http://fr.mediawiki.mwdd.localhost: 8080/w/index.php? title=Special: Content Translation & unified-dashboard=true & activ...



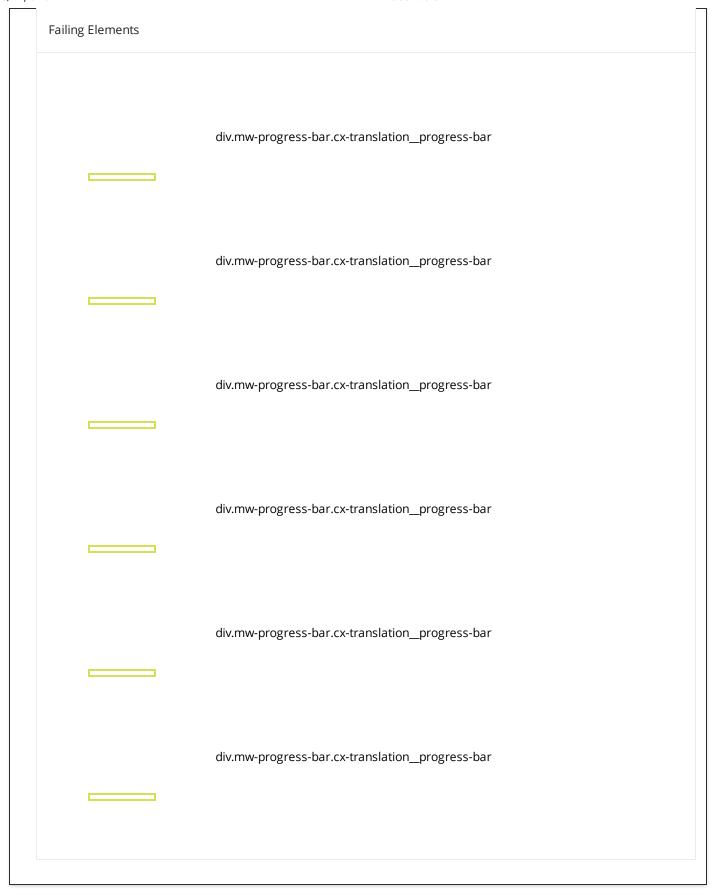
Accessibility

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.

ARIA

▲ [aria-*] attributes do not 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.	š.
Failing Elements	
button.mw-ui-button.mw-ui-buttontext.ma-0.mw-ui-buttonselected.webfonts-changed	
▲ ARIA progressbar elements do not 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. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	
Failing Elements	
div.mw-progress-bar.cx-translation_progress-bar	
div.mw-progress-bar.cx-translationprogress-bar	

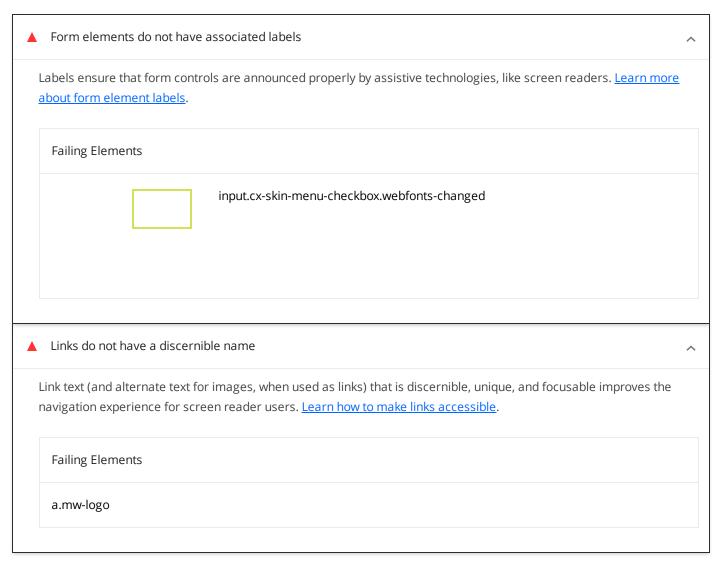
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These are opportunities to improve the usage of ARIA in your application which may enhance the experience for users of assistive technology, like a screen reader.

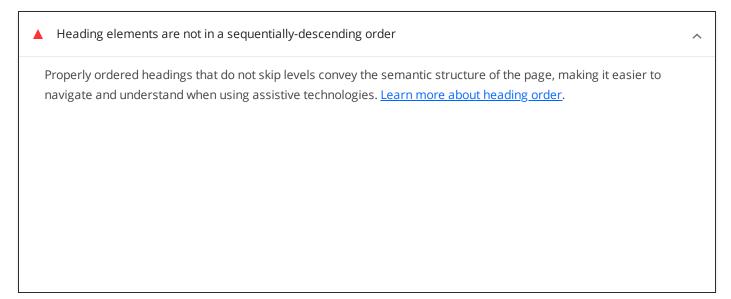
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NAMES AND LABELS



These are opportunities to improve the semantics of the controls in your application. This may enhance the experience for users of assistive technology, like a screen reader.

NAVIGATION



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Failing Elements	
	h5.my-0.cx-suggestion_source-title
	h5.cx-translation_source-page-title
	h5.cx-stats-panelmonthly-stats-label
	h5.cx-stats-paneltotal-stats-label

These are opportunities to improve keyboard navigation in your application.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

logical tab ordering.

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

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Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. <u>Learn more about</u>

O Visual order on the page follows DOM order
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.</u>
O 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. <u>Learn how to avoid focus traps</u> .
O 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. <u>Learn how to direct focus to new content</u> .
O 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.</nav></main>
O Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology
Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. <u>Learn how to properly hide offscreen content</u> .
Custom controls have associated labels
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom controls and labels</u> .
O Custom controls have ARIA roles
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on <u>conducting an accessibility review</u> .

PASSED AUDITS (17) Hide

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

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about:blank 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. [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.

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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. <u>Learn how to fix duplicate ids</u>.

<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. <u>Learn more about the lang attribute</u>.

<html> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> helps screen readers announce text properly. <u>Learn how to use the lang attribute</u>.

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. <u>Learn more about proper list structure</u>.

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.

[lang] attributes have a valid value

Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn how to use the lang attribute</u>.

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. <u>Learn more about ARIA roles</u>.

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NOT APPLICABLE (39) 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. <u>Lear more about access keys</u> .	<u>n</u>
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. <u>Learn how to make command elements more accessible</u> .	
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. <u>Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible</u> .	
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. <u>Learn more about input field labels</u> .	
ARIA meter elements have accessible names	^
 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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to name meter elements</u>. 	; it
When a meter element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making	; it
When a meter element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to name meter elements</u> .	^
When a meter element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to name meter 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	^
When a meter element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to name meter 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 most about roles and required children elements.	^
When a meter element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to name meter 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	^

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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. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .	
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. <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u> .	
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. <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem elements</u> .	5
The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region	
Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. <u>Learn more about bypass blocks</u> .	
<dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. <u>Learn how to structure definition lists correctly</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Definition list items are wrapped in <dl> elements</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. <u>Learn how to structure definition lists correctly</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>O ARIA IDs are unique</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>No form fields have multiple labels</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>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. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>O <frame> or <iframe> elements have a title</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></dl>	

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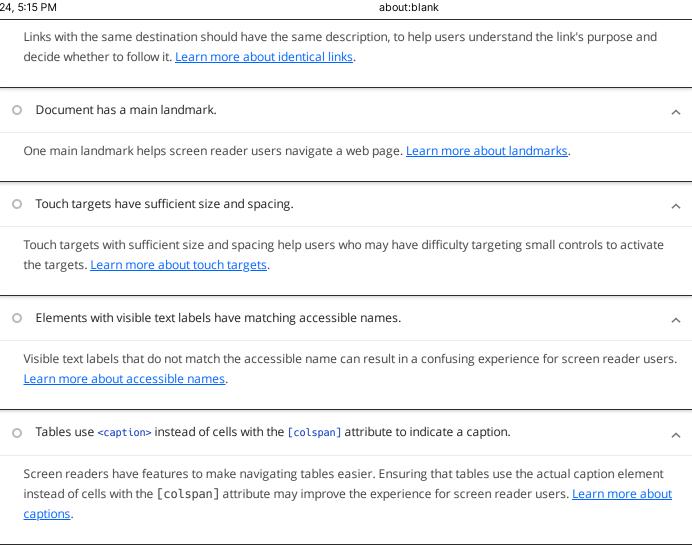
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more about frame titles. <html> element has an [xml:lang] attribute with the same base language as the [lang] attribute. If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. Learn more about the lang attribute. 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. 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. 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.

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Select elements have associated label elements.
Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. <u>Learn more about</u> the select element.
O Skip links are focusable.
Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. <u>Learn more about skip links</u> .
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. <u>Learn more about the tabindex attribute</u> .
 Tables have different content in the summary attribute and <caption>.</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.</caption>
 Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table.
Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring 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.
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. <u>Learn more about table headers</u> .
When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. <u>Learn more about video captions</u> .
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. <u>Learn more about headings</u> .
O Identical links have the same purpose.

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elements in a large have one or more table headers.

Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that 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.

Captured at Apr 25, 2024, 5:12 PM GMT+5:30 Initial page load

Emulated Moto G Power with Lighthouse 11.6.0 Slow 4G throttling

Single page session

Using Chromium 124.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 11.6.0 | File an issue

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