	^
<p>Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more about valid values for ARIA attributes.</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled</p>	^
<p>Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. Learn more about valid ARIA</p>	

[attributes](#).

● 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. [Learn how to make buttons more accessible](#).

● Image elements have `[alt]` attributes ^

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. [Learn more about the alt attribute](#).

● `[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 of a web page. [Learn more about the viewport meta tag](#).

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

Focusable descendents within an `[aria-hidden="true"]` element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. [Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements](#).

● `[role]` values are valid ^

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about valid ARIA roles](#).

● Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio ^

Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. [Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast](#).

● 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. [Learn more about document titles](#).

● `[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. [Learn how to fix duplicate ids](#).

● `<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.](#)

- Elements with visible text labels have matching accessible names.



Visible text labels that do not match the accessible name can result in a confusing experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about accessible names.](#)

- Links are distinguishable without relying on color.



Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Link text that is discernible improves the experience for users with low vision. [Learn how to make links distinguishable.](#)

- 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. [Learn how to make links accessible.](#)

- Lists contain only `` elements and script supporting elements (`<script>` and `<template>`).



Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

- List items (``) are contained within ``, `` or `<menu>` parent elements



Screen readers require list items (``) to be contained within a parent ``, `` or `<menu>` to be announced properly. [Learn more about proper list structure.](#)

- Select elements have associated label elements.



Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. [Learn more about the `select` element.](#)

- 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.](#)

- 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 navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. Learn more about heading order.	
<div><div>●</div><div>Skip links are focusable.</div><div>^</div></div>	
Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. Learn more about skip links.	
<div><div>●</div><div>Values assigned to <code>role=""</code> are valid ARIA roles.</div><div>^</div></div>	
ARIA roles enable assistive technologies to know the role of each element on the web page. If the role values are misspelled, not existing ARIA role values, or abstract roles, then the purpose of the element will not be communicated to users of assistive technologies. Learn more about ARIA roles.	
<div><div>●</div><div>Image elements do not have <code>[alt]</code> attributes that are redundant text.</div><div>^</div></div>	
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternative text. Alternative text that is exactly the same as the text adjacent to the link or image is potentially confusing for screen reader users, because the text will be read twice. Learn more about the alt attribute.	

NOT APPLICABLE (34)

Hide

<div><div>○</div><div><code>[accesskey]</code> values are unique</div><div>^</div></div>	
Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. Learn more about access keys.	
<div><div>○</div><div><code>button</code>, <code>link</code>, and <code>menuitem</code> elements have accessible names</div><div>^</div></div>	
When an 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. Learn how to make command elements more accessible.	
<div><div>○</div><div>Elements with <code>role="dialog"</code> or <code>role="alertdialog"</code> have accessible names.</div><div>^</div></div>	
ARIA dialog elements without accessible names may prevent screen readers users from discerning the purpose of these elements. Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible.	
<div><div>○</div><div>ARIA input fields have accessible names</div><div>^</div></div>	
When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn more about input field labels.	
<div><div>○</div><div>ARIA <code>meter</code> elements have accessible names</div><div>^</div></div>	

When a meter 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. [Learn how to name meter elements.](#)

☐ ARIA `progressbar` elements have accessible names

When a progressbar 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. [Learn how to label progressbar elements.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn more about roles and required children elements.](#)

☐ `[role]`s are contained by their required parent element

Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. [Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.](#)

☐ Elements with the `role=text` attribute do not have focusable descendents.

Adding `role=text` around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendents will not be announced. [Learn more about the `role=text` attribute.](#)

☐ 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. [Learn more about toggle fields.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn how to name tooltip elements.](#)

☐ 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. [Learn more about labeling `treeitem` elements.](#)

☐ 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 blocks.](#)

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

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

☐ Definition list items are wrapped in `<d1>` elements ^

Definition list items (`<dt>` and `<dd>`) must be wrapped in a parent `<d1>` element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. [Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.](#)

☐ ARIA IDs are unique ^

The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. [Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.](#)

☐ No form fields have multiple labels ^

Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. [Learn how to use form labels.](#)

☐ `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements have a title ^

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. [Learn more about frame titles.](#)

☐ `<html>` element has an `[xml:lang]` attribute with the same base language as the `[lang]` attribute. ^

If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. [Learn more about the lang attribute.](#)

☐ Input buttons have discernible text. ^

Adding discernable and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose of the input button. [Learn more about input buttons.](#)

☐ `<input type="image">` elements have `[alt]` text ^

When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. [Learn about input image alt text.](#)

☐ Form elements have associated labels ^

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. [Learn more about form element labels.](#)

☐ 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.](#)

☐ `<object>` elements have alternate text ^

Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to `<object>` elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. [Learn more about alt text for object elements.](#)

☐ Tables have different content in the summary attribute and `<caption>`. ^

The summary attribute should describe the table structure, while `<caption>` should have the onscreen title. Accurate table mark-up helps users of screen readers. [Learn more about summary and caption.](#)

☐ Tables use `<caption>` instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute to indicate a caption. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that tables use the actual caption element instead of cells with the `[colspan]` attribute may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about captions.](#)

☐ `<td>` elements in a large `<table>` have one or more table headers. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that `<td>` elements in a large table (3 or more cells in width and height) have an associated table header may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about table headers.](#)

☐ Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table. ^

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` cells using the `[headers]` attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. [Learn more about the headers attribute.](#)

☐ `<th>` 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. [Learn more about table headers.](#)

☐ `[lang]` attributes have a valid value ^

Specifying a valid [BCP 47 language](#) on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. [Learn how to use the lang attribute.](#)

☐ `<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.](#)

○ All heading elements contain content.



A heading with no content or inaccessible text prevent screen reader users from accessing information on the page's structure. [Learn more about headings.](#)

○ Document has a main landmark.



One main landmark helps screen reader users navigate a web page. [Learn more about landmarks.](#)

○ Touch targets have sufficient size and spacing.



Touch targets with sufficient size and spacing help users who may have difficulty targeting small controls to activate the targets. [Learn more about touch targets.](#)



Captured at Nov 13, 2023, 2:35
PM GMT+1



Emulated Desktop with
Lighthouse 11.1.0



Single page load



Initial page load



Custom throttling



Using Chromium 119.0.0.0 with
devtools