WebAIM Quick Reference: Web Accessibility Principles

**Principles of Accessibility**
- **Perceivable** - Available through sight, hearing, or touch.
- **Operable** - Compatible with keyboard or mouse.
- **Understandable** - User-friendly, easy to comprehend.
- **Robust** - Works across browsers, assistive technologies, mobile devices, old devices/browsers, etc. Follows standards.

[webaim.org/articles/pour/](http://webaim.org/articles/pour/)

**Provide appropriate alternative text**
- Every non-text element needs a text alternative (alt text) that provides an equivalent to the image content.
- Alt text should present the content and function, not necessarily a description, of an image.
- If an image has no relevant content or function, is decorative, or the alternative text is provided in nearby text, then the image should have an empty alternative text value (alt="").
- If an image is a link (or hotspot), the alt text must describe the link’s function.
- Avoid words like "picture of," "image of," or "link to."
- Use the fewest number of words necessary.

[webaim.org/techniques/alttext/](http://webaim.org/techniques/alttext/)

**Content is well structured and clearly written**
- Use the simplest language appropriate for your content.
- Organize your content using true headings (e.g., `<h1>`) and lists.
- Use empty (white) space to improve readability.
- Use illustrations, icons, etc. to supplement text.
- Check spelling, grammar, and readability.

**Help users navigate to relevant content**
- Provide a link that allows the user to skip over navigation to the main content in the page.
- Use true headings to organize content.

**Provide headers for data tables**
- Identify all data table headers using the `<th>` element.
- Provide an appropriate scope attribute: `<th scope="col">` for column headers or `<th scope="row">` for row headers.
- If appropriate, add a table `<caption>` for the data table.

[webaim.org/techniques/ntes/tables/](http://webaim.org/techniques/ntes/tables/)

**Do not rely on color alone to convey meaning**
- The use of color can enhance comprehension, but do not use color alone to convey information. Be especially cautious of red/green color combinations.
- Make sure that color contrast is strong, especially between text and background.

[webaim.org/articles/visual/colorblind/](http://webaim.org/articles/visual/colorblind/)

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**Ensure users can complete and submit all forms**
- Put form labels adjacent to or near their controls, so the labels are associated visually.
- Use the `<label>` element to associate labels and controls.
- Group similar elements (such as checkboxes or radio buttons) together using `<fieldset>`.
- Clearly identify required form elements. Don’t make a field required if it is not necessary. Ensure all directions and cues are readily accessible.
- If there are errors in a form that has been submitted, alert the user in an accessible way (especially to a screen reader user) and make it easy to fix the incorrect information and resubmit the form.

[webaim.org/techniques/forms/](http://webaim.org/techniques/forms/)

**Ensure links make sense out of context**
- Avoid phrases like "Click here", "Here", "More", "More information", "Read more", and "Continue."
- URL’s as link text should usually be avoided, unless the URL is relevant content.

**Caption and/or provide transcripts for media**
- Videos and live audio must have captions and a transcript. A transcript is sufficient for archived audio.
- Captions should be synchronized, equivalent, and accessible.

[webaim.org/techniques/captions/](http://webaim.org/techniques/captions/)

**Ensure accessibility of non-HTML content**
- HTML content will almost always be more accessible than content in any other format.
- PDF, Microsoft Word and PowerPoint files, OpenOffice.org, and Adobe Flash provide basic accessibility features.
- Provide accessible alternatives when non-HTML content cannot be made fully accessible.
- Test the accessibility of non-HTML content in assistive technologies.

**Miscellaneous**
- Ensure that the page is readable and usable when fonts are enlarged 150-200%.
- Provide a descriptive page `<title>`.
- When using scripting, ensure events are available with both mouse and keyboard. Make all scripted content and page updated/changes available to screen readers.
- Limit pop-up windows and notify users when pop-ups are used.
- Provide a descriptive title for all frames (e.g., `<frame title="navigation"></frame>`).
- Follow HTML and CSS coding standards.

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