



Digital accessibility quick scan report

www.gnunet.org

www.reclaimid.gitlab.io

February 15, 2020, Utrecht, The Netherlands
The Accessibility Foundation
WCAG 2.1 - Level AA

<u>Introduction</u>	3
<u>Suggestions on how to use this quick scan evaluation</u>	3
<u>Web Content Accessibility Guidelines</u>	3
<u>Result research</u>	4
<u>General impression</u>	4
<u>Evaluation information</u>	4
<u>Scope</u>	4
<u>Pages in the sample</u>	4
<u>The evaluation results for gnet.org</u>	5
<u>1.1.1. - Non-text Content</u>	5
<u>1.3.1. - Info and Relationships</u>	5
<u>1.4.1. - Use of color</u>	5
<u>1.4.3. - Contrast (Minimum)</u>	5
<u>1.4.10 - Reflow</u>	6
<u>1.4.13. - Content on Hover and Focus</u>	6
<u>2.4.1 - Bypass Blocks</u>	6
<u>2.4.2 - Page Titled</u>	6
<u>2.4.4. - Link Purpose</u>	6
<u>2.4.7 - Focus Visible</u>	7
<u>4.1.1. - Parsing</u>	7
<u>The evaluation results for ReclaimId</u>	7
<u>1.1.1. - Non-text Content</u>	7
<u>1.3.1. - Info and Relationships</u>	7
<u>1.4.1. - Use of Color</u>	7
<u>1.4.10. - Reflow</u>	8
<u>1.4.12. - Text spacing</u>	8
<u>1.4.3. - Color contrast</u>	8
<u>3.1.1. - Language of the page</u>	8

Introduction

The Accessibility Foundation is the centre of expertise in the field of digital accessibility and based in the Netherlands. We research, test and develop digital accessibility solutions. We provide support, recommendations and audit services for websites, media, technology and apps. Through our work in W3C and the EU we are actively helping to set the standards that shape accessibility. We cooperate with (inter) national stakeholders and leading European partners. We participate in relevant working groups at national and international level. The Accessibility Foundation was founded in 2001 by Bartiméus, a large Dutch health and education organization for people with a visual disability. In Europe, Accessibility is an important provider of expertise in the digital accessibility domain and active in many European and local projects.

Read more about our foundation on our website: <https://www.accessibility.nl/english>.

Suggestions on how to use this quick scan evaluation

This quick scan evaluation describes how much of your widget is compliant to the requirements of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines version 2.1 (WCAG). The result research also contains common failures. These can be used to recognize reoccurring problems. Websites that comply with these guidelines are accessible to people with disabilities as well as older individuals with changing abilities due to aging.

The result research below contains examples of problems that have been found in the evaluation. This is not a complete list of all the problems that were found. When upgrading the website or application based on this report it is important to remember to not only solve the problems given in the report but to also look at other pages. It is possible that despite targeted searches not all problems have been found. These problems might come up in a future evaluation. We would therefore advise that when improving the website the focus should not be limited to the problems described in this report.

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines

WCAG 2 guidelines are divided over four principles (perceivable, operable, understandable and robust). These make up the core of WCAG 2. Every guideline is then divided into one or more measurable success criteria. Because WCAG 2 is designed independent of any specific technology, all web content, including file formats such as PDF and Microsoft Office Word can be evaluated with WCAG 2.

Result research

This accessibility quick scan was completed on **February 15, 2020**. The standard for this quick scan audit is WCAG 2.1, level AA (see <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21>).

General impression

Based on this evaluation, the Gnunet.org Home page and two pages of ReclaimId do not fully meet WCAG 2.1, Conformance Level AA. Detailed review results are available below.

There are a number of points for attention. The most important are:

- Color contrast of links can create a barrier for people who are color blind or have low vision.
- Both websites have horizontal scroll or loose content on small screens or when zoomed in.
- Double id's can prevent browsers and assistive technologies from rendering the content reliably.

Evaluation information

Organisation	GnuNET
Evaluation type	Quick scan
Evaluation level	WCAG 2.1, level AA
Evaluation date	2020-02-15

User Agents

The following user agents have been used in this evaluation:

- Firefox, version 72
- Chrome, version 79

Scope

The Home page of Gnunet.org and two pages of ReclaimId website.

Pages in the sample

- <https://gnunet.org/en/>
- <https://reclaimid.gitlab.io/>
- <https://reclaimid.gitlab.io/for-users/>

The evaluation results for gnunet.org

1.1.1 - Non-text Content

Two images near each other have the same alternative text. The logo and the hero image below it have both alt="Gnunet". The image of the logo is informative and it's linked to the Home page. The use of alt="Gnunet" in this case is correct. The hero image is decorative. If an image does not convey content, the image may generally be given empty/null alternative text (alt="").

1.3.1. - Info and Relationships

It's considered to be best practise to use headings to provide document structure and facilitate keyboard navigation by users of assistive technology. These users may be confused or experience difficulty navigating when heading levels are skipped. On the Home page the heading level 2 is skipped in every section. It's advisable to restructure the document headings to ensure that the heading levels are not skipped.

1.4.1. - Use of color

Whenever color cues are used on a page as the only method to convey indications, users who are blind will be unable to take advantage or make sense of these cues. Likewise, users who have low vision or who are colorblind are also at a risk of missing these cues. This means that when pages convey information by color alone, people with visual impairments will experience difficulties accessing the content.

The links have no other visual clue to indicate that they are links except for the blue color. See the blue links in the first section (Jumbotron section), in 'Featured Applications' and the 'read more' links in the 'News' section.

1.4.3. - Contrast (Minimum)

The difference between the color of text and the color of the background is referred to as color contrast. When there is not enough color contrast between the text color and the background color it creates a barrier for people who are color blind or have low vision as they might not be able to see the content.

The Jumbotron section has a background of #e9ecef. The links are blue #007bff. The contrast value is 3.4:1, the contrast should be at least 4.5:1.

The sections with blue background ('The Internet of tomorrow...', 'Upcoming Applications') has a blue background #419EDB. The white text has a contrast value of 2.94:1.

- Heading 3, font-size 28px, contrast should be at least 3:1.
- Paragraphs, font-size 16px, contrast should be at least 4.5:1.

The links in these sections have the color of #f4f4f4. This color on the blue background (#419edb) has the contrast value of 2.67:1.

The sections with heading 'Featured Applications' and 'News' have a background color of #f4f4f4. The blue links (#007bff) on this background give the contrast value of 3.61:1, not enough for regular text.

1.4.10 - Reflow

The content must be viewable without scrolling horizontally when the viewport is set to 320 CSS pixels wide.

The Home page has a horizontal scroll when set to 320px.

1.4.13. - Content on Hover and Focus

When additional content is triggered on pointer hover or on keyboard focus, that additional content can be perceived. In addition, the additional content must be dismissible. A mechanism should be available to dismiss the additional content without moving pointer hover or keyboard focus, for example with Esc key.

The dropdown navigation is not dismissible.

2.4.1 - Bypass Blocks

A method must be provided to skip navigation and other elements that are repeated across screens.

There is no skip link to bypass the navigation of the website.

2.4.2 - Page Titled

The page title is the information provided at the very top of the interface in most browsers. This is also the first information users receive when they load a page.

The page title on this website doesn't change from page to page.

2.4.4. - Link Purpose

If a link contains no text, the function or purpose of the link will not be presented to the user. This can introduce confusion for keyboard and screen reader users.

The button 'Jump to Top' has no discernible text.

The 'News' section contains four articles with 'read more' links. These link text may not make sense out of context because they don't describe the destination or the function of the link. You can fix this issue by adding an extra span and hiding it from view with CSS Clip Method.

`read more about Title of the article.`

2.4.7 - Focus Visible

The back to top button doesn't seem to have a focus indicator in Chrome and in Firefox.

4.1.1. - Parsing

WCAG 2.1 requires the code to pass a subset of applicable validation rules to ensure browsers and assistive technologies can render the content reliably, without posing potential accessibility barriers for users.

The id='navbarMain' appears more than once on the page.

The evaluation results for ReclaimId

1.1.1. - Non-text Content

An image without alternative text results in an empty link.

The logo of the website has no alt text. This is also a failure of success criterium 2.4.4. - Link Purpose. To solve both issues, add alt='reclaimId' to the image of the logo.

1.3.1. - Info and Relationships

A page does not have a first level heading. Headings facilitate page navigation for users of many assistive technologies. They also provide semantic and visual meaning and structure to the document. A first level heading (`<h1>`) should be present on nearly all pages. It should contain the most important heading on the page (generally the document title).

Use heading level 1 for 'Reclaim your digital identity' instead of heading level 2.

The following headings are not properly coded: 'Self-sovereign', 'Decentralized' and 'Standard-compliant'. They need to be coded as headings instead of div's with class of 'card-title'.

1.4.1. - Use of Color

Whenever color cues are used on a page as the only method to convey indications, users who are blind will be unable to take advantage or make sense of these cues. Likewise, users who have low vision or who are colorblind are also at a risk of missing these cues. This means that when pages convey information by color alone, people with visual impairments will experience difficulties accessing the content.

On this page <https://reclaimid.gitlab.io/for-users/> the links are blue without other visual clues indicating that they are links.

1.4.10. - Reflow

On the page <https://reclaimid.gitlab.io/for-users/> the code '\$ docker run -v ...' looks like it's partially hidden from screen when the page is set to 320px. But it's not. The text color of this code is white, the page background is also white. This code is causing a horizontal scroll on this page that need to be fixed. To reproduce this you need to resize the screen to 1280px wide and zoom 400% in.

1.4.12. - Text spacing

On this page <https://reclaimid.gitlab.io/> the slogan breaks out to its container. The last word (dark grey text color) on the grey background of the container below is no longer readable.

1.4.3. - Color contrast

On the page <https://reclaimid.gitlab.io/for-users/>, the alert section has a light yellow color. The blue links in combination with this color have color contrast of 3.4.

The combination of the blue (#007bff) and white (ffffff) colors has a contrast value of 3.97:1.

This color is used in the following:

- Links in the footer of the page, font-size: 18px
- Links in the main section of <https://reclaimid.gitlab.io/for-users/>

3.1.1. - Language of the page

The language of the document is not identified.

Identify the document language using the <html lang> attribute (e.g., <html lang="en">).