



WCAG 2.1 AA Level Web Accessibility Audit

Website: lms.redcross.ca | Verdict : Compliant! | Date: December 14, 2020

#	Requirement	Relevant	Successes	Failures	Score
1	Interactive elements such as links, buttons and form fields should all be navigable using the keyboard by either using a focusable element (a, button, input, etc.) or including the "tabindex" attribute that equals to "0".	Yes	Pass	-	100%
2	Active popups should include an "aria-modal" attribute that equals to "true", and a "role" attribute that equals to "dialog", so screen-reader users know how to navigate within it.	No	0	0	-
3	Interactive elements that can be navigated using the keyboard should be surrounded by a visual outline whenever they are focused.	Yes	Pass	-	100%
4	Every page should include hidden links that by clicking on them (either using keyboard navigation or a screen-reader), the user will "skip" certain blocks directly to main landmarks such as main content, menu or footer.	Yes	Pass	-	100%
5	Elements that are hidden using CSS manipulations (opacity, height, text-indent, off-canvas, etc.) should be wrapped inside an element with an "aria-hidden" attribute that equals to "false", or include it directly, and have it dynamically changed to "true" when they become visible.	No	0	0	-
6	Elements that are hidden using CSS manipulations (opacity, height, text-indent, off-canvas, etc.) should include a "tabindex" attribute that is below 0, and have it dynamically changed to 0 when they become visible.	No	0	0	-
7	An H1 title provides information to blind-users using screen-readers of what the main topic of the page is and each page should have exactly one H1 title.	Yes	Pass	-	100%



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Code snapshots of some successful elements

- `<h1 >Medical Terminology </h1>`

8	HTML title elements (H1-6) should have texts. If images or links are used, they should include an alternative or screen-reader only text.	Yes	2	0	100%
9	Elements that visually appear as titles but are coded with a non-heading HTML Tag should include a "role" attribute that equals to "heading" or have their tags fixed.	No	0	0	-
10	Title levels should not be skipped and should be built with consistent hierarchy. For example: you cannot have "h4" titles and "h2" titles without having "h3" titles.	Yes	Pass	-	100%
11	Buttons should include text explaining their functionality, and if icons are used as buttons, a screen-reader only text or an "aria-label" attribute should be used for that description.	Yes	2	0	100%

Code snapshots of some successful elements

- `<button class="w3-button w3-black w3-display-left " onclick="plusDivs(-1)" style="cursor: pointer;" role="button">?</button>`
- `<button class="w3-button w3-black w3-display-right " onclick="plusDivs(1)" style="cursor: pointer;" role="button">?</button>`

12	Links should include text that is setting expectations to what page they are leading to. If empty links are used as layout wrapping elements, a screen-reader only text or an "aria-label" attribute should be used for that description.	Yes	19	0	100%
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Code snapshots of some successful elements

- `login`
- `français`
- `Respect Education`
- `Health and Safety`
- `home`
- `Register Now`
- `More InformationMedical terminology - my red cross`
- `<i class="fa fa-stethoscope " aria-hidden="true" data-acsb-force-hidden="true"></i> <p ...`
- `<i class="fa fa-child " aria-hidden="true" data-acsb-force-hidden="true"></i> <p >Beyond the Hurt: Preventing Bullying and Harassment</p>`
- `<i class="fa fa-home " aria-hidden="true" data-acsb-force-hidden="true"></i> <p >Ten Steps to Creating Safe Environments for Organizations and Commun...`

13	Elements that behave as buttons but are built using other tags such as span, div, a or others, should include a "role" attribute that equals to "button".	Yes	2	0	100%
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- `<button class="w3-button w3-black w3-display-right " onclick="plusDivs(1)" style="cursor: pointer;" role="button">?</button>`

14	Links that open in a new tab or a new window should either have an "aria-label" attribute or a screen-reader only element explaining to screen-readers that this opens in a new tab.	Yes	8	0	100%
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Code snapshots of some successful elements

- `<span data-=-...`
- `First Aid and CPRNew Window`
- `CRC eShopNew Window<span data-="true" " aria-hidden="false" ...`



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- `Account Do you have a PIN to login? Please use our old site.<span data-="true" " aria-hidden="false...`
- `PrivacyNew WindowPrivacy policy...`
- `Contact UsNew Window`

15	Figure elements that are used to display images should have a "role" attribute that equals to "none" and the image provide itself should provide the description using an "alt" attribute.	No	0	0	-
16	Images should have an alternative text description that describes both the objects and the embedded text that the image contains, using the "alt" attribute.	Yes	5	0	100%

Code snapshots of some successful elements

- ``
- ``
- ``
- ``
- ``



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17	Font icons, SVG or images that are being used as spacers, decorations or their purpose is already described by the content should include a "role" attribute that equals to "presentation" or "none".	No	0	0	-
18	Every "area" element of a "map" tag should be regarded as a standard image and receive an alternative text description using an "alt" attribute.	No	0	0	-
19	Background images that are not just for decoration purposes and should have the same treatment as standard images and include a "role" attribute that equals to "img" and an alternative text description in an "aria-label" attribute.	No	0	0	-
20	Small or hidden tracker pixel images (often used for analytics or marketing purposes) should include a "role" attribute that equals to "none" or "presentation" so they are excluded from screen-readers.	No	0	0	-
21	Landmarks such as main content and footer should be built using their corresponding HTML5 element or include a description using an "aria-label" attribute and a "role" tag that equals to "contentinfo" or "main". Landmarks such as search and navigation are tested in other sections. Code snapshots of some successful elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"><code><div class="w3-twothird w3-container" data-acsb-main="true" role="main"> <h1 >Medical Terminology </h1> <div class="desc"><p > The Medical Terminology course provides an introduction to the professional language used by thos...</code>	Yes	Pass	-	100%
22	The HTML tag should include a "lang" attribute that represents the main language of the webpage so screen-readers can calibrate on it for blind users.	Yes	Pass	-	100%



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Code snapshots of some successful elements

- `<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en" class="acsb-light-contrast"><head><style data-merge-styles="true"></style><meta name="acsbClient" content="true"><meta content="https://lms.redcross.ca" name="acsbAceBase"><meta conte...`

23	The meta viewport tag should allow visually impaired users to pinch-zoom at least double the standard scaling using the user-scalable="yes" and maximum-scale={2 or higher} content strings.	No	0	0	-
24	The title tag of the HEAD section (also the title that appears in the browser tab and Search Engine result pages) should exist and describe the name of the current webpage for screen-reader users.	Yes	Pass	-	100%

Code snapshots of some successful elements

- `<title>Campus | Medical Terminology</title>`

25	Font sizes should be at least 11px in size in order to stay readable in the majority of font families. This should be verified also when using dynamic units such as REM or percents.	Yes	Pass	-	100%
26	Letter spacing should not be set to below -1px in order to stay readable in the majority of font families. This should be verified also when using dynamic units such as REM or percents.	Yes	Pass	-	100%
27	Elements that have texts should meet a minimum contrast ratio of 4.5:1 between their foreground (usually text color) and background color.	No	0	0	-
28	Menu items that have a dropdown menu include an "aria-haspopup" attribute that equals to "true".	No	0	0	-



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29	Menus should either be built using the HTML5 "nav" element or include a "role" attribute that equals to "menu" or "navigation" to indicate a navigation landmark for screen-readers.	No	0	0	-
30	Menu items that have a dropdown menu include an "aria-expanded" attribute that equals to "false" that changes to "true" and back when opening or closing the dropdown.	No	0	0	-
31	Form fields should either include an "aria-label" attribute or a connected LABEL element describing the requirement of the field (email, phone, name, etc.).	No	0	0	-
32	Form elements cannot have the same ID, or else their corresponding label will provide false information.	No	0	0	-
33	Required form fields should include an "aria-required" attribute that equals to "true" so blind users using screen-readers know their validation.	No	0	0	-
34	All forms should have a submission button that is built as an input type "submit" or a "button" element, or include a "role" tag that equals to "button". Buttons can be hidden if the form can be submitted using the Enter key.	No	0	0	-
35	Search forms should include a "role" tag that equals to "search" (or be wrapped by one) to indicate a search landmark for screen-readers.	No	0	0	-
36	The validity status of every form element must be represented in the code at all times using the "aria-invalid" attributes and the "true/false" values, and change dynamically when the status changes.	No	0	0	-
37	aria-describedby and aria-labelledby attributes should be connected by ID to an element that either has text description or an "aria-label" attribute.	No	0	0	-



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38	Carousels should include an "aria-label" attribute that equals to "carousel"/"slider" or something else that indicates the functionality, as well as be tagged as a landmark for screen-readers using a "role" tag that equals to "contentinfo".	Yes	Pass	-	100%
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Code snapshots of some successful elements

- `<div id="slideshow" class="w3-display-container " role="region" " aria-label="Carousel" >
<div class="myslides w3-animate-fading acsb-bg-image" style="background-image:
url("/en/images/slides/medterm.jpg"); background-size: cover; disp...`

39	Carousel pagination items (usually used as small dots at the bottom of the carousel) should indicate their functionality and slide number they control using an "aria-label" and a screen-reader only text.	No	0	0	-
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40	A common accessibility mistake is to treat carousels as live regions using the "aria-live" attribute and the "polite" or the "assertive values. Using this practice will cause screen-readers to cut and skip announcements.	No	0	0	-
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41	Control elements such as next and previous icons should include an "aria-label" attribute or a screen-reader only text that explains the functionality to screen-readers.	Yes	2	0	100%
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- `<button class="w3-button w3-black w3-display-left " onclick="plusDivs(-1)" style="cursor:
pointer;" role="button">?</button>`
- `<button class="w3-button w3-black w3-display-right " onclick="plusDivs(1)" style="cursor:
pointer;" role="button">?</button>`

42	Tables that are missing a THEAD row with TH elements, should include a "role" attribute that equals to "rowheader" on the TD elements of the TR that represents the visual table headings.	No	0	0	-
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43	If nested tables are used (a table element within a table cell), set the nested tables "role" attribute to "presentation".	No	0	0	-
44	Tables that are being used as layout structures should include a "role" attribute that equals to "presentation" to indicate to screen-readers that it is not really a table.	No	0	0	-
45	Breadcrumbs main element should include a "role" attribute that equals to "navigation" and an "aria-label" attribute that describes the functionality."	No	0	0	-
46	Iframe elements should include a "title" or an "aria-label" attribute explaining the purpose, the functionality or the destination of the iframe, or be tagged hidden for screen-readers if irrelevant.	No	0	0	-
47	Visually deleted texts (often used to show a previous price of a sale) should include an "aria-label" attribute or a screen-reader only text that explains this is deleted text.	No	0	0	-
48	Ratings/scores that are represented visually using stars, meters or other indicators should either have an "aria-label" attribute or a screen-reader only texts conveying the score/rate.	No	0	0	-
49	Making use of an accessibility interface helps to ensure that visually impaired users can adjust some of the UI and the design (font-size, colors, spacing, etc.) to their needs. It is not a compliance requirement, but can help to improve compliance.	Yes	Pass	-	100%