



# Digital accessibility quick scan report [guix.gnu.org](https://guix.gnu.org)

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## Introduction

The Accessibility Foundation is the center 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 **04-05-2021**. The standard for this quick scan audit is WCAG 2.1, level AA (see <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21>).

### 1.1.1 Non-text Content

- The Guix logo at the top left of the menu has an alternative text like "logo". A logo that acts as a link cannot contain only the link target (for example, "logo"). A good example: "Homepage GNU Guix".
- On page (<https://ci.guix.gnu.org/metrics>) you can see various graphs whose meaning is not written out for people who are blind and depend on reading software. Normally one can put it in an alt = "" attribute of <img> element, but in this case a possible solution is to put an accompanying text underneath.

### 1.3.1 Info and Relationships

- On page (<https://ci.guix.gnu.org/>) in the column "Jobs" you can see various percentages that are not read by the reading equipment because the percentage is placed in the <div> element.
- On page (<https://ci.guix.gnu.org/workers>) the progress of certain developments is visually visible, which is not visible in the code and cannot be passed on to people who depend on reading equipment.
- On all the examined set of pages there are illogical header structures that do not allow people who depend on reading equipment to scan your web page. For example, a <h1> element ensures that people immediately know which page they are on and then scan the relevant pages for <h2> elements. Read more about this on the W3C.org page: <https://www.w3.org/WAI/tutorials/page-structure/headings/>
- On page (<https://ci.guix.gnu.org/specification/add/>) the label "Systems" is not linked to the checkboxes by, for example, an aria label. See example on website: (<https://www.w3.org/TR/wai-aria-practices/examples/checkbox/checkbox-1/checkbox-1.html>)

### 1.4.1 Use of Color

- On page (<https://ci.guix.gnu.org/>) in the column "Name" several links have been formatted with a blue color to make it clear that it is a link. Color blind people don't see it as a link. A possible solution is to underline the links. This also occurs in the footer with the link: "Cuirass 1.0.0-17.31fd4d4"
- On page (<https://ci.guix.gnu.org/metrics>) you can see various graphs. The Builds completion chart contains two different colors that are indistinguishable to people who are color blind. A possible solution is to replace 1 of the colors with a dotted line.

### 1.4.3 Contrast (minimum)

- The percentages on page (<https://ci.guix.gnu.org/>) on the blue process bar in the column "Jobs" has a contrast ratio of 2.9: 1 which is at least 4.5: 1. must be. This also appears on page (<https://ci.guix.gnu.org/workers>).

- On page (<https://ci.guix.gnu.org/build/277132/details>) the red cross in the table at the bottom of the first column has a title = "" named "failed" in a span element. The possible solution could be to place the title between the <span> </span> elements so that it is readable for the auxiliary software. A <span> element cannot contain a "title" element.

#### 1.4.4 Resize Text

- If you reduce the screen size to 1280 x 1024 with 200% zoom and want to enter a keyword in the search field, the search field is no longer readable because the pop-up opens automatically and remains in front of the search field, so that the keyword can no longer be read and checked.

#### 1.4.5 Images of Text

Approved

#### 1.4.10 Reflow

- If you reduce the screen size to 1280x1024 with 400% zoom, you have to scroll horizontally to get all the information that is not allowed according to these guidelines.

#### 1.4.11 Non-text Contrast

- The border of the search field in the top right menu has a contrast ratio of 1.4:1 with the light gray background which must be at least 3.1:1.
- On the page (<https://ci.guix.gnu.org/>) you can sort the table and behind the header of the table you can see in which direction the column is sorted. The unselected header has arrows on the right that are almost invisible, it has a contrast ratio of 1.7: 1 on the white background instead of at least 3.1:1.

#### 1.4.12 Text Spacing

Approved

#### 1.4.13 Content by Hover of Focus

- If the focus is on the input field of the search in the menu using the mouse or keyboard, the pop-up will appear. If it is bothering or inconvenienced, it must be able to close using the escape key, which is not applicable here. This also appears in the menu at the "Search" button.

#### 2.1.1 Keyboard

- If the screen size is reduced to 1280 x 1024 with 200% zoom, the menu button can no longer be operated with the mouse or keyboard. It can then no longer be opened the menu.

#### 2.4.1 Bypass Blocks

There are no skip links present which allows the user to be able to cross repetitive content

#### 2.4.2 Page Titled

Approved

### 2.4.3 Focus Order

Approved

### 2.4.4 Link Purpose

- On page (<https://ci.guix.gnu.org/status>) there are many links present that contain the same link purpose. This creates a lot of confusion and makes it impossible for blind users to scan the website for links.

### 2.4.7 Focus Visible

Approved

### 3.1.1 Language of Page

Approved

### 3.1.2 Language of Parts

No parts of text in other language are presented

### 3.2.1 By Focus

- If you navigate with the keyboard operation and the focus appears on the search button at the top right of the menu, a pop-up appears below with an explanation where you can search for it. Unfortunately, the pop-up is half legible or you must scroll to the right. It is operable, you can scroll with the arrow keys. Nevertheless, we recommend that you make it user-friendly so that you do not have to scroll to the right with the keyboard or mouse.

### 3.2.2 On Input

Approved

### 4.1.1 Parsing

- Using W3C validator (<https://validator.w3.org/>) we see that page (<https://ci.guix.gnu.org/>) looks good. Only there are two elements that are not properly opened or closed with the <> elements. A </button> tag appears to be present that has not been opened with <button> tag. Also, a <span> tag is not closed properly. This also appears on page (<https://ci.guix.gnu.org/metrics>), (<https://ci.guix.gnu.org/workers>), (<https://ci.guix.gnu.org/status>) and (<https://ci.guix.gnu.org/search?query=>).

### 4.1.2 Name, Role, Value

- Because the hamburger menu cannot be opened that appears when zooming in on the screen size 1280x1024, the researcher could not check whether the hamburger menu contained a name, role and value. This is namely the most common mistake. I would like to point out that on page (<https://ci.guix.gnu.org/>) at the bottom of the column "Action" the button "Options core" contains the correct name: "Options core". And the role is "combo box" and the value is clear, namely: opened or closed.

### Important points for attention for content:

Now, headings are not used everywhere. A header should always have the HTML header

element, for example H2. When this header is formatted with a header element, the structural information the text provides is also transferred to auxiliary software. A user with reading software can use a keyboard shortcut to quickly navigate through the headings.

The link purpose is sometimes unclear: "read more" does not say enough about the purpose of the link.

### Important points for technical attention:

Such as the contrast is insufficient in some places, this is especially difficult for people with a visual impairment (such as color blindness or low vision). This also makes the site difficult to read for all users with, for example, incident sunlight.

The site is not fully accessible with the keyboard. Keyboard accessibility is a requirement when using utility software or for people who cannot use a mouse. As a result, they cannot navigate to the desired information and therefore miss essential information.

Error messages must be described clearly. This is important for people with a visual or cognitive impairment and prevents people from giving up when requesting information. A good error message provides information about what went wrong and where the error is. To find out what a good error message is, ask yourself the following question: "Could this text be there if the entry was not wrong?".

Visually impaired people like to use aids to read the text on the website, such as a bookmarklet. You can download it from this link ("<https://www.html5accessibility.com/tests/tsbookmarklet.html>") and add it to your browser and test whether your functionality and content remains readable. Don't forget to test pop / ups, dialog boxes, cookie notifications and skip links. You should also test this if you zoom in on your website with 200 or 400% in an iPad screen size 1024x768 as the text distances change and / or become larger.

The site does not use so-called skip links. Offering skip links makes navigating easier and faster for people who rely on the keyboard or auxiliary software. These skip links allow keyboard users to skip repeating content such as the main menu and navigate directly to the main content.

### Evaluation information

Organization	<b>GNU Guix</b>
Evaluation type	Quick scan
Evaluation level	WCAG 2.1, level AA
Evaluation date	<b>04-05-2021</b>

### User Agents

The following user agents have been used in this evaluation:

- Chrome version 90.0.4430.93

### Scope

The website <https://ci.guix.gnu.org>

### Pages in the sample

- <https://ci.guix.gnu.org/metrics>

- <https://ci.guix.gnu.org/workers>
- <https://ci.guix.gnu.org/status>
- <https://ci.guix.gnu.org/search?query=>