

# ANÁLISIS DE ACCESIBILIDAD WEB



WAVE

web accessibility evaluation tool

# INICIO

The following apply to the entire page:

UPV

Inicio

Proyectos

Profesorado

Conoce los Proyectos Transversales

Descubre los proyectos llevados a cabo por los estudiantes del Grado en Comunicación Audiovisual desde 2009.

Echa un vistazo a los links de los proyectos

Descubre el Grado

El Proyecto Transversal

El proyecto transversal es un producto audiovisual desarrollado una vez por cuatrimestre durante los primeros tres años del grado para poner en práctica los conocimientos adquiridos hasta la fecha. En estos proyectos se cubren los diferentes tipos de formatos audiovisuales y abarcan la mayor cantidad de áreas de conocimiento para desarrollar las cualidades artísticas y profesionales de cada estudiante.

Descubre los seis tipos de proyecto transversal realizados en el Grado en Comunicación Audiovisual de la UPV, los productos audiovisuales que se han ido generando desde que comenzaron en 2009 y las diversas asignaturas que participan para moldear las bases de estos proyectos.

Los Proyectos

<b>Programa de Radio</b> 1º curso - Cuatrimestre A	<b>Programa de TV</b> 1º curso - Cuatrimestre B	<b>Proyecto de No Ficción</b> 2º curso - Cuatrimestre A
<b>Spot Publicitario</b> 2º curso - Cuatrimestre B	<b>Corto de Ficción</b> 3º curso - Cuatrimestre A	<b>Empresa Audiovisual</b> 3º curso - Cuatrimestre B

Links de Interés

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Valeria Orallo Di Genaro

Designed by BoosttrapMach


UPV

Flaco de la UPV






## Errors

Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	15	Multiple form labels	A form control has more than one label associated with it.	A form control has more than one label associated with it.	Ensure that at most one label element is associated to the form control. If multiple form labels are necessary, use aria-labelledby.	Two or more <label>s are associated to a single <input> (except types of image, submit, reset, button, or hidden), <select>, or <textarea>.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a> ; <a href="#">3.3.2 Labels or Instructions (Level A)</a>
	1	Empty button	A button is empty or has no value text.	When navigating to a button, descriptive text must be presented to screen reader users to indicate the function of the button.	Place text content within the <button> element or give the <input> element a value attribute.	A <button> element is present that contains no text content (or alternative text), or an <input type="submit">, <input type="button">, or <input type="reset"> has an empty or missing value attribute.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>
	1	Empty link	A link contains no text.	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.	Remove the empty link or provide text within the link that describes the functionality and/or target of that link.	An anchor element has an href attribute, but contains no text (or only spaces) and no images with alternative text.	<a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>





## Contrast Errors

Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	6	Very low contrast	Very low contrast between text and background colors.	Adequate contrast of text is necessary for all users, especially users with low vision.	Increase the contrast between the foreground (text) color and the background color. Large text (larger than 18 point or 14 point bold) does not require as much contrast as smaller text.	Text is present that has a contrast ratio less than 4.5:1, or large text (larger than 18 point or 14 point bold) has a contrast ratio less than 3:1. WCAG requires that page elements have both foreground AND background colors defined (or inherited) that provide sufficient contrast. When text is presented over a background image, the text must have a background color defined (typically in CSS) that provides adequate text contrast when the background image is disabled or unavailable. WAVE does not identify contrast issues in text with CSS transparency, gradients, or filters. WCAG Level AAA requires a contrast ratio of at least 7:1 for normal text and 4.5:1 for large text.	<a href="#">1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA)</a>


## Alerts








Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	1	Skipped heading level	A heading level is skipped.	Headings 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.	Restructure the document headings to ensure that heading levels are not skipped.	A heading level is skipped (e.g., an <h1> is followed by an <h3>, with no intermediate <h2>). Note that an <h1> is not required to be the first heading within the document.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	1	Redundant link	Adjacent links go to the same URL.	When adjacent links go to the same location (such as a linked product image and an adjacent linked product name that go to the same product page) this results in additional navigation and repetition for keyboard and screen reader users.	If possible, combine the redundant links into one link and remove any redundant text or alternative text (for example, if a product image and product name are in the same link, the image can usually be given alt="").	Two adjacent links go to the same URL.	<a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>
	1	Noscript element	A <noscript> element is present.	Content within <noscript> is presented if JavaScript is disabled. Because nearly all users (including users of screen readers and other assistive technologies) have JavaScript enabled, <noscript> cannot be used to provide an accessible version of inaccessible scripted content.	Ensure that scripted content is accessible. The <noscript> content will be presented to very few users, but must be accessible if used.	A <noscript> element is present.	
	24	Very small text	Text is very small.	Text which is very small is difficult to read, particularly for those with low vision.	Increase the text to a more readable size.	Text is present that is sized 10 pixels or smaller.	
	2	Justified text	Fully justified text is present.	Large blocks of justified text can negatively impact readability due to varying word/letter spacing and 'rivers of white' that flow through the text.	Remove the full justification from the text.	A <p>, <div>, or <td> element has more than 500 characters and is styled with text-align:justify.	

## Features


Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	1	Alternative text	Image alternative text is present.	Alternative text presents the content or function of an image to screen reader users or in other situations where images cannot be seen or are unavailable.	Ensure that the alternative text conveys the content and function of the image accurately and succinctly. The alt attribute should be equivalent, accurate, and succinct.	A non-empty alt attribute is present on an image.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a>
	2	Linked image with alternative text	Alternative text is present for an image that is within a link.	Including appropriate alternative text on an image within a link ensures that the function and purpose of the link and the content of the image is available to screen reader users or when images are unavailable.	Ensure that the alternative text presents the content of the image and/or the function of the link. If the full content and function of the link is presented in text within the link (an image and a text caption both within the same link, for example), then the image should generally be given empty/null alternative text (alt="") to avoid redundancy.	An image element has non-empty alternative text, is within a link, and no other text (or images with alternative text) is present within the link.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A); 2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>
	17	Form label	A form label is present and associated with a form control.	A properly associated form label is presented to a screen reader user when the form control is accessed. Additionally, a label can be clicked with the mouse to set focus to the form control.	Ensure that the label is accurate, descriptive, succinct, and that it is associated with the correct form control element.	A <label> element is present and properly associated to <input> (except types of image, submit, reset, button, or hidden), <textarea>, or <select> element.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A); 1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A); 2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	1	Language	The language of the document or a page element is identified.	Identifying the language of the page or portion of page (if different from the page itself) allows screen readers to read the content appropriately.	Ensure the language is properly identified for the page (e.g., <html lang="en">). If content within the page is in a language different than the page's language, identify it using a valid lang attribute value (e.g., <p lang="fr">).	A document or an element has a valid lang attribute value.	<a href="#">3.1.2 Language of Parts (Level AA)</a>

## Structural Elements






Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	1	Heading level 1	A first level heading (<h1> element) is present.	Headings facilitate page navigation for users of assistive technologies. They also provide semantic and visual meaning and structure to the document. First level headings should contain the most important heading(s) on the page (generally the document title).	An <h1> element is present.	An <h1> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A); 2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A); 2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>

	2	Heading level 2	A second level heading (<h2> element) is present.	Headings facilitate page navigation for users of assistive technologies. They also provide semantic and visual meaning and structure to the document.	Ensure that the text in question is truly a heading and that it is structured correctly in the page outline.	An <h2> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A); 2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A); 2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	2	Heading level 3	A third level heading (<h3> element) is present.	Headings facilitate page navigation for users of assistive technologies. They also provide semantic and visual meaning and structure to the document.	Ensure that the text in question is truly a heading and that it is structured correctly in the page outline.	An <h3> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A); 2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A); 2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	6	Heading level 4	A fourth level heading (<h4> element) is present	Headings facilitate page navigation for users of assistive technologies. They also provide semantic and visual meaning and structure to the document.	Ensure that the text in question is truly a heading and that it is structured correctly in the page outline.	An <h4> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A); 2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A); 2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	3	Unordered list	An unordered (bulleted) list (<ul> element) is present.	Unordered lists present a group of related, parallel items. Users of many assistive technologies can navigate by and within lists.	Ensure that an unordered (bulleted) list is appropriate for the context. If list items are sequential or numbered, an ordered list (<ol>) is likely more appropriate.	A <ul> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a>
	1	Header	A <header> element or banner landmark is present.	Headers identify page introduction or navigation. They typically surrounds the site or page name, logo, top navigation, or other header content. Headers facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the header surrounds and defines page header content.	A <header> element or role="banner" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A); 2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>
	1	Navigation	A <nav> element or navigation landmark is present.	The navigation identifies a section of navigation links and can facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the element defines page navigation. Multiple navigation elements on one page can be differentiated with ARIA labels.	A <nav> element or role="navigation" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A); 2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>
	1	Main content	A <main> element or main landmark is present.	The <main> element or role="main" attribute identifies the main content for the page. This facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the element surrounds and defines page main content.	A <main> element or role="main" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A); 2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>



	1	Footer	A <footer> element or contentinfo landmark is present.	Footers identify a footer for the page or a page section. It typically identifies authorship, related links, copyright date, or other footer content. Footers facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the element surrounds and defines page or page section footer content.	A <footer> element or role="contentinfo" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>
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## ARIA

Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	5	ARIA	An ARIA role, state, or property is present.	ARIA provides enhanced semantics and accessibility for web content.	Ensure the ARIA role, state, or property is used correctly. Use standard HTML accessibility features when possible. Be aware that support for ARIA is limited in older browsers and assistive technologies.	An ARIA role, state, or property is present, excluding landmark roles, aria-labelledby, or aria-describedby which are distinct WAVE items.	<a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>
	48	ARIA label	An aria-label or aria-labelledby attribute is present.	ARIA labels define accessible names to be read by screen readers for interface elements. They may be used when HTML associations (label, alternative text, etc.) are not sufficient.	Ensure the aria-label value or element referenced by aria-labelledby provides a descriptive, accurate label. When possible, use standard HTML <label> or other markup to make the association.	An aria-label or aria-labelledby attribute is present.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a> ; <a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.5.3 Label in Name (Level A)</a>
	2	ARIA button	An element with role="button" is present.	Elements with role="button" must function like native buttons. These should typically be replaced with true button elements.	Replace the element with a true button element, or ensure the element is keyboard navigable, can be activated with Enter or Space key presses (key detection is typically necessary), and provides a visible focus indicator.	An element (other than a button) has role="button".	<a href="#">2.1.1 Keyboard (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>
	2	ARIA expanded	An aria-expanded attribute is present.	The aria-expanded attribute indicates the status of content that can be expanded and collapsed.	Ensure that aria-expanded is used correctly (typically on a button that controls expandable content) and that the value (true or false) reflects the expansion state.	An element with an aria-expanded attribute is present.	<a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>
	1	ARIA popup	An element triggers a popup menu, dialog, or other element.	The aria-haspopup element, when applied to a button, indicates that triggering the element will open an ARIA menu, dialog, listbox, tree, or grid.	Ensure that the element triggers an ARIA menu, dialog, listbox, tree, or grid and that the aria-haspopup attribute value aligns with the type of element that is opened.	An aria-haspopup attribute is present.	<a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>

# PROYECTO TRANSVERSAL


**UPV**

Spot Publicitario

Info académico 2º Cuatrimestre B

### Objetivos

- Realización de un spot de televisión y una cuña de radio para la promoción de una entidad, organismo o empresa (sin ánimo de lucro) existente en Gandía, en la comarca de Valencia.
- La duración de cada trabajo es de 30 segundos, 45 segundos o 1 minuto exactos, poniendo a prueba la capacidad de los estudiantes de adaptarse a las demandas reales del medio. Se pone a prueba la creatividad y documentación del briefing, la producción del proceso de creación y la postproducción.




### Asignaturas que participan

- 1. Historia de la Publicidad y Publicidad en España
- 2. Producción de Audiovisual
- 3. Producción de Audiovisual en España
- 4. Producción de Audiovisual en España
- 5. Producción de Audiovisual en España
- 6. Producción de Audiovisual en España
- 7. Producción de Audiovisual en España
- 8. Producción de Audiovisual en España
- 9. Producción de Audiovisual en España
- 10. Producción de Audiovisual en España

### Contenido que se desarrolla

- Documentación, guión y briefing.
- Reacción de ambientes, movimientos de cámara y encuadres y medición.
- Forma y estética de la iluminación.
- Análisis de productos audiovisuales promocionales y guión. Contexto del spot.
- Impacto cultural de los audiovisuales. Análisis crítico y reflexivo del entorno cultural y social de la empresa y el producto a promocionar desde el proceso de edición.
- Contenido: 3D, diseño imagotipo y otros contenidos adicionales para la promoción de la marca.
- Herramientas lingüísticas: el guión del spot.






### Ediciones

Curso 23-24	Curso 20-23	Curso 21-22	Curso 20-21
No image	CASAL DE LA PINTA + SU CANTO	MOTIVATE	No image
No hay imagen disponible	No hay imagen disponible	No hay imagen disponible	No hay imagen disponible
Ver más	Ver más	Ver más	Ver más
Ver más	Ver más	Ver más	Ver más
Ver más	Ver más	Ver más	Ver más


Curso 19-20	Curso 18-19	Curso 17-18	Curso 16-17
No image	No image	No image	No image
No hay imagen disponible	No hay imagen disponible	No hay imagen disponible	No hay imagen disponible
Ver más	Ver más	Ver más	Ver más
Ver más	Ver más	Ver más	Ver más
Ver más	Ver más	Ver más	Ver más








## Errors


Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	15	Multiple form labels	A form control has more than one label associated with it.	A form control has more than one label associated with it.	Ensure that at most one label element is associated to the form control. If multiple form labels are necessary, use aria-labelledby.	Two or more <label>s are associated to a single <input> (except types of image, submit, reset, button, or hidden), <select>, or <textarea>.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a> ; <a href="#">3.3.2 Labels or Instructions (Level A)</a>
	1	Empty button	A button is empty or has no value text.	When navigating to a button, descriptive text must be presented to screen reader users to indicate the function of the button.	Place text content within the <button> element or give the <input> element a value attribute.	A <button> element is present that contains no text content (or alternative text), or an <input type="submit">, <input type="button">, or <input type="reset"> has an empty or missing value attribute.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>
	1	Empty link	A link contains no text.	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.	Remove the empty link or provide text within the link that describes the functionality and/or target of that link.	An anchor element has an href attribute, but contains no text (or only spaces) and no images with alternative text.	<a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>

## Contrast Errors





Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	18	Very low contrast	Very low contrast between text and background colors.	Adequate contrast of text is necessary for all users, especially users with low vision.	Increase the contrast between the foreground (text) color and the background color. Large text (larger than 18 point or 14 point bold) does not require as much contrast as smaller text.	Text is present that has a contrast ratio less than 4.5:1, or large text (larger than 18 point or 14 point bold) has a contrast ratio less than 3:1. WCAG requires that page elements have both foreground AND background colors defined (or inherited) that provide sufficient contrast. When text is presented over a background image, the text must have a background color defined (typically in CSS) that provides adequate text contrast when the background image is disabled or unavailable. WAVE does not identify contrast issues in text with CSS transparency, gradients, or filters. WCAG Level AAA requires a contrast ratio of at least 7:1 for normal text and 4.5:1 for large text.	<a href="#">1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA)</a>


## Alerts

Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	2	Possible heading	Text appears to be a heading but is not a heading element.	Heading elements (<h1>-<h6>) provide important document structure, outlines, and navigation functionality to assistive technology users. If heading text is not a true heading, this information and functionality will not be available for that text.	If the paragraph is a section heading, use a heading element instead (<h1>-<h6>).	A <p> element contains less than 50 characters and is either: 20 pixels or bigger; 16 pixels or bigger and bold and/or italicized	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	12	Redundant link	Adjacent links go to the same URL.	When adjacent links go to the same location (such as a linked product image and an adjacent linked product name that go to the same product page) this results in additional navigation and repetition for keyboard and screen reader users.	If possible, combine the redundant links into one link and remove any redundant text or alternative text (for example, if a product image and product name are in the same link, the image can usually be given alt="").	Two adjacent links go to the same URL.	<a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>
	1	Noscript element	A <noscript> element is present.	Content within <noscript> is presented if JavaScript is disabled. Because nearly all users (including users of screen readers and other assistive technologies) have JavaScript enabled, <noscript> cannot be used to provide an accessible version of inaccessible scripted content.	Ensure that scripted content is accessible. The <noscript> content will be presented to very few users, but must be accessible if used.	A <noscript> element is present.	
	24	Very small text	Text is very small.	Text which is very small is difficult to read, particularly for those with low vision.	Increase the text to a more readable size.	Text is present that is sized 10 pixels or smaller.	
	8	Justified text	Fully justified text is present.	Large blocks of justified text can negatively impact readability due to varying word/letter spacing and 'rivers of white' that flow through the text.	Remove the full justification from the text.	A <p>, <div>, or <td> element has more than 500 characters and is styled with text-align:justify.	





	7	Underlined text	Underlined text is present.	Underlines almost universally indicates linked text. Consider removing the underline from the non-link text. Other styling (e.g., bold or italics) can be used to differentiate the text.	Unless there is a distinct need for the underlined text, remove the underline from it.	A <u> element or element with text-decoration:underline styles is present.	
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## Features

Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	16	Alternative text	Image alternative text is present.	Alternative text presents the content or function of an image to screen reader users or in other situations where images cannot be seen or are unavailable.	Ensure that the alternative text conveys the content and function of the image accurately and succinctly. The alt attribute should be equivalent, accurate, and succinct.	A non-empty alt attribute is present on an image.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a>
	2	Null or empty alternative text	Alternative text is null or empty (alt="").	If an image does not convey content or if the content of the image is conveyed elsewhere (such as in a caption or nearby text), the image should have empty/null alternative text (alt="") to ensure that it is ignored by a screen reader and is hidden when images are disabled or unavailable.	Ensure that the image does not convey content or that the content of the image is conveyed in nearby text (e.g., a caption).	An image has alt="".	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a>
	2	Linked image with alternative text	Alternative text is present for an image that is within a link.	Including appropriate alternative text on an image within a link ensures that the function and purpose of the link and the content of the image is available to screen reader users or when images are unavailable.	Ensure that the alternative text presents the content of the image and/or the function of the link. If the full content and function of the link is presented in text within the link (an image and a text caption both within the same link, for example), then the image should generally be given empty/null alternative text (alt="") to avoid redundancy.	An image element has non-empty alternative text, is within a link, and no other text (or images with alternative text) is present within the link.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>
	17	Form label	A form label is present and associated with a form control.	A properly associated form label is presented to a screen reader user when the form control is accessed. Additionally, a label can be clicked with the mouse to set focus to the form control.	Ensure that the label is accurate, descriptive, succinct, and that it is associated with the correct form control element.	A <label> element is present and properly associated to <input> (except types of image, submit, reset, button, or hidden), <textarea>, or <select> element.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>



	1	Language	The language of the document or a page element is identified.	Identifying the language of the page or portion of page (if different from the page itself) allows screen readers to read the content appropriately.	Ensure the language is properly identified for the page (e.g., <code>&lt;html lang="en"&gt;</code> ). If content within the page is in a language different than the page's language, identify it using a valid lang attribute value (e.g., <code>&lt;p lang="fr"&gt;</code> ).	A document or an element has a valid lang attribute value.	<a href="#">3.1.2 Language of Parts (Level AA)</a>
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## Structural Elements

Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	1	Heading level 1	A first level heading ( <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> element) is present.	Headings facilitate page navigation for users of assistive technologies. They also provide semantic and visual meaning and structure to the document. First level headings should contain the most important heading(s) on the page (generally the document title).	An <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> element is present.	An <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	21	Heading level 2	A second level heading ( <code>&lt;h2&gt;</code> element) is present.	Headings facilitate page navigation for users of assistive technologies. They also provide semantic and visual meaning and structure to the document.	Ensure that the text in question is truly a heading and that it is structured correctly in the page outline.	An <code>&lt;h2&gt;</code> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	2	Heading level 3	A third level heading ( <code>&lt;h3&gt;</code> element) is present.	Headings facilitate page navigation for users of assistive technologies. They also provide semantic and visual meaning and structure to the document.	Ensure that the text in question is truly a heading and that it is structured correctly in the page outline.	An <code>&lt;h3&gt;</code> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	4	Unordered list	An unordered (bulleted) list ( <code>&lt;ul&gt;</code> element) is present.	Unordered lists present a group of related, parallel items. Users of many assistive technologies can navigate by and within lists.	Ensure that an unordered (bulleted) list is appropriate for the context. If list items are sequential or numbered, an ordered list ( <code>&lt;ol&gt;</code> ) is likely more appropriate.	A <code>&lt;ul&gt;</code> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a>

	1	Header	A <header> element or banner landmark is present.	Headers identify page introduction or navigation. They typically surrounds the site or page name, logo, top navigation, or other header content. Headers facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the header surrounds and defines page header content.	A <header> element or role="banner" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>
	3	Navigation	A <nav> element or navigation landmark is present.	The navigation identifies a section of navigation links and can facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the element defines page navigation. Multiple navigation elements on one page can be differentiated with ARIA labels.	A <nav> element or role="navigation" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>
	1	Main content	A <main> element or main landmark is present.	The <main> element or role="main" attribute identifies the main content for the page. This facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the element surrounds and defines page main content.	A <main> element or role="main" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>
	1	Footer	A <footer> element or contentinfo landmark is present.	Footers identify a footer for the page or a page section. It typically identifies authorship, related links, copyright date, or other footer content. Footers facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the element surrounds and defines page or page section footer content.	A <footer> element or role="contentinfo" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>

## ARIA

Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	14	ARIA	An ARIA role, state, or property is present.	ARIA provides enhanced semantics and accessibility for web content.	Ensure the ARIA role, state, or property is used correctly. Use standard HTML accessibility features when possible. Be aware that support for ARIA is limited in older browsers and assistive technologies.	An ARIA role, state, or property is present, excluding landmark roles, aria-labelledby, or aria-describedby which are distinct WAVE items.	<a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>
	66	ARIA label	An aria-label or aria-labelledby attribute is present.	ARIA labels define accessible names to be read by screen readers for interface elements. They may be used when HTML associations (label, alternative text, etc.) are not sufficient.	Ensure the aria-label value or element referenced by aria-labelledby provides a descriptive, accurate label. When possible, use standard HTML <label> or other markup to make the association.	An aria-label or aria-labelledby attribute is present.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a> ; <a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.5.3 Label in Name (Level A)</a>




	2	ARIA button	An element with role="button" is present.	Elements with role="button" must function like native buttons. These should typically be replaced with true button elements.	Replace the element with a true button element, or ensure the element is keyboard navigable, can be activated with Enter or Space key presses (key detection is typically necessary), and provides a visible focus indicator.	An element (other than a button) has role="button".	<a href="#">2.1.1 Keyboard (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>
	3	ARIA expanded	An aria-expanded attribute is present.	The aria-expanded attribute indicates the status of content that can be expanded and collapsed.	Ensure that aria-expanded is used correctly (typically on a button that controls expandable content) and that the value (true or false) reflects the expansion state.	An element with an aria-expanded attribute is present.	<a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>
	1	ARIA popup	An element triggers a popup menu, dialog, or other element.	The aria-haspopup element, when applied to a button, indicates that triggering the element will open an ARIA menu, dialog, listbox, tree, or grid.	Ensure that the element triggers an ARIA menu, dialog, listbox, tree, or grid and that the aria-haspopup attribute value aligns with the type of element that is opened.	An aria-haspopup attribute is present.	<a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>




# CURSOS

The image shows a web browser window displaying a course page. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://caa.transversales.vorsig.upv.edu/>. The page has a red header with the UPV logo and navigation links like 'Inicio', 'Proyectos', 'Presentación', and 'Profesorado'. Below the header, a red banner contains the text 'Spot Publicitario 22-23'. The main content area features a grid of logos for various organizations: AVTOC, BIZUM 33552, Caritas, SOMLLAR, CASAL DE LA PAU, AVACOS, el tempir, and FISAT SALESIANOS SOCIAL. Each logo is accompanied by a small icon and a link. The footer is dark and contains 'Links de Interés', 'Contacta con nosotros', and copyright information for Impact. The browser's developer tools are visible on the left side, showing the 'Summary' tab with statistics: 17 Errors, 6 Contrast Errors, 35 Alerts, 27 Features, 20 Structural Elements, and 47 ARIA.





## Errors

Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	15	Multiple form labels	A form control has more than one label associated with it.	A form control has more than one label associated with it.	Ensure that at most one label element is associated to the form control. If multiple form labels are necessary, use aria-labelledby.	Two or more <label>s are associated to a single <input> (except types of image, submit, reset, button, or hidden), <select>, or <textarea>.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a> ; <a href="#">3.3.2 Labels or Instructions (Level A)</a>
	1	Empty button	A button is empty or has no value text.	When navigating to a button, descriptive text must be presented to screen reader users to indicate the function of the button.	Place text content within the <button> element or give the <input> element a value attribute.	A <button> element is present that contains no text content (or alternative text), or an <input type="submit">, <input type="button">, or <input type="reset"> has an empty or missing value attribute.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>
	1	Empty link	A link contains no text.	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.	Remove the empty link or provide text within the link that describes the functionality and/or target of that link.	An anchor element has an href attribute, but contains no text (or only spaces) and no images with alternative text.	<a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>




## Contrast Errors

Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	6	Very low contrast	Very low contrast between text and background colors.	Adequate contrast of text is necessary for all users, especially users with low vision.	Increase the contrast between the foreground (text) color and the background color. Large text (larger than 18 point or 14 point bold) does not require as much contrast as smaller text.	Text is present that has a contrast ratio less than 4.5:1, or large text (larger than 18 point or 14 point bold) has a contrast ratio less than 3:1. WCAG requires that page elements have both foreground AND background colors defined (or inherited) that provide sufficient contrast. When text is presented over a background image, the text must have a background color defined (typically in CSS) that provides adequate text contrast when the background image is disabled or unavailable. WAVE does not identify contrast issues in text with CSS transparency, gradients, or filters. WCAG Level AAA requires a contrast ratio of at least 7:1 for normal text and 4.5:1 for large text.	<a href="#">1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA)</a>


## Alerts







Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	1	Skipped heading level	A heading level is skipped.	Headings 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.	Restructure the document headings to ensure that heading levels are not skipped.	A heading level is skipped (e.g., an <h1> is followed by an <h3>, with no intermediate <h2>). Note that an <h1> is not required to be the first heading within the document.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	9	Redundant link	Adjacent links go to the same URL.	When adjacent links go to the same location (such as a linked product image and an adjacent linked product name that go to the same product page) this results in additional navigation and repetition for keyboard and screen reader users.	If possible, combine the redundant links into one link and remove any redundant text or alternative text (for example, if a product image and product name are in the same link, the image can usually be given alt="").	Two adjacent links go to the same URL.	<a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>
	1	Noscript element	A <noscript> element is present.	Content within <noscript> is presented if JavaScript is disabled. Because nearly all users (including users of screen readers and other assistive technologies) have JavaScript enabled, <noscript> cannot be used to provide an accessible version of inaccessible scripted content.	Ensure that scripted content is accessible. The <noscript> content will be presented to very few users, but must be accessible if used.	A <noscript> element is present.	
	24	Very small text	Text is very small.	Text which is very small is difficult to read, particularly for those with low vision.	Increase the text to a more readable size.	Text is present that is sized 10 pixels or smaller.	


## Features

Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	9	Linked image with alternative text	Alternative text is present for an image that is within a link.	Including appropriate alternative text on an image within a link ensures that the function and purpose of the link and the content of the image is available to screen reader users or when images are unavailable.	Ensure that the alternative text presents the content of the image and/or the function of the link. If the full content and function of the link is presented in text within the link (an image and a text caption both within the same link, for example), then the image should generally be given empty/null alternative text (alt="") to avoid redundancy.	An image element has non-empty alternative text, is within a link, and no other text (or images with alternative text) is present within the link.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>
	17	Form label	A form label is present and associated with a form control.	A properly associated form label is presented to a screen reader user when the form control is accessed. Additionally, a label can be clicked with the mouse to set focus to the form control.	Ensure that the label is accurate, descriptive, succinct, and that it is associated with the correct form control element.	A <label> element is present and properly associated to <input> (except types of image, submit, reset, button, or hidden), <textarea>, or <select> element.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	1	Language	The language of the document or a page element is identified.	Identifying the language of the page or portion of page (if different from the page itself) allows screen readers to read the content appropriately.	Ensure the language is properly identified for the page (e.g., <html lang="en">). If content within the page is in a language different than the page's language, identify it using a valid lang attribute value (e.g., <p lang="fr">).	A document or an element has a valid lang attribute value.	<a href="#">3.1.2 Language of Parts (Level AA)</a>






## Structural Elements

Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	1	Heading level 1	A first level heading (<h1> element) is present.	Headings facilitate page navigation for users of assistive technologies. They also provide semantic and visual meaning and structure to the document. First level headings should contain the most important heading(s) on the page (generally the document title).	An <h1> element is present.	An <h1> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>

	8	Heading level 4	A fourth level heading (<h4> element) is present	Headings facilitate page navigation for users of assistive technologies. They also provide semantic and visual meaning and structure to the document.	Ensure that the text in question is truly a heading and that it is structured correctly in the page outline.	An <h4> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	1	Ordered list	An ordered (numbered) list (<ol> element) is present.	Ordered lists present a group of related sequential items. Users of assistive technologies can navigate by and within lists.	Ensure that an ordered (numbered) list is appropriate for the context. If list items are parallel or the order of the items is not important, an unordered list (<ul>) is likely more appropriate.	An <ol> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a>
	3	Unordered list	An unordered (bulleted) list (<ul> element) is present.	Unordered lists present a group of related, parallel items. Users of many assistive technologies can navigate by and within lists.	Ensure that an unordered (bulleted) list is appropriate for the context. If list items are sequential or numbered, an ordered list (<ol>) is likely more appropriate.	A <ul> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a>
	1	Header	A <header> element or banner landmark is present.	Headers identify page introduction or navigation. They typically surrounds the site or page name, logo, top navigation, or other header content. Headers facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the header surrounds and defines page header content.	A <header> element or role="banner" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>
	3	Navigation	A <nav> element or navigation landmark is present.	The navigation identifies a section of navigation links and can facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the element defines page navigation. Multiple navigation elements on one page can be differentiated with ARIA labels.	A <nav> element or role="navigation" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>
	1	Main content	A <main> element or main landmark is present.	The <main> element or role="main" attribute identifies the main content for the page. This facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the element surrounds and defines page main content.	A <main> element or role="main" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>

	1	Footer	A <footer> element or contentinfo landmark is present.	Footers identify a footer for the page or a page section. It typically identifies authorship, related links, copyright date, or other footer content. Footers facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the element surrounds and defines page or page section footer content.	A <footer> element or role="contentinfo" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>
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## ARIA

Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	5	ARIA	An ARIA role, state, or property is present.	ARIA provides enhanced semantics and accessibility for web content.	Ensure the ARIA role, state, or property is used correctly. Use standard HTML accessibility features when possible. Be aware that support for ARIA is limited in older browsers and assistive technologies.	An ARIA role, state, or property is present, excluding landmark roles, aria-labelledby, or aria-describedby which are distinct WAVE items.	<a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>
	37	ARIA label	An aria-label or aria-labelledby attribute is present.	ARIA labels define accessible names to be read by screen readers for interface elements. They may be used when HTML associations (label, alternative text, etc.) are not sufficient.	Ensure the aria-label value or element referenced by aria-labelledby provides a descriptive, accurate label. When possible, use standard HTML <label> or other markup to make the association.	An aria-label or aria-labelledby attribute is present.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a> ; <a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.5.3 Label in Name (Level A)</a>
	2	ARIA button	An element with role="button" is present.	Elements with role="button" must function like native buttons. These should typically be replaced with true button elements.	Replace the element with a true button element, or ensure the element is keyboard navigable, can be activated with Enter or Space key presses (key detection is typically necessary), and provides a visible focus indicator.	An element (other than a button) has role="button".	<a href="#">2.1.1 Keyboard (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>
	2	ARIA expanded	An aria-expanded attribute is present.	The aria-expanded attribute indicates the status of content that can be expanded and collapsed.	Ensure that aria-expanded is used correctly (typically on a button that controls expandable content) and that the value (true or false) reflects the expansion state.	An element with an aria-expanded attribute is present.	<a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>
	1	ARIA popup	An element triggers a popup menu, dialog, or other element.	The aria-haspopup element, when applied to a button, indicates that triggering the element will open an ARIA menu, dialog, listbox, tree, or grid.	Ensure that the element triggers an ARIA menu, dialog, listbox, tree, or grid and that the aria-haspopup attribute value aligns with the type of element that is opened.	An aria-haspopup attribute is present.	<a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>



# PROYECTOS REALIZADOS

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a red header. The browser's address bar shows 'https://www.komodo.com/avt/avt-1'. The page title is 'Asociación Valenciana Trastorno Obsesivo Compulsivo'. The main content area has a red background with the organization's name in white. Below this, there are three red buttons: 'Info académica' (2º), 'Cuatrimestre' (B), and 'Curso' (22-23). The 'Sinopsis' section contains text about the association's mission and a logo for AVTOC. The 'Trabajo realizado' section is divided into three parts: 'Cuaña', 'Spot', and 'Dirección de Fotografía'. The 'Cuaña' part includes a video player showing a TV screen with the text 'El TOC es como esa televisión que no puedes apagar'. The 'Spot' part includes a video player showing a person in a room. The 'Dirección de Fotografía' part includes a video player showing a person in a room. The 'Producto final' section includes a video player showing a person in a room.

## Asociación Valenciana Trastorno Obsesivo Compulsivo

**Info académica** **Cuatrimestre** **Curso**  
2º B 22 - 23

### Sinopsis

Asociación Valenciana Trastorno Obsesivo Compulsivo. Fundada en 2020 y constituida de manera oficial como asociación en febrero de 2021, AVTOC es una asociación privada valenciana sin ánimo de lucro creada por Sandra Medina, educadora social, en colaboración con un grupo de usuarios que tiene como objetivo defender los derechos y dignidad de todas las personas afectadas por el TOC y sensibilizar al conjunto de la sociedad sobre la realidad del trastorno.

ASOCIACION VALENCIANA TRASTORNO OBSESIVO COMPULSIVO

### Trabajo realizado

#### Cuaña

Para la cuaña decidimos recrear la misma situación que en el spot pero en este caso cambiando el espacio ya no nos encontramos en el salón de su casa, sino en su coche. Nuestro protagonista se escuchando la radio por lo que se le lanzan preguntas sobre si ha cerrado la puerta con llave al salir de casa o no.

#### Spot

Con respecto al spot, decidimos representar los pensamientos obsesivos, como flashbacks e imágenes que padecen las personas con TOC. Para ello creamos una escena donde un chico ve la televisión y el presentador del programa que está viendo rompe la cuarta pared para agobiarlo con preguntas sobre si ha cerrado la puerta con llave o no. Finalmente al no poder pensar el chico comienza la cantinela.

Al finalizar la escena aparece el mensaje: 'El Trastorno Obsesivo Compulsivo es como esa televisión que no puedes apagar'. Y con un fondo a tonos azul y negro de la asociación.

Mediante esta fórmula, pretendemos materializar los pensamientos como flashbacks del joven con TOC, a través del presentador que rompe la cuarta pared y lo bombardea con unas preguntas que, en esencia, son los pensamientos del joven.

#### Dirección de Fotografía

La iluminación será delicada y equilibrada, creando una sensación de esperanza y superación. Utilizaremos luces suaves para realzar los rostros y destacar la confianza que emerge de cada uno de nuestros protagonistas. La elección de locaciones será estratégica. He utilizado el salón de mi apartamento de Gandía puesto que considero que es el sitio idóneo para realizar el spot, por el salón, la distribución y los colores. La narrativa visual se centrará en realzar a aquellos que luchan contra el TOC, diariamente. Mostremos el apoyo y la solidaridad de nuestra asociación, demostrando que nadie está solo en esta batalla.




#### 3D

La cabecera de la producción consistió en un paisaje marítimo nocturno, donde vemos un faro en un peñasco proyectando su luz en círculos. La cámara se acerca a la luz flauta que nos guía, descendiendo a la propia cámara y ahí se transfiere al diseño de la producción en 2D que se ha visto anteriormente.


### Producto final

#### Spot






## Errors


Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	15	Multiple form labels	A form control has more than one label associated with it.	A form control has more than one label associated with it.	Ensure that at most one label element is associated to the form control. If multiple form labels are necessary, use aria-labelledby.	Two or more <label>s are associated to a single <input> (except types of image, submit, reset, button, or hidden), <select>, or <textarea>.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a> ; <a href="#">3.3.2 Labels or Instructions (Level A)</a>
	1	Empty button	A button is empty or has no value text.	When navigating to a button, descriptive text must be presented to screen reader users to indicate the function of the button.	Place text content within the <button> element or give the <input> element a value attribute.	A <button> element is present that contains no text content (or alternative text), or an <input type="submit">, <input type="button">, or <input type="reset"> has an empty or missing value attribute.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>
	1	Empty link	A link contains no text.	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.	Remove the empty link or provide text within the link that describes the functionality and/or target of that link.	An anchor element has an href attribute, but contains no text (or only spaces) and no images with alternative text.	<a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>

## Contrast Errors




Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	9	Very low contrast	Very low contrast between text and background colors.	Adequate contrast of text is necessary for all users, especially users with low vision.	Increase the contrast between the foreground (text) color and the background color. Large text (larger than 18 point or 14 point bold) does not require as much contrast as smaller text.	Text is present that has a contrast ratio less than 4.5:1, or large text (larger than 18 point or 14 point bold) has a contrast ratio less than 3:1. WCAG requires that page elements have both foreground AND background colors defined (or inherited) that provide sufficient contrast. When text is presented over a background image, the text must have a background color defined (typically in CSS) that provides adequate text contrast when the background image is disabled or unavailable. WAVE does not identify contrast issues in text with CSS transparency, gradients, or filters. WCAG Level AAA requires a contrast ratio of at least 7:1 for normal text and 4.5:1 for large text.	<a href="#">1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA)</a>


## Alerts

Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	1	Possible heading	Text appears to be a heading but is not a heading element.	Heading elements (<h1>-<h6>) provide important document structure, outlines, and navigation functionality to assistive technology users. If heading text is not a true heading, this information and functionality will not be available for that text.	If the paragraph is a section heading, use a heading element instead (<h1>-<h6>).	A <p> element contains less than 50 characters and is either: 20 pixels or bigger; 16 pixels or bigger and bold and/or italicized	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	47	Redundant link	Adjacent links go to the same URL.	When adjacent links go to the same location (such as a linked product image and an adjacent linked product name that go to the same product page) this results in additional navigation and repetition for keyboard and screen reader users.	If possible, combine the redundant links into one link and remove any redundant text or alternative text (for example, if a product image and product name are in the same link, the image can usually be given alt="").	Two adjacent links go to the same URL.	<a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>
	1	Noscript element	A <noscript> element is present.	Content within <noscript> is presented if JavaScript is disabled. Because nearly all users (including users of screen readers and other assistive technologies) have JavaScript enabled, <noscript> cannot be used to provide an accessible version of inaccessible scripted content.	Ensure that scripted content is accessible. The <noscript> content will be presented to very few users, but must be accessible if used.	A <noscript> element is present.	
	24	Very small text	Text is very small.	Text which is very small is difficult to read, particularly for those with low vision.	Increase the text to a more readable size.	Text is present that is sized 10 pixels or smaller.	
	8	Justified text	Fully justified text is present.	Large blocks of justified text can negatively impact readability due to varying word/letter spacing and 'rivers of white' that flow through the text.	Remove the full justification from the text.	A <p>, <div>, or <td> element has more than 500 characters and is styled with text-align:justify.	






	4	HTML5 video or audio	A <video> or <audio> element is present.	<video> defines video, such as a movie clip or other video streams. <audio> defines sound, such as music or other audio streams. Audio content must be presented in a text format to be fully accessible to users who are deaf and hard of hearing. Video content with audio must have synchronized captions and a transcript. Audio-only content must have a transcript.	For video content with audio, ensure that synchronized captioning and a transcript is provided. For audio-only content, ensure that a transcript is provided.	A <video> or <audio> element is present. Note that WAVE does not analyze fall-back content within the <video> or <audio> element. This content should be accessible because it will be presented to the user if the video or audio content is not supported.	<a href="#">1.2.1 Prerecorded Audio-only and Video-only (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">1.2.2 Captions (Prerecorded) (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">1.2.3 Audio Description or Media Alternative (Prerecorded) (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">1.2.5 Audio Description (Prerecorded) (Level AA)</a> ; <a href="#">1.4.2 Audio Control (Level A)</a>
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## Features

Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	3	Alternative text	Image alternative text is present.	Alternative text presents the content or function of an image to screen reader users or in other situations where images cannot be seen or are unavailable.	Ensure that the alternative text conveys the content and function of the image accurately and succinctly. The alt attribute should be equivalent, accurate, and succinct.	A non-empty alt attribute is present on an image.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a>
	2	Linked image with alternative text	Alternative text is present for an image that is within a link.	Including appropriate alternative text on an image within a link ensures that the function and purpose of the link and the content of the image is available to screen reader users or when images are unavailable.	Ensure that the alternative text presents the content of the image and/or the function of the link. If the full content and function of the link is presented in text within the link (an image and a text caption both within the same link, for example), then the image should generally be given empty/null alternative text (alt="") to avoid redundancy.	An image element has non-empty alternative text, is within a link, and no other text (or images with alternative text) is present within the link.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>
	17	Form label	A form label is present and associated with a form control.	A properly associated form label is presented to a screen reader user when the form control is accessed. Additionally, a label can be clicked with the mouse to set focus to the form control.	Ensure that the label is accurate, descriptive, succinct, and that it is associated with the correct form control element.	A <label> element is present and properly associated to <input> (except types of image, submit, reset, button, or hidden), <textarea>, or <select> element.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>


	1	Language	The language of the document or a page element is identified.	Identifying the language of the page or portion of page (if different from the page itself) allows screen readers to read the content appropriately.	Ensure the language is properly identified for the page (e.g., <code>&lt;html lang="en"&gt;</code> ). If content within the page is in a language different than the page's language, identify it using a valid lang attribute value (e.g., <code>&lt;p lang="fr"&gt;</code> ).	A document or an element has a valid lang attribute value.	<a href="#">3.1.2 Language of Parts (Level AA)</a>
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## Structural Elements

Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	1	Heading level 1	A first level heading ( <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> element) is present.	Headings facilitate page navigation for users of assistive technologies. They also provide semantic and visual meaning and structure to the document. First level headings should contain the most important heading(s) on the page (generally the document title).	An <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> element is present.	An <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	7	Heading level 2	A second level heading ( <code>&lt;h2&gt;</code> element) is present.	Headings facilitate page navigation for users of assistive technologies. They also provide semantic and visual meaning and structure to the document.	Ensure that the text in question is truly a heading and that it is structured correctly in the page outline.	An <code>&lt;h2&gt;</code> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	8	Heading level 3	A third level heading ( <code>&lt;h3&gt;</code> element) is present.	Headings facilitate page navigation for users of assistive technologies. They also provide semantic and visual meaning and structure to the document.	Ensure that the text in question is truly a heading and that it is structured correctly in the page outline.	An <code>&lt;h3&gt;</code> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	1	Heading level 4	A fourth level heading ( <code>&lt;h4&gt;</code> element) is present	Headings facilitate page navigation for users of assistive technologies. They also provide semantic and visual meaning and structure to the document.	Ensure that the text in question is truly a heading and that it is structured correctly in the page outline.	An <code>&lt;h4&gt;</code> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	1	Ordered list	An ordered (numbered) list ( <code>&lt;ol&gt;</code> element) is present.	Ordered lists present a group of related sequential items. Users of assistive technologies can navigate by and within lists.	Ensure that an ordered (numbered) list is appropriate for the context. If list items are parallel or the order of the items is not important, an unordered list ( <code>&lt;ul&gt;</code> ) is likely more appropriate.	An <code>&lt;ol&gt;</code> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a>

	3	Unordered list	An unordered (bulleted) list (<ul> element) is present.	Unordered lists present a group of related, parallel items. Users of many assistive technologies can navigate by and within lists.	Ensure that an unordered (bulleted) list is appropriate for the context. If list items are sequential or numbered, an ordered list (<ol>) is likely more appropriate.	A <ul> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a>
	1	Header	A <header> element or banner landmark is present.	Headers identify page introduction or navigation. They typically surrounds the site or page name, logo, top navigation, or other header content. Headers facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the header surrounds and defines page header content.	A <header> element or role="banner" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>
	3	Navigation	A <nav> element or navigation landmark is present.	The navigation identifies a section of navigation links and can facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the element defines page navigation. Multiple navigation elements on one page can be differentiated with ARIA labels.	A <nav> element or role="navigation" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>
	1	Main content	A <main> element or main landmark is present.	The <main> element or role="main" attribute identifies the main content for the page. This facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the element surrounds and defines page main content.	A <main> element or role="main" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>
	1	Footer	A <footer> element or contentinfo landmark is present.	Footers identify a footer for the page or a page section. It typically identifies authorship, related links, copyright date, or other footer content. Footers facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the element surrounds and defines page or page section footer content.	A <footer> element or role="contentinfo" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>

## ARIA

Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	5	ARIA	An ARIA role, state, or property is present.	ARIA provides enhanced semantics and accessibility for web content.	Ensure the ARIA role, state, or property is used correctly. Use standard HTML accessibility features when possible. Be aware that support for ARIA is limited in older browsers and assistive technologies.	An ARIA role, state, or property is present, excluding landmark roles, aria-labelledby, or aria-describedby which are distinct WAVE items.	<a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>



	38	ARIA label	An aria-label or aria-labelledby attribute is present.	ARIA labels define accessible names to be read by screen readers for interface elements. They may be used when HTML associations (label, alternative text, etc.) are not sufficient.	Ensure the aria-label value or element referenced by aria-labelledby provides a descriptive, accurate label. When possible, use standard HTML <label> or other markup to make the association.	An aria-label or aria-labelledby attribute is present.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a> ; <a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.5.3 Label in Name (Level A)</a>
	2	ARIA button	An element with role="button" is present.	Elements with role="button" must function like native buttons. These should typically be replaced with true button elements.	Replace the element with a true button element, or ensure the element is keyboard navigable, can be activated with Enter or Space key presses (key detection is typically necessary), and provides a visible focus indicator.	An element (other than a button) has role="button".	<a href="#">2.1.1 Keyboard (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>
	2	ARIA expanded	An aria-expanded attribute is present.	The aria-expanded attribute indicates the status of content that can be expanded and collapsed.	Ensure that aria-expanded is used correctly (typically on a button that controls expandable content) and that the value (true or false) reflects the expansion state.	An element with an aria-expanded attribute is present.	<a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>
	1	ARIA popup	An element triggers a popup menu, dialog, or other element.	The aria-haspopup element, when applied to a button, indicates that triggering the element will open an ARIA menu, dialog, listbox, tree, or grid.	Ensure that the element triggers an ARIA menu, dialog, listbox, tree, or grid and that the aria-haspopup attribute value aligns with the type of element that is opened.	An aria-haspopup attribute is present.	<a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>

# PROFESORADO

Address: https://cau.transversales.viesdigi.upv.edu/...  
Styles: OFF ON

Summary  
Errors: 17  
Contrast Errors: 7  
Alerts: 82  
Features: 66  
Structural Elements: 61  
ARIA: 216

UPV  
Inicio  
Profesorado




## Profesorado

Inicio  
Profesorado


Inicio Todos Primero Segundo Tercero

Rocío Benavent Méndez	José Benlloch Aparisi	Vicente Benlloch Aparisi	Daniel Calabuig Soter
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## Errors

Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	15	Multiple form labels	A form control has more than one label associated with it.	A form control has more than one label associated with it.	Ensure that at most one label element is associated to the form control. If multiple form labels are necessary, use aria-labelledby.	Two or more <label>s are associated to a single <input> (except types of image, submit, reset, button, or hidden), <select>, or <textarea>.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a> ; <a href="#">3.3.2 Labels or Instructions (Level A)</a>
	1	Empty button	A button is empty or has no value text.	When navigating to a button, descriptive text must be presented to screen reader users to indicate the function of the button.	Place text content within the <button> element or give the <input> element a value attribute.	A <button> element is present that contains no text content (or alternative text), or an <input type="submit">, <input type="button">, or <input type="reset"> has an empty or missing value attribute.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>
	1	Empty link	A link contains no text.	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.	Remove the empty link or provide text within the link that describes the functionality and/or target of that link.	An anchor element has an href attribute, but contains no text (or only spaces) and no images with alternative text.	<a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>




## Contrast Errors

Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	7	Very low contrast	Very low contrast between text and background colors.	Adequate contrast of text is necessary for all users, especially users with low vision.	Increase the contrast between the foreground (text) color and the background color. Large text (larger than 18 point or 14 point bold) does not require as much contrast as smaller text.	Text is present that has a contrast ratio less than 4.5:1, or large text (larger than 18 point or 14 point bold) has a contrast ratio less than 3:1. WCAG requires that page elements have both foreground AND background colors defined (or inherited) that provide sufficient contrast. When text is presented over a background image, the text must have a background color defined (typically in CSS) that provides adequate text contrast when the background image is disabled or unavailable. WAVE does not identify contrast issues in text with CSS transparency, gradients, or filters. WCAG Level AAA requires a contrast ratio of at least 7:1 for normal text and 4.5:1 for large text.	<a href="#">1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA)</a>



## Alerts








Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	1	Skipped heading level	A heading level is skipped.	Headings 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.	Restructure the document headings to ensure that heading levels are not skipped.	A heading level is skipped (e.g., an <h1> is followed by an <h3>, with no intermediate <h2>). Note that an <h1> is not required to be the first heading within the document.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	9	A nearby image has the same alternative text	Two images near each other have the same alternative text.	When two images have the same alternative text, this often causes redundancy or indicates incorrect alternative text.	Ensure that the alternative text for each image or image button is appropriate while removing unnecessary redundancy. If the content of the image is already conveyed elsewhere (through text or the alternative text of a nearby image) or if the image does not convey content, the image may generally be given empty/null alternative text (alt=""). Image buttons always convey a specific function, and thus cannot be given null alternative text.	The same alternative text (case insensitive, but not null/empty) is present for two images or image buttons (<input type='image'>) near each other (no more than 2 other images separate them).	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a>
	47	Redundant link	Adjacent links go to the same URL.	When adjacent links go to the same location (such as a linked product image and an adjacent linked product name that go to the same product page) this results in additional navigation and repetition for keyboard and screen reader users.	If possible, combine the redundant links into one link and remove any redundant text or alternative text (for example, if a product image and product name are in the same link, the image can usually be given alt="").	Two adjacent links go to the same URL.	<a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>
	1	Noscript element	A <noscript> element is present.	Content within <noscript> is presented if JavaScript is disabled. Because nearly all users (including users of screen readers and other assistive technologies) have JavaScript enabled, <noscript> cannot be used to provide an accessible version of inaccessible scripted content.	Ensure that scripted content is accessible. The <noscript> content will be presented to very few users, but must be accessible if used.	A <noscript> element is present.	
	24	Very small text	Text is very small.	Text which is very small is difficult to read, particularly for those with low vision.	Increase the text to a more readable size.	Text is present that is sized 10 pixels or smaller.	

## Features






Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	48	Linked image with alternative text	Alternative text is present for an image that is within a link.	Including appropriate alternative text on an image within a link ensures that the function and purpose of the link and the content of the image is available to screen reader users or when images are unavailable.	Ensure that the alternative text presents the content of the image and/or the function of the link. If the full content and function of the link is presented in text within the link (an image and a text caption both within the same link, for example), then the image should generally be given empty/null alternative text (alt="") to avoid redundancy.	An image element has non-empty alternative text, is within a link, and no other text (or images with alternative text) is present within the link.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)</a>
	17	Form label	A form label is present and associated with a form control.	A properly associated form label is presented to a screen reader user when the form control is accessed. Additionally, a label can be clicked with the mouse to set focus to the form control.	Ensure that the label is accurate, descriptive, succinct, and that it is associated with the correct form control element.	A <label> element is present and properly associated to <input> (except types of image, submit, reset, button, or hidden), <textarea>, or <select> element.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	1	Language	The language of the document or a page element is identified.	Identifying the language of the page or portion of page (if different from the page itself) allows screen readers to read the content appropriately.	Ensure the language is properly identified for the page (e.g., <html lang="en">). If content within the page is in a language different than the page's language, identify it using a valid lang attribute value (e.g., <p lang="fr">).	A document or an element has a valid lang attribute value.	<a href="#">3.1.2 Language of Parts (Level AA)</a>

## Structural Elements

Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	1	Heading level 1	A first level heading (<h1> element) is present.	Headings facilitate page navigation for users of assistive technologies. They also provide semantic and visual meaning and structure to the document. First level headings should contain the most important heading(s) on the page (generally the document title).	An <h1> element is present.	An <h1> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	2	Heading level 2	A second level heading (<h2> element) is present.	Headings facilitate page navigation for users of assistive technologies. They also provide semantic and visual meaning and structure to the document.	Ensure that the text in question is truly a heading and that it is structured correctly in the page outline.	An <h2> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>

	46	Heading level 4	A fourth level heading (<h4> element) is present	Headings facilitate page navigation for users of assistive technologies. They also provide semantic and visual meaning and structure to the document.	Ensure that the text in question is truly a heading and that it is structured correctly in the page outline.	An <h4> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a>
	1	Unordered list	An unordered (bulleted) list (<ul> element) is present.	Unordered lists present a group of related, parallel items. Users of many assistive technologies can navigate by and within lists.	Ensure that an unordered (bulleted) list is appropriate for the context. If list items are sequential or numbered, an ordered list (<ol>) is likely more appropriate.	A <ul> element is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a>
	1	Header	A <header> element or banner landmark is present.	Headers identify page introduction or navigation. They typically surrounds the site or page name, logo, top navigation, or other header content. Headers facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the header surrounds and defines page header content.	A <header> element or role="banner" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>
	3	Navigation	A <nav> element or navigation landmark is present.	The navigation identifies a section of navigation links and can facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the element defines page navigation. Multiple navigation elements on one page can be differentiated with ARIA labels.	A <nav> element or role="navigation" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>
	2	Main content	A <main> element or main landmark is present.	The <main> element or role="main" attribute identifies the main content for the page. This facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the element surrounds and defines page main content.	A <main> element or role="main" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>
	1	Footer	A <footer> element or contentinfo landmark is present.	Footers identify a footer for the page or a page section. It typically identifies authorship, related links, copyright date, or other footer content. Footers facilitate page semantics and navigation.	Ensure the element surrounds and defines page or page section footer content.	A <footer> element or role="contentinfo" is present.	<a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)</a>
<b>ARIA</b>							
Icon	Nº	Name	What It Means	Why It Matters	What To Do	The Algorithm... in English	Standards and Guidelines
	6	ARIA	An ARIA role, state, or property is present.	ARIA provides enhanced semantics and accessibility for web content.	Ensure the ARIA role, state, or property is used correctly. Use standard HTML accessibility features when possible. Be aware that support for ARIA is limited in older browsers and assistive technologies.	An ARIA role, state, or property is present, excluding landmark roles, aria-labelledby, or aria-describedby which are distinct WAVE items.	<a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>



	197	ARIA label	An aria-label or aria-labelledby attribute is present.	ARIA labels define accessible names to be read by screen readers for interface elements. They may be used when HTML associations (label, alternative text, etc.) are not sufficient.	Ensure the aria-label value or element referenced by aria-labelledby provides a descriptive, accurate label. When possible, use standard HTML <label> or other markup to make the association.	An aria-label or aria-labelledby attribute is present.	<a href="#">1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)</a> ; <a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">2.5.3 Label in Name (Level A)</a>
	6	ARIA button	An element with role="button" is present.	Elements with role="button" must function like native buttons. These should typically be replaced with true button elements.	Replace the element with a true button element, or ensure the element is keyboard navigable, can be activated with Enter or Space key presses (key detection is typically necessary), and provides a visible focus indicator.	An element (other than a button) has role="button".	<a href="#">2.1.1 Keyboard (Level A)</a> ; <a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>
	2	ARIA expanded	An aria-expanded attribute is present.	The aria-expanded attribute indicates the status of content that can be expanded and collapsed.	Ensure that aria-expanded is used correctly (typically on a button that controls expandable content) and that the value (true or false) reflects the expansion state.	An element with an aria-expanded attribute is present.	<a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>
	1	ARIA popup	An element triggers a popup menu, dialog, or other element.	The aria-haspopup element, when applied to a button, indicates that triggering the element will open an ARIA menu, dialog, listbox, tree, or grid.	Ensure that the element triggers an ARIA menu, dialog, listbox, tree, or grid and that the aria-haspopup attribute value aligns with the type of element that is opened.	An aria-haspopup attribute is present.	<a href="#">4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)</a>
	4	ARIA tabindex	A tabindex value of 0 or less is present.	Tabindex can facilitate keyboard navigation for interactive elements. A tabindex attribute value of 0 places an item into the keyboard navigation order (i.e., you can navigate to it using the Tab key). A value of less than 0 (typically -1) removes an element from the keyboard flow (you cannot Tab to it), but allows it to receive programmatic focus (e.g., via scripting).	Ensure that tabindex is being used correctly by navigating and interacting with the elements using only the keyboard. Positive tabindex values specify a distinct tab order and should typically be avoided.	A tabindex attribute is present and has a value of 0 or less.	<a href="#">2.1.1 Keyboard (Level A)</a>