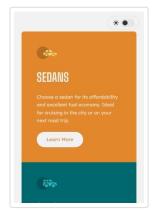






Values are estimated and may vary. The <u>performance score is calculated</u> directly from these metrics. <u>See calculator.</u>





METRICS Expand view

First Contentful Paint

1.0 s

Largest Contentful Paint

1.0 s

Total Blocking Time

0 ms

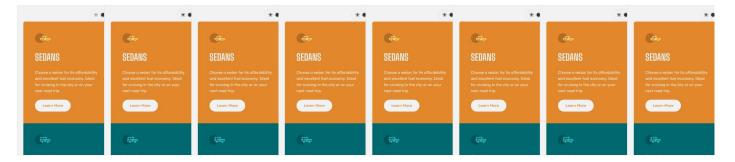
Cumulative Layout Shift

0.002

Speed Index

1.0 s

### View Treemap



Later this year, insights will replace performance audits. Learn more and provide feedback

Try insights

here.

Show audits relevant to:

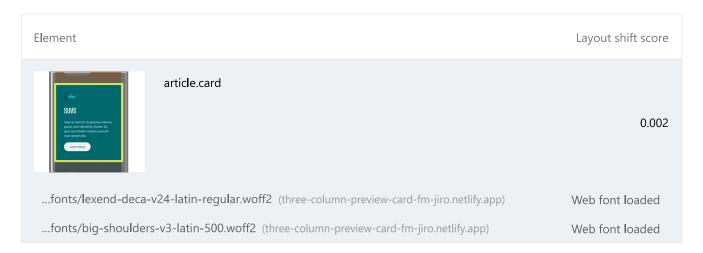


All LCP TBT CLS

**DIAGNOSTICS** 

Avoid large layout shifts — 1 layout shift found

These are the largest layout shifts observed on the page. Each table item represents a single layout shift, and shows the element that shifted the most. Below each item are possible root causes that led to the layout shift. Some of these layout shifts may not be included in the CLS metric value due to windowing. Learn how to improve CLS (CLS)



The Critical Request Chains below show you what resources are loaded with a high priority. Consider reducing the length of chains, reducing the download size of resources, or deferring the download of unnecessary resources to improve page load. Learn how to avoid chaining critical requests.

### Maximum critical path latency: 301.135 ms

Initial Navigation

https://three-column-preview-card-fm-jiro.netlify.app

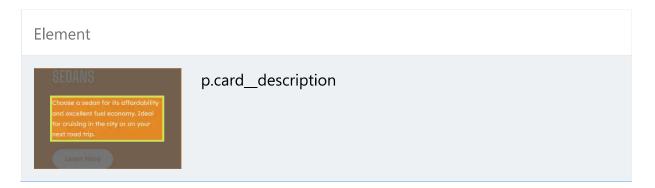
/css/styles.css (three-column-preview-card-fm-jiro.netlify.app)

...fonts/lexend-deca-v24-latin-regular.woff2 (three-column-preview-card-fm-jiro.netlify.app) - 90.174 ms, 14.27 KiB

...fonts/big-shoulders-v3-latin-500.woff2 (three-column-preview-card-fm-jiro.netlify.app) - 89.791 ms, 14.38 KiB

○ Largest Contentful Paint element — 1,010 ms

This is the largest contentful element painted within the viewport. <u>Learn more about the Largest Contentful Paint element</u>
[LCP]



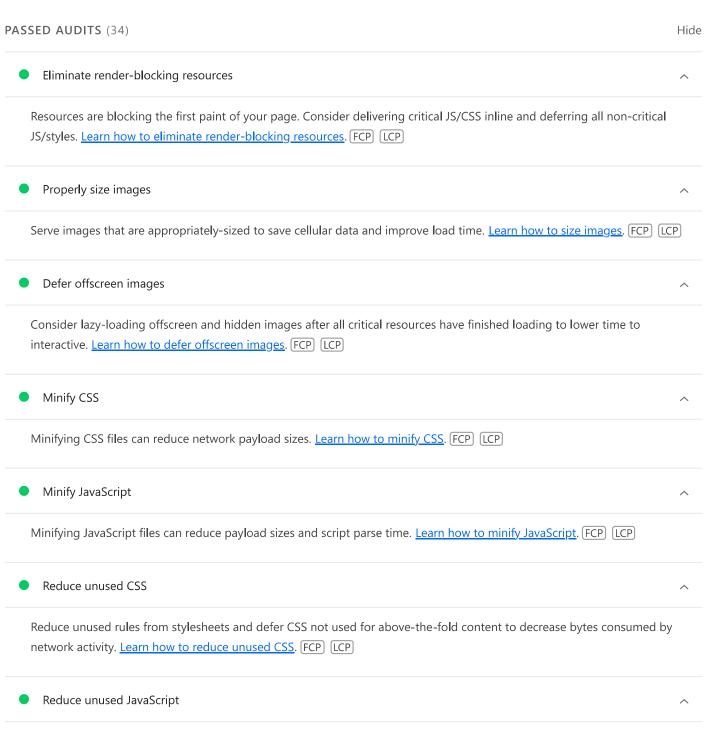
Phase	% of LCP	Timing
TTFB	59%	600 ms
Load Delay	0%	0 ms
Load Time	0%	0 ms
Render Delay	41%	410 ms

O Avoid long main-thread tasks — 1 long task found

Lists the longest tasks on the main thread, useful for identifying worst contributors to input delay. <u>Learn how to avoid long</u> <u>main-thread tasks</u> (TBT)

URL	Start Time	Duration
netlify.app 1st Party		180 ms
https://three-column-preview-card-fm-jiro.netlify.app	798 ms	180 ms

More information about the performance of your application. These numbers don't directly affect the Performance score.



	^
Optimized images load faster and consume less cellular data. <u>Learn how to efficiently encode images</u> . FCP LCP	
Serve images in next-gen formats	^
Image formats like WebP and AVIF often provide better compression than PNG or JPEG, which means faster down less data consumption. <u>Learn more about modern image formats</u> . <u>FCP</u> <u>LCP</u>	nloads and
Enable text compression	^
Text-based resources should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize total network bytes. about text compression. FCP LCP	<u>Learn more</u>
Preconnect to required origins	^
Consider adding preconnect or dns-prefetch resource hints to establish early connections to important third-projects. Learn how to preconnect to required origins. LCP FCP	party
Initial server response time was short — Root document took 40 ms	^
Keep the server response time for the main document short because all other requests depend on it. <u>Learn more Time to First Byte metric</u> . FCP LCP	about the
URL	ime Spent
URL Ti	ime Spent 40 ms
	·
netlify.app (1st Party)	40 ms
netlify.app 1st Party  https://three-column-preview-card-fm-jiro.netlify.app	<b>40 ms</b> 40 ms
netlify.app 1st Party  https://three-column-preview-card-fm-jiro.netlify.app  Avoid multiple page redirects	<b>40 ms</b> 40 ms
netlify.app 1st Party  https://three-column-preview-card-fm-jiro.netlify.app  Avoid multiple page redirects  Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. Learn how to avoid page redirects. LCP FC	40 ms 40 ms

Large GIFs are inefficient for delivering animated content. Consider using MPEG4/WebM videos for animations and PNG/WebP for static images instead of GIF to save network bytes. Learn more about efficient video formats [FCP] [LCP]

Remove duplicate modules in JavaScript bundles

Remove large, duplicate JavaScript modules from bundles to reduce unnecessary bytes consumed by network activity. FCP [LCP]

Avoid serving legacy JavaScript to modern browsers

Polyfills and transforms enable legacy browsers to use new JavaScript features. However, many aren't necessary for modern browsers. Consider modifying your JavaScript build process to not transpile <u>Baseline</u> features, unless you know you must support legacy browsers. <u>Learn why most sites can deploy ES6+ code without transpiling FCP LCP</u>

Preload Largest Contentful Paint image

If the LCP element is dynamically added to the page, you should preload the image in order to improve LCP. <u>Learn more about preloading LCP elements</u>. <u>LCP</u>

• Avoids enormous network payloads — Total size was 36 KiB

Large network payloads cost users real money and are highly correlated with long load times. <u>Learn how to reduce payload sizes</u>.

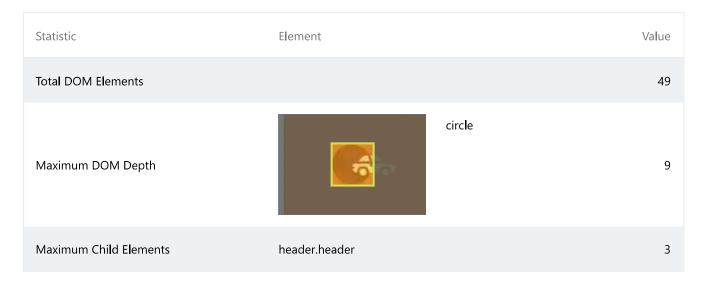
URL	Transfer Size
netlify.app (1st Party)	36.3 KiB
fonts/big-shoulders-v3-latin-500.woff2 (three-column-preview-card-fm-jiro.netlify.app)	14.4 KiB
fonts/lexend-deca-v24-latin-regular.woff2 (three-column-preview-card-fm-jiro.netlify.app)	14.3 KiB
https://three-column-preview-card-fm-jiro.netlify.app	3.5 KiB
/css/styles.css (three-column-preview-card-fm-jiro.netlify.app)	2.1 KiB
icons/favicon-32x32.png (three-column-preview-card-fm-jiro.netlify.app)	1.1 KiB
/js/index.js (three-column-preview-card-fm-jiro.netlify.app)	0.8 KiB

Uses efficient cache policy on static assets — 0 resources found

A long cache lifetime can speed up repeat visits to your page. Learn more about efficient cache policies.

• Avoids an excessive DOM size — 49 elements

A large DOM will increase memory usage, cause longer <u>style calculations</u>, and produce costly <u>layout reflows</u>. <u>Learn how to avoid an excessive DOM size</u>. <u>TBT</u>



User Timing marks and measures

Consider instrumenting your app with the User Timing API to measure your app's real-world performance during key user experiences. <u>Learn more about User Timing marks</u>.

JavaScript execution time — 0.2 s

Consider reducing the time spent parsing, compiling, and executing JS. You may find delivering smaller JS payloads helps with this. Learn how to reduce Javascript execution time. TBT

33 ms
33 ms
0 ms

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
Unattributable	55 ms	5 ms	0 ms

● Minimizes main-thread work — 0.4 s

Consider reducing the time spent parsing, compiling and executing JS. You may find delivering smaller JS payloads helps with this. Learn how to minimize main-thread work TBT

Category	Time Spent
Script Evaluation	165 ms
Other	118 ms
Style & Layout	79 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	33 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	17 ms
Garbage Collection	8 ms
Rendering	6 ms

All text remains visible during webfont loads

Leverage the font-display CSS feature to ensure text is user-visible while webfonts are loading. <u>Learn more about font-display</u>.

Minimize third-party usage

Third-party code can significantly impact load performance. Limit the number of redundant third-party providers and try to load third-party code after your page has primarily finished loading. <u>Learn how to minimize third-party impact</u>. (TBT)

Lazy load third-party resources with facades

Some third-party embeds can be lazy loaded. Consider replacing them with a facade until they are required. <u>Learn how to defer third-parties with a facade</u>. (TBT)

Largest Contentful Paint image was not lazily loaded	^
Above-the-fold images that are lazily loaded render later in the page lifecycle, which can delay the largest contentful Learn more about optimal lazy loading. (LCP)	paint.
Uses passive listeners to improve scrolling performance	^
Consider marking your touch and wheel event listeners as passive to improve your page's scroll performance. <u>Learn about adopting passive event listeners</u> .	n more
Avoids document.write()	^
For users on slow connections, external scripts dynamically injected via document.write() can delay page load by to seconds. Learn how to avoid document.write().	ens of
O Avoid non-composited animations	^
Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. <u>Learn how to avoid non-composited animation</u>	IS CLS
Image elements have explicit width and height	^
Set an explicit width and height on image elements to reduce layout shifts and improve CLS. <u>Learn how to set image</u> <u>dimensions</u> <u>CLS</u>	
Has a <meta name="viewport"/> tag with width or initial-scale	^
A <meta name="viewport"/> not only optimizes your app for mobile screen sizes, but also prevents <u>a 300 millisecon</u> to user input. <u>Learn more about using the viewport meta tag</u> .	nd delay
Page didn't prevent back/forward cache restoration	^
Many navigations are performed by going back to a previous page, or forwards again. The back/forward cache (bfcac speed up these return navigations. <u>Learn more about the bfcache</u>	che) can



# Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to <u>improve the accessibility of your</u> <u>web app</u>. Automatic detection can only detect a subset of issues and does

### CONTRAST



Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast.



These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)	Hide
O Interactive controls are keyboard focusable	^
Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. <u>Learn how to make custom controls focusable</u> .	
Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state	^
Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. <u>Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints</u> .	
O The page has a logical tab order	^
Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. <u>Learn more about lotab ordering.</u>	<u>gical</u>
O Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering</u> ,	
O User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region	^
A user can tab into and out of any control or region without accidentally trapping their focus. <u>Learn how to avoid focus traps</u> .	
The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page	^
If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. <u>Learn how to direct focus to new content</u> .	
O HTML5 landmark elements are used to improve navigation	^
Landmark elements ( <main>, <nav>, etc.) are used to improve the keyboard navigation of the page for assistive technology.  Learn more about landmark elements.</nav></main>	ogy.
Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. <u>Learn how to properly hide offscreen content</u> .	

Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom</u> <u>controls and labels</u> .	
<ul> <li>Custom controls have ARIA roles</li> </ul>	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	
These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on <u>conducting an accessibilit</u> y review.	<u>′</u>
PASSED AUDITS (16)	lide
• [aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates the aria-* attributes. Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.	
[aria-hidden="true"] is not present on the document <body></body>	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when aria-hidden="true" is set on the document <body>. <a href="Learn how aria-hidden affects the document body">Learn how aria-hidden affects the document body</a>.</body>	
[aria-*] attributes have valid values	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. <u>Learn more about valid values</u> for ARIA attributes.	
[aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled	^
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA attributes</u> .	
Buttons have an accessible name	^
When a button doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it as "button", making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to make buttons more accessible</u> .	
[user-scalable="no"] is not used in the <meta name="viewport"/> element and the [maximum-scale] attribute is not less than 5.	^

a web page. Learn more about the viewport meta tag. ARIA attributes are used as specified for the element's role Some ARIA attributes are only allowed on an element under certain conditions. Learn more about conditional ARIA attributes. [aria-hidden="true"] elements do not contain focusable descendents Focusable descendents within an [aria-hidden="true"] element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements. Elements use only permitted ARIA attributes Using ARIA attributes in roles where they are prohibited can mean that important information is not communicated to users of assistive technologies. Learn more about prohibited ARIA roles. Document has a <title> element The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. Learn more about document titles. <html> element has a [lang] attribute If a page doesn't specify a lang attribute, a screen reader assumes that the page is in the default language that the user chose when setting up the screen reader. If the page isn't actually in the default language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. Learn more about the lang attribute. <html> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute Specifying a valid BCP 47 language helps screen readers announce text properly. Learn how to use the lang attribute. Links have a discernible name Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. Learn how to make links accessible.

Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of

Touch targets with sufficient size and spacing help users who may have difficulty targeting small controls to activate the targets. <u>Learn more about touch targets</u>.

Touch targets have sufficient size and spacing.

Heading elements appear in a sequentially-descending order	^
Properly ordered headings that do not skip levels convey the semantic structure of the page, making it easier to navigate and understand when using assistive technologies. <u>Learn more about heading order</u> .	
Skip links are focusable.	^
Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. <u>Learn more about skip links</u> .	
NOT APPLICABLE (40)	Hide
O [accesskey] values are unique	^
Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. <u>Learn more about access keys</u> .	
O Uses ARIA roles only on compatible elements	^
Many HTML elements can only be assigned certain ARIA roles. Using ARIA roles where they are not allowed can interfere with the accessibility of the web page. <u>Learn more about ARIA roles</u> .	
O button, link, and menuitem elements have accessible names	^
When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable fusers who rely on screen readers. Learn how to make command elements more accessible.	or
O Deprecated ARIA roles were not used	^
Deprecated ARIA roles may not be processed correctly by assistive technology. <u>Learn more about deprecated ARIA roles</u> .	
O Elements with role="dialog" or role="alertdialog" have accessible names.	^
ARIA dialog elements without accessible names may prevent screen readers users from discerning the purpose of these elements. <u>Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible</u> .	
ARIA input fields have accessible names	^
When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about input field labels</u> .	е

ARIA meter elements have accessible names	^
When a meter element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to name meter elements</u> .	
ARIA progressbar elements have accessible names	^
When a progressbar element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	ng it
O [role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more about roand required attributes</u> .	<u>les</u>
Elements with an ARIA [role] that require children to contain a specific [role] have all required children.	^
Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more a roles and required children elements</u> .	<u>bout</u>
O [role]s are contained by their required parent element	^
Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility function Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.	ons.
O [role] values are valid	^
ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid ARI</u> <u>roles</u> .	<u>A</u>
Elements with the role=text attribute do not have focusable descendents.	^
Adding role=text around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendents will not be announced. Learn more about the role=text attribute.	
ARIA toggle fields have accessible names	^
When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusal for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .	ble
ARIA tooltip elements have accessible names	^

O ARIA treeitem elements have accessible names	^
When a treeitem element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem elements</u> .	
O The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region	^
Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. <u>Learn more about bypablocks.</u>	<u>ss</u>
O <dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. <u>Learn how structure definition lists correctly.</u></td><td><u>/ to</u></td></tr><tr><td>O Definition list items are wrapped in <dl> elements</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can prope announce them. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</td><td>rly</td></tr><tr><td>O ARIA IDs are unique</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Lear</u> how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.</td><td><u>'n</u></td></tr><tr><td>O No form fields have multiple labels</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use eith the first, the last, or all of the labels. <u>Learn how to use form labels</u>.</td><td>ner</td></tr><tr><td>O <frame> or <iframe> elements have a title</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more about frame titles</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>O <html> element has an [xml:lang] attribute with the same base language as the [lang] attribute.</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correct Learn more about the lang attribute.</td><td>tly.</td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></dl>	

When a tooltip element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it

unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u>.

1

The document does not use <meta http-equiv="refresh"/>	^
Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the top of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. <u>Learn more about the refresh meta tag</u> .	
O <object> elements have alternate text</object>	^
Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers content meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object>	vey
Select elements have associated label elements.	^
Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. <u>Learn more about the select element</u> .	
No element has a [tabindex] value greater than 0	^
A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrating experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. <u>Learn more about the tabindex attribute</u> .	
Tables have different content in the summary attribute and <caption>.</caption>	^
The summary attribute should describe the table structure, while <caption> should have the onscreen title. Accurate tal mark-up helps users of screen readers. Learn more about summary and caption.</caption>	ble
O Cells in a  element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table.	^
Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring  cells using the [headers] attribute only reto other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more about the headers attribute.	efer
elements and elements with [role="columnheader"/"rowheader"] have data cells they describe.	^
Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cells make improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more about table headers.	าลy
O [lang] attributes have a valid value	^
Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn to use the lang attribute</u> .	<u>ı how</u>

When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. Learn more about video captions.



## **Best Practices**

TRI	ICT	AND	$\leq \Delta$	FFTY	/

TRUST AND SAFETY		
<ul> <li>Ensure CSP is effective against XSS attack</li> </ul>	ks	^
A strong Content Security Policy (CSP) sign CSP to prevent XSS	ificantly reduces the risk of cross-site scrip	ting (XSS) attacks. <u>Learn how to use a</u>
Description	Directive	Severity
No CSP found in enforcement mode		High
<ul> <li>Ensure proper origin isolation with COOF</li> </ul>	P	^
The Cross-Origin-Opener-Policy (COOP) ca ups. <u>Learn more about deploying the COOF</u>	·	from other documents such as pop-
Description	Directive	Severity
No COOP header found		High

Mitigate clickjacking with XFO or CSP

The X-Frame-Options (XFO) header or the frame-ancestors directive in the Content-Security-Policy (CSP) header control where a page can be embedded. These can mitigate clickjacking attacks by blocking some or all sites from embedding the page. Learn more about mitigating clickjacking.

Description	Severity
No frame control policy found	High
SSED AUDITS (15)	н
Uses HTTPS	
All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't hat where some resources are loaded over HTTP despite the initial refrom tampering with or passively listening in on the communicating for HTTP/2 and many new web platform APIs. Learn more about 1	quest being served over HTTPS. HTTPS prevents intruders ons between your app and your users, and is a prerequisite
Avoids deprecated APIs	
Deprecated APIs will eventually be removed from the browser. Le	earn more about deprecated APIs.
Avoids third-party cookies	
Third-party cookies may be blocked in some contexts. <u>Learn more</u>	e about preparing for third-party cookie restrictions.
Allows users to paste into input fields	
Preventing input pasting is a bad practice for the UX, and weaker about user-friendly input fields.	ns security by blocking password managers. <u>Learn more</u>
Avoids requesting the geolocation permission on page load	
Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request their locaction instead. <u>Learn more about the geolocation permission</u> .	ation without context. Consider tying the request to a user
Avoids requesting the notification permission on page load	
Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request to send user gestures instead. <u>Learn more about responsibly getting pern</u>	
Displays images with correct aspect ratio	
Image display dimensions should match natural aspect ratio. <u>Lear</u>	rn more about image aspect ratio.
Serves images with appropriate resolution	

Image natural dimensions should be proportional to the display size and the pixel ratio to maximize image clarity. <u>Learn how to provide responsive images</u>.

Has a <meta name="viewport"> tag with width or initial-scale

A <meta name="viewport"> not only optimizes your app for mobile screen sizes, but also prevents <u>a 300 millisecond delay</u> to user input. Learn more about using the viewport meta tag.

Document uses legible font sizes — 100% legible text

Font sizes less than 12px are too small to be legible and require mobile visitors to "pinch to zoom" in order to read. Strive to have >60% of page text  $\ge 12px$ . Learn more about legible font sizes.

Source	Selector	% of Page Text	Font Size
Legible text		100.00%	≥ 12px

Page has the HTML doctype

Specifying a doctype prevents the browser from switching to quirks-mode. Learn more about the doctype declaration.

Properly defines charset

A character encoding declaration is required. It can be done with a <meta> tag in the first 1024 bytes of the HTML or in the Content-Type HTTP response header. Learn more about declaring the character encoding.

No browser errors logged to the console

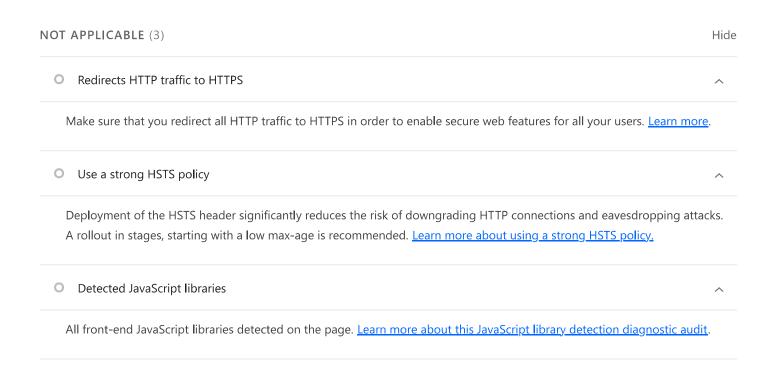
Errors logged to the console indicate unresolved problems. They can come from network request failures and other browser concerns. <u>Learn more about this errors in console diagnostic audit</u>

No issues in the Issues panel in Chrome Devtools

Issues logged to the Issues panel in Chrome Devtools indicate unresolved problems. They can come from network request failures, insufficient security controls, and other browser concerns. Open up the Issues panel in Chrome DevTools for more details on each issue.

Page has valid source maps

Source maps translate minified code to the original source code. This helps developers debug in production. In addition, Lighthouse is able to provide further insights. Consider deploying source maps to take advantage of these benefits. <u>Learn</u>





### **SEO**

These checks ensure that your page is following basic search engine optimization advice. There are many additional factors Lighthouse does not score here that may affect your search ranking, including performance on <a href="Core Web Vitals">Core Web Vitals</a>. Learn more about Google Search Essentials.

# ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (1) Structured data is valid Run the Structured Data Testing Tool and the Structured Data Linter to validate structured data. Learn more about Structured Data.

PASSED AUDITS (8) Hide

Run these additional validators on your site to check additional SEO best practices.

Page isn't blocked from indexing

about crawler directives.	
Document has a <title> element&lt;/th&gt;&lt;th&gt;^&lt;/th&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a is relevant to their search. Learn more about document titles.&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;page&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Document has a meta description&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;^&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Meta descriptions may be included in search results to concisely summarize page content. &lt;u&gt;Learn more about the meta description&lt;/u&gt;.&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Page has successful HTTP status code&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;^&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Pages with unsuccessful HTTP status codes may not be indexed properly. &lt;u&gt;Learn more about HTTP status codes&lt;/u&gt;.&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Links have descriptive text&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;^&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Descriptive link text helps search engines understand your content. &lt;u&gt;Learn how to make links more accessible&lt;/u&gt;.&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Links are crawlable&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;^&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Search engines may use href attributes on links to crawl websites. Ensure that the href attribute of anchor elements links an appropriate destination, so more pages of the site can be discovered. Learn how to make links crawlable&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;nks to&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Document has a valid hreflang&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;^&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;hreflang links tell search engines what version of a page they should list in search results for a given language or region Learn more about hreflang.&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;า.&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Document has a valid rel=canonical&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;^&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Canonical links suggest which URL to show in search results. &lt;u&gt;Learn more about canonical links&lt;/u&gt;.&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;NOT APPLICABLE (2)&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;Hid&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;o robots.txt is valid&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;^&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;/tbody&gt;&lt;/table&gt;</title>	

If your robots.txt file is malformed, crawlers may not be able to understand how you want your website to be crawled or

indexed. Learn more about robots.txt.

Search engines are unable to include your pages in search results if they don't have permission to crawl them. <u>Learn more</u>

Captured at Jul 4, 2025, 5:50 PM GMT+8	Emulated Moto G Power with Lighthouse 12.6.0	Single page session
Initial page load	Slow 4G throttling	Using Chromium 138.0.0.0 with devtools

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt

Image elements have [alt] attributes

attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.

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