

Site Evaluation

Table of Contents

Website Overview

Issue Classification

Understanding Fixed Issues

Audioeye Enabled Sites are More Accessible!

How Audioeye Improves Your Website's Accessibility

Recognizing the Problem

Audit Tracking and Reporting

Implementing Audioeye

Evaluation Analysis

Accessibility Guidelines

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0

A Future Legal Standard

Getting to know WCAG 2.0

United States Section 508



§ 1194.22 Web-Based Intranet and Internet Information and Applications (16 Rules)

Website Overview

The results of this evaluation serve as a starting point for understanding and tracking your website's accessibility status. Assessing the status of certain best practices requires human review, as the results of Automated Testing do not cover elements that return test results that are subjective or require manual observation. Use the information provided below to improve the usability and accessibility of your website.

Result on day 1 with the AudioEye javascript installed.

Issues

Classification	⚠ Remaining	✅ Fixed	Fixed vs Remaining
Errors	E 68	F 0	
Risks	R 270	F 0	

Issue Classification

The Developer Portal calls upon our Proprietary JavaScript for checking content against accessibility guidelines. This is a flexible system that is constantly improving and evolving as more tests are processed through the system. In an effort to continually improve system accuracy and reduce the number of false-positives, the system breaks up test results in three distinct categories:

Risk — A risk denotes a detectable pattern that may indicate a failure.

Error — An element has an error if we can accurately detect a failure to fulfill a Success Criteria.

Conforming to the principles of WCAG 2.0 requires a balance between automated testing and manual testing. "Risks", as defined within the Developer Portal, often require manual observation, which should be conducted by skilled testers with a high level of expertise in the use of assistive technology as well as an in depth understanding of WCAG 2.0 Success Criteria testing techniques. For a complete breakdown of "Risks" and their related contents, please use the tools provided within the Developer Portal.

Understanding Fixed Issues

Initial scan fixes (prior to manual intervention) are the result of the Accelerator (automated compliance fixes).

After intervention, fix results are adjusted at the Page / Issue level (requires page scan).

Subsequent site evaluation scans will consider both automated and manually configured fixes.

Confirmed and approved fixes may be applied to the frontend website through the publication utility.

AudioEye enabled sites are more accessible!

How AudioEye improves your website's accessibility:

For website owners, publishers, developers, and administrators, AudioEye provides improved usability and access right out-of-the-box. By simply embedding the AudioEye script within your website, the AudioEye Accelerator applies compliance fixes to the web page that improve the experience for users of assistive technology such as screen readers.

- ✓ Every page that loads with the AudioEye JavaScript checks for specific non-conformance issues and, if detected, programmatically fixes them.
- ✓ Each "fix" corresponds with specific benefits for end-users, as outlined under the globally recognized standard, WCAG 2.0 Guidelines.

Compliance shortfalls recognized



WCAG best practices applied



User experience optimized



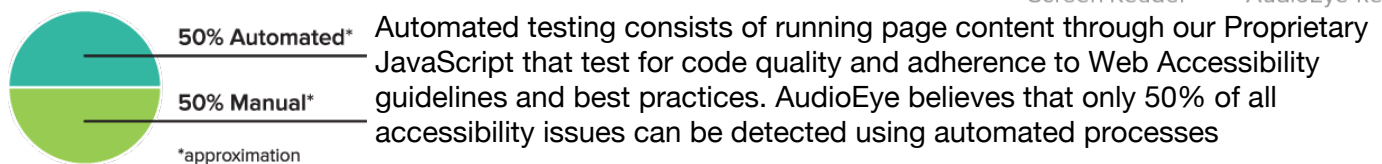
Screen Reader



AudioEye Reader

Recognizing the Problem

The Developer Portal provides resources for conducting automated and manual accessibility tests. These tests can be self-managed by developers or, through AudioEye's Ally+ managed service, whereby AudioEye engineers facilitate all testing and remediation through the Developer Portal on the client's behalf.



Manual observation and/or manual testing is used to identify and document the remaining accessibility issues and usability touch-points. Multiple testers using different Assistive Technologies across different operating systems and browsers are required to conduct this process.

Not all compliance issues can be fixed without changing the visual display of the website. In these fringe cases, all relative issue detail and support material is provided to help developers fix outstanding issue at the source.

Audit Tracking and Reporting

The Developer Portal provides real-time access to view and understand evaluation results. In the event of an Accessibility Audit, these reports provide full disclosure, outlining both the issues identified and the remediation fixes that were applied to address the issue.

Implementing AudioEye

In order to apply fixes to your website, licensed customers simply integrate the AudioEye JavaScript Library.

To include AudioEye, simply include the following block of minified JavaScript Code globally within your HTML document:

```
<script type="text/javascript"
!function(){var t=function(){var t=document.createElement("script");t.src="https://static.audioeye.com/ae.js",
t.type="text/javascript", t.setAttribute("async",""),
document.getElementsByTagName("body")[0].appendChild(t)};"complete"!==document.readyState?
window.addEventListener?window.addEventListener("load",t):
window.attachEvent&&window.attachEvent("onload",t):t})();>
</script>
```

*Note: These scripts are subject to change. **Please check with your AudioEye account manager before embedding scripts into web pages or templates.**

Evaluation Analysis

Accessibility Guidelines

AudioEye automated testing is aligned with the internationally recognized standard for Web Accessibility, the **Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0** as well as the **United States Section 508** checkpoints.

AudioEye automated tests target elements on a page. Multiple combined tests are leveraged to meet techniques outlined in relation to the success criteria associated with each guideline.

Test Result	Before AudioEye		After AudioEye	
	Issues Detected	Issues Fixed	Issues Remaining	% Remaining
Providing a Short Text Alternative for Images	7	0	7	100%
Example Page Failing Test - (3 of 41 Pages Failed)				
https://chesilhurstgov.net/				
Test Group(s) image, textAlternative				
Description of Issue Image Has No Alt Text				
WCAG 2.0 Success Criteria				
Success Criteria	Responsible Roles		Techniques	
1.1.1 Non-text Content Level: A	Front-End Developer User Experience		F65: Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 due to omitting the alt attribute or text alternative on img elements, area elements, and input elements of type "image"	
Section 508 Technical Standards				
a: A text equivalent for every non-text element shall be provided (e.g., via "alt", "longdesc", or in element content).				
Related Resources				
https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/#non-text-content				

Test Result	Before AudioEye		After AudioEye	
	Issues Detected	Issues Fixed	Issues Remaining	% Remaining
Providing a Frame Title	1	0	1	100%
Example Page Failing Test - (1 of 41 Pages Failed)				
https://chesilhurstgov.net/events/				
Test Group(s)				
title, frame				
Description of Issue				
Frame Has No Title				
WCAG 2.0 Success Criteria				
Success Criteria	Responsible Roles		Techniques	
2.4.2 Page Titled Level: A	Front-End Developer		H64: Using the title attribute of the frame and iframe elements	
Section 508 Technical Standards				
i: Frames shall be titled with text that facilitates frame identification and navigation.				
Related Resources				
https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/#page-titled				

Test Result	Before AudioEye		After AudioEye	
	Issues Detected	Issues Fixed	Issues Remaining	% Remaining
Providing Descriptive Text Content for Links	48	0	48	100%
Example Page Failing Test - (7 of 41 Pages Failed)				
https://chesilhurstgov.net/				
Test Group(s)				
image, link, textAlternative				
Description of Issue				
Link Text Content Does Not Describe Purpose				
WCAG 2.0 Success Criteria				
Success Criteria	Responsible Roles		Techniques	
2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) Level: A	Front-End Developer User Experience		F63: Failure of Success Criterion 2.4.4 due to providing link context only in content that is not related to the link	
Section 508 Technical Standards				
a: A text equivalent for every non-text element shall be provided (e.g., via "alt", "longdesc", or in element content).				
Related Resources				
https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/#link-purpose-in-context				

Test Result	Before AudioEye		After AudioEye	
	Issues Detected	Issues Fixed	Issues Remaining	% Remaining
Providing Descriptive Text Alternatives for Images within Links	12	0	12	100%
Example Page Failing Test - (3 of 41 Pages Failed)				
https://chesilhurstgov.net/				
Test Group(s)				
Description of Issue				
Images Inside a Link Must Contain Alt Text if No Other Text is Found				
WCAG 2.0 Success Criteria				
Success Criteria	Responsible Roles		Techniques	
2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) Level: A	Front-End Developer User Experience			
Section 508 Technical Standards				
a: A text equivalent for every non-text element shall be provided (e.g., via "alt", "longdesc", or in element content).				
Related Resources				
https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/#link-purpose-in-context				

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0

The Web Content Accessibility Guidelines are the most current and comprehensive in a series of Web accessibility guidelines published by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), the primary international standards organization for the World Wide Web. These guidelines assist developers in making content accessible, not only for individuals with disabilities, but also for all users.

“Making web applications accessible not only ensures equal access to individuals with disabilities, but also benefits people without disabilities by allowing them to customize their experiences.” - Google

The goals of WCAG are to:

- Connect the world through common information technology and user experience standards
- Provide best-practices for multiple types of devices and software
- Continually evolve and adapt through frequent review community support

A Future Legal Standard

Domestically, a growing number of legal mandates point to the WCAG 2.0 standard - sources range from the Department of Justice (DOJ), the U.S. Access Board, and the Office of Civil Rights (OCR). Globally, one billion people are estimated by the World Health Organization to have a disability. Online accessibility isn't just an issue within the United States. Legal requirements are becoming more stringent across the globe. Over 100 Governments have signed and ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. More specifically, WCAG is quickly being embraced as the international standard and has been directly referenced or adopted by 14 countries and the European Union.

Getting to Know WCAG 2.0

WCAG 2.0 Hierarchy

Principles (4)	Guidelines (12)	Testable Success Criteria (61)	Priority/Conformance Levels A (25), AA (13),AAA (23)	Techniques (450+)
-------------------	--------------------	-----------------------------------	--	----------------------

For detailed criteria and a complete accessibility matrix, please visit the links provided in the sources list, below.

Principles and Guidelines

Techniques are technology-specific (General, HTML, CSS, ARIA, etc.)

→ Types include

- Sufficient - minimum requirements
- Advisory - additional improvements
- Failure - often encountered mistakes

→ Contents include

- Applicability
- Description
- Examples
- Resources
- Related Techniques
- Tests (Procedures)

Source

Introduction to WCAG 2.0 - <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/>

United States Section 508

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 was the first major legislative effort to secure an equal playing field for individuals with disabilities. Section 508 of the act, as now amended (1998), requires that federal agencies' electronic and information technology is accessible to people with disabilities, including employees and the public.

As a consistent baseline standard for many state and federal institutions in the United States, Section 508 includes a set of technical specifications for web accessibility. At a minimum, websites should meet the following criteria to satisfy Section 508.

§ 1194.22 Web-based intranet and Internet information and applications (16 Rules)

- a) A text equivalent for every non-text element shall be provided (e.g., via "alt", "longdesc", or in element content).
- b) Equivalent alternatives for any multimedia presentation shall be synchronized with the presentation.
- c) Web pages shall be designed so that all information conveyed with color is also available without color, for example from context or markup.
- d) Documents shall be organized so they are readable without requiring an associated style sheet.
- e) Redundant text links shall be provided for each active region of a server-side image map.
- f) Client-side image maps shall be provided instead of server-side image maps except where the regions cannot be defined with an available geometric shape.
- g) Row and column headers shall be identified for data tables.
- h) Markup shall be used to associate data cells and header cells for data tables that have two or more logical levels of row or column headers.
- i) Frames shall be titled with text that facilitates frame identification and navigation.
- j) Pages shall be designed to avoid causing the screen to flicker with a frequency greater than 2 Hz and lower than 55 Hz.
- k) A text-only page, with equivalent information or functionality, shall be provided to make a web site comply with the provisions of this part, when compliance cannot be accomplished in any other way. The content of the text-only page shall be updated whenever the primary page changes.
- l) When pages utilize scripting languages to display content, or to create interface elements, the information provided by the script shall be identified with functional text that can be read by assistive technology.
- m) When a web page requires that an applet, plug-in or other application be present on the client system to interpret page content, the page must provide a link to a plug-in or applet that complies with §1194.21(a) through (l).

-
- n) When electronic forms are designed to be completed on-line, the form shall allow people using assistive technology to access the information, field elements, and functionality required for completion and submission of the form, including all directions and cues.
 - o) A method shall be provided that permits users to skip repetitive navigation links.
 - p) When a timed response is required, the user shall be alerted and given sufficient time to indicate more time is required.

Source

<https://www.section508.gov/section-508-standards-guide#Web/>