

https://www.saucedemo.com/



Performance



Accessibility



Best Practices



SEO



PWA

There were issues affecting this run of Lighthouse:

 The page may not be loading as expected because your test URL (https://www.saucedemo.com/inventory.html) was redirected to https://www.saucedemo.com/?/inventory.html. Try testing the second URL directly.



Performance

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

0-49



50-89



90–100

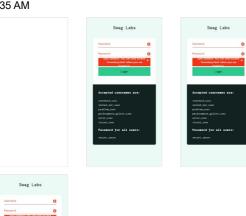


METRICS Expand view

- ▲ First Contentful Paint
 - 3.4 s
- Total Blocking Time
 - 180 ms
- Speed Index
 - 3.4 s

- Largest Contentful Paint
 - 3.4 s
- Cumulative Layout Shift
 - 0.004

Lighthouse Report Viewer







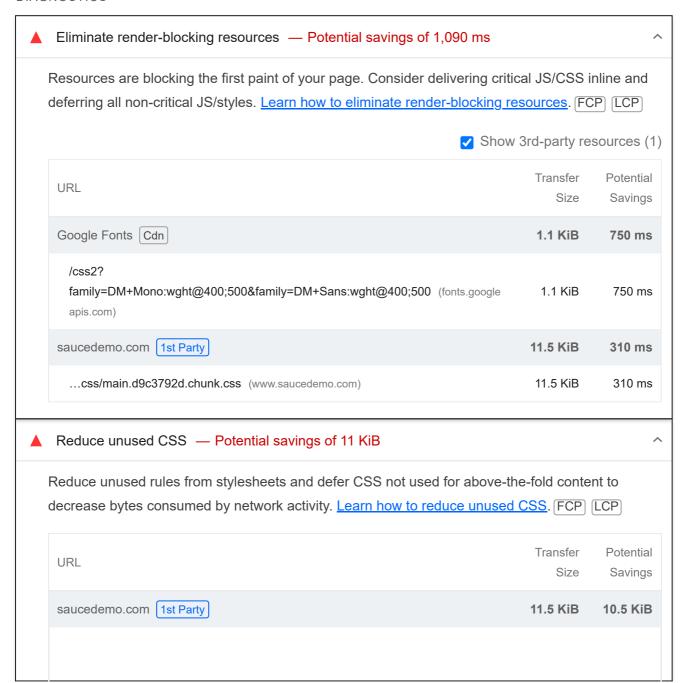






Show audits relevant to: All FCP LCP TBT CLS

DIAGNOSTICS



URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
css/main.d9c3792d.chunk.css (www.saucedemo.com)	11.5 KiB	10.5 KiB

▲ Reduce unused JavaScript — Potential savings of 88 KiB

Reduce unused JavaScript and defer loading scripts until they are required to decrease bytes consumed by network activity. <u>Learn how to reduce unused JavaScript</u>. <u>[LCP]</u>

If you are not server-side rendering, split your JavaScript bundles with React.lazy().

Otherwise, code-split using a third-party library such as loadable-components.

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
saucedemo.com 1st Party	171.5 KiB	88.1 KiB
js/2.9b02e67e.chunk.js (www.saucedemo.com)	171.5 KiB	88.1 KiB
node_modules/snapsvg-cjs/dist/snap.svg-cjs.js	23.4 KiB	23.4 KiB
node_modules/@backtrace-labs/react/lib/index.js	35.9 KiB	13.3 KiB
node_modules/react-dom/cjs/react-dom.production.min.js	35.7 KiB	11.8 KiB
node_modules/core-js/modules/web.url.js	3.4 KiB	2.9 KiB
node_modules/whatwg-fetch/fetch.js	2.8 KiB	2.4 KiB

▲ Avoid multiple page redirects — Potential savings of 880 ms

Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. <u>Learn how to avoid page redirects</u>. FCP [LCP]

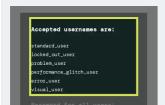
If you are using React Router, minimize usage of the <Redirect> component for <u>route</u> <u>navigations</u>.

URL	Time Spent
saucedemo.com 1st Party	880 ms
/inventory.html (www.saucedemo.com)	880 ms
/?/inventory.html (www.saucedemo.com)	0 ms

▲ Largest Contentful Paint element — 3,370 ms

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

Element



Accepted usernames are: standard_user locked_out_user problem_user performance_...

<div id="login_credentials" class="login_credentials">

Phase	% of LCP	Timing
TTFB	21%	710 ms
Load Delay	0%	0 ms
Load Time	0%	0 ms
Render Delay	79%	2,660 ms

Avoid serving legacy JavaScript to modern browsers — Potential savings of 20 KiB

Polyfills and transforms enable legacy browsers to use new JavaScript features. However, many aren't necessary for modern browsers. For your bundled JavaScript, adopt a modern script deployment strategy using module/nomodule feature detection to reduce the amount of code shipped to modern browsers, while retaining support for legacy browsers. Learn how to use modern JavaScript (TBT)

URL		Potential Savings
saucedemo.com 1st Party		20.4 KiB
js/2.9b02e67e.chunk.js (www.saucedemo.com)		20.4 KiB
/node_modules/@fortawesome/fontawesome-svg- core/index.es.js:21:24	<pre>@babel/plugin- transform-classes</pre>	
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.array.from.js:11:2	Array.from	
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.array.fill.js:7:2	Array.prototype.fill	
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.array.filter.js:11:2	Array.prototype.filte	
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.array.find.js:14:2	Array.prototype.find	
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.array.find-index.js:14:2	Array.prototype.findI ndex	
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.array.map.js:11:2	Array.prototype.map	
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.number.is- integer.js:6:2	Number.isInteger	
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.number.is-safe- integer.js:8:2	Number.isSafeInteger	

URL Potential Savings

/node modules/core-js/modules/es.object.entries.js:6:2	Object.entries
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.object.freeze.js:12:2	Object.freeze
/node modules/core-js/modules/es.object.get-own-	Object.getOwnProperty
property-descriptors.js:10:2	Descriptors
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.object.get-prototype- of.js:11:2	Object.getPrototypeOf
/node modules/core-js/modules/es.object.is- extensible.js:10:2	Object.isExtensible
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.object.is- frozen.js:10:2	Object.isFrozen
/node modules/core-js/modules/es.object.is- sealed.js:10:2	Object.isSealed
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.object.keys.js:10:2	Object.keys
/node modules/core-js/modules/es.object.prevent- extensions.js:12:2	Object.preventExtensi ons
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.object.seal.js:12:2	Object.seal
/node modules/core-js/modules/es.object.set-prototype- of.js:6:2	Object.setPrototypeOf
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.object.values.js:6:2	Object.values
/node modules/core-js/modules/es.reflect.apply.js:17:2	Reflect.apply
/node_modules/core- is/modules/es.reflect.construct.js:25:2	Reflect.construct
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.reflect.define-	Reflect.definePropert
property.js:16:2	у
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.reflect.delete-	Reflect.deletePropert
property.js:7:2	У
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.reflect.get.js:22:2	Reflect.get
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.reflect.get-own-	Reflect.getOwnPropert
property-descriptor.js:8:2	yDescriptor
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.reflect.get-prototype-	Reflect.getPrototypeO
<u>of.js:8:2</u>	f
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.reflect.has.js:5:2	Reflect.has
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.reflect.is- extensible.js:8:2	Reflect.isExtensible
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.reflect.own- keys.js:6:2	Reflect.ownKeys
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.reflect.prevent- extensions.js:8:2	Reflect.preventExtens ions
/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.reflect.set-prototype-	Reflect.setPrototypeO

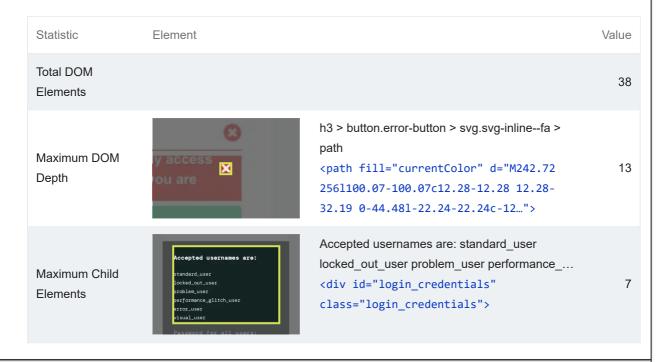
URI	L		Potentia Saving
	<u>of.js:8:28</u>	f	
	/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.string.code-point- at.js:7:2	String.prototype.code PointAt	
	/node modules/core-js/modules/es.string.from-code- point.js:12:2	String.fromCodePoint	
	/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.string.raw.js:7:2	String.raw	
	/node modules/core-js/modules/es.string.repeat.js:6:2	String.prototype.repe	
	/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.array.of.js:2:0	Array.of	
	/node modules/core-js/modules/es.date.to-json.js:2:0	Date.prototype.toJSON	
	/node_modules/core-js/modules/es.function.name.js:1:0	Function.prototype.na me	
	ng cache lifetime can speed up repeat visits to your pa	ge. <u>Learn more about efficier</u>	<u>it cache</u>
A lor			
	cies.	Cache TTL	
URI	cies.		Siz
URI sau	L		Siz
URI sau	L ucedemo.com (1st Party)	TTL	205 Kil
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URI sau Ens	Lucedemo.com (1st Party) js/2.9b02e67e.chunk.js (www.saucedemo.com) js/main.9735b7ab.chunk.js (www.saucedemo.com) css/main.d9c3792d.chunk.css (www.saucedemo.com)	10m 10m 10m	205 Kil 172 Ki 22 Ki 11 Ki
URI sau Ens	L Licedemo.com (1st Party) Lijs/2.9b02e67e.chunk.js (www.saucedemo.com) Lijs/main.9735b7ab.chunk.js (www.saucedemo.com) Licss/main.d9c3792d.chunk.css (www.saucedemo.com) Sure text remains visible during webfont load Perage the font-display CSS feature to ensure text is the more about font-display. FCP (LCP)	10m 10m 10m	205 Kil 172 Ki 22 Ki 11 Ki
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 Initial server response time was short — Root document took 120 ms Keep the server response time for the main document short because all other requests depend on it. Learn more about the Time to First Byte metric. FCP [LCP] If you are server-side rendering any React components, consider using renderToPipeableStream() or renderToStaticNodeStream() to allow the client to receive and hydrate different parts of the markup instead of all at once. Learn more. **URL** Time Spent saucedemo.com 1st Party 120 ms 120 ms /?/inventory.html (www.saucedemo.com) Avoids enormous network payloads — Total size was 266 KiB Large network payloads cost users real money and are highly correlated with long load times. Learn how to reduce payload sizes. [LCP] Show 3rd-party resources (5) Transfer **URL** Size saucedemo.com 1st Party 208.6 KiB 172.3 KiB ...js/2.9b02e67e.chunk.js (www.saucedemo.com) ...js/main.9735b7ab.chunk.js (www.saucedemo.com) 21.6 KiB ...css/main.d9c3792d.chunk.css (www.saucedemo.com) 11.5 KiB 1.9 KiB /?/inventory.html (www.saucedemo.com) /inventory.html (www.saucedemo.com) 1.4 KiB Google Fonts Cdn 56.6 KiB 36.8 KiB ...v14/rP2Yp2ywx....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) ...v14/aFTU7PB1Q....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) 9.4 KiB 9.4 KiB ...v14/aFTR7PB1Q....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) 1.1 KiB family=DM+Mono:wght@400;500&family=DM+Sans:wght@400;500 (fonts.googleapis.com) backtrace.io 0.3 KiB 0.3 KiB ...summed-events/submit?universe=UNIVERSE&token=TOKEN (events.backtrace.io)

O Avoids an excessive DOM size — 38 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>

Consider using a "windowing" library like react-window to minimize the number of DOM nodes created if you are rendering many repeated elements on the page. Learn more. Also, minimize unnecessary re-renders using shouldComponentUpdate, PureComponent, or React.memo and skip effects only until certain dependencies have changed if you are using the Effect hook to improve runtime performance.



O JavaScript execution time — 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 reduce Javascript execution time. [TBT]

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
saucedemo.com 1st Party	516 ms	328 ms	40 ms
js/main.9735b7ab.chunk.js (www.saucedemo.com)	282 ms	277 ms	3 ms
/?/inventory.html (www.saucedemo.com)	163 ms	14 ms	8 ms
js/2.9b02e67e.chunk.js (www.saucedemo.com)	71 ms	37 ms	28 ms
Unattributable	89 ms	10 ms	0 ms
Unattributable	89 ms	10 ms	0 ms

O Minimizes main-thread work — 0.6 s

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

Category	Time Spent
Script Evaluation	348 ms
Other	137 ms
Style & Layout	73 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	41 ms
Garbage Collection	18 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	9 ms
Rendering	6 ms

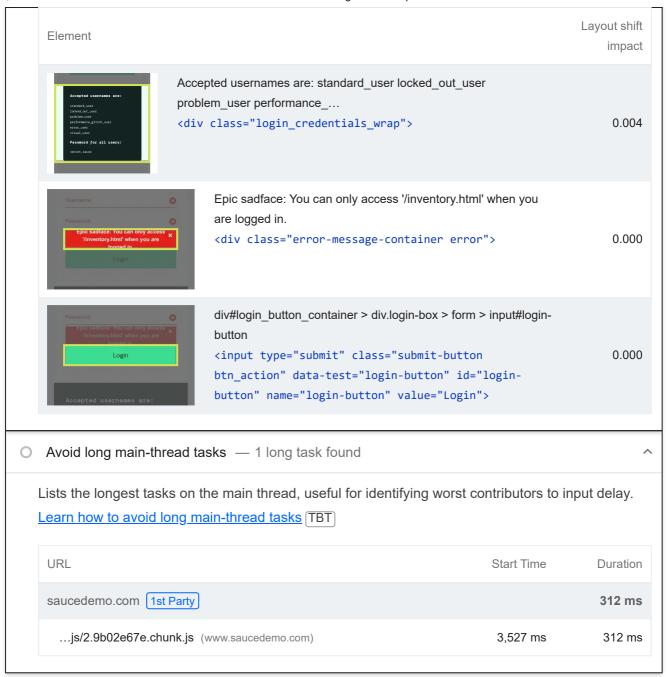
Minimize third-party usage — Third-party code blocked the main thread for 0 ms

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)

Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
Google Fonts Cdn	57 KiB	0 ms
v14/rP2Yp2ywxwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	37 KiB	0 ms
v14/aFTU7PB1Qwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	9 KiB	0 ms
v14/aFTR7PB1Qwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	9 KiB	0 ms
/css2? family=DM+Mono:wght@400;500&family=DM+Sans:wght@400;500 (fon ts.googleapis.com)	1 KiB	0 ms
backtrace.io	1 KiB	0 ms
unique-events/submit? universe=UNIVERSE&token=TOKEN (events.backtrace.io)	1 KiB	0 ms
summed-events/submit? universe=UNIVERSE&token=TOKEN (events.backtrace.io)	1 KiB	0 ms

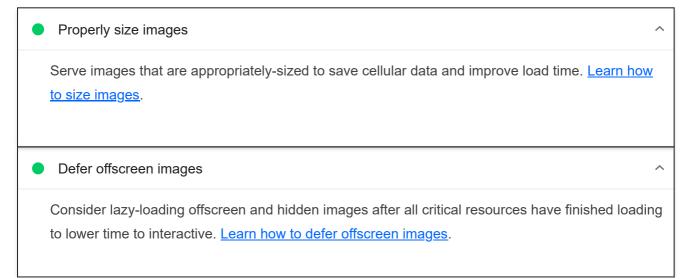
O Avoid large layout shifts — 3 elements found

These DOM elements were most affected by layout shifts. Some layout shifts may not be included in the CLS metric value due to <u>windowing</u>. <u>Learn how to improve CLS (CLS)</u>



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

PASSED AUDITS (21)



Minify CSS

Minifying CSS files can reduce network payload sizes. Learn how to minify CSS. FCP [LCP]

If your build system minifies CSS files automatically, ensure that you are deploying the production build of your application. You can check this with the React Developer Tools extension. Learn more.

Minify JavaScript

Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script parse time. <u>Learn how to minify</u> <u>JavaScript</u>. FCP [LCP]

If your build system minifies JS files automatically, ensure that you are deploying the production build of your application. You can check this with the React Developer Tools extension. Learn more.

Efficiently encode images

Optimized images load faster and consume less cellular data. <u>Learn how to efficiently encode images</u>.

Serve images in next-gen formats

Image formats like WebP and AVIF often provide better compression than PNG or JPEG, which means faster downloads and less data consumption. <u>Learn more about modern image formats</u>.

Enable text compression

Text-based resources should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize total network bytes. <u>Learn more about text compression</u>. FCP LCP

Preconnect to required origins

Consider adding preconnect or dns-prefetch resource hints to establish early connections to important third-party origins. Learn how to preconnect to required origins. FCP [LCP]

0	Preload key requests	^
	Consider using link rel=preload> to prioritize fetching resources that are currently requeste later in page load. Learn how to preload key requests. FCP LCP	d
•	Use video formats for animated content	^
	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 monabout efficient video formats CCP	
•	Remove duplicate modules in JavaScript bundles	^
	Remove large, duplicate JavaScript modules from bundles to reduce unnecessary bytes consumed by network activity. TBT	
0	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>	
0	Avoid chaining critical requests	^
	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. FCP LCP Maximum critical path latency: 0 ms Initial Navigation	Э
0	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. Learn more about User Timing marks. Use the React DevTools Profiler, which makes use of the Profiler API, to measure the rendering performance of your components. Learn more.	
0	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. Learn how to defer third-parties with a facade. 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 paint. <u>Learn more about optimal lazy loading</u>. <u>[LCP]</u>

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 more about adopting passive event listeners</u>.

Avoids document.write()

For users on slow connections, external scripts dynamically injected via document.write() can delay page load by tens of seconds. Learn how to avoid document.write().

Avoid non-composited animations

Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. <u>Learn how to avoid non-composited animations (CLS)</u>

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</u> how to set image dimensions CLS

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 a 300 millisecond delay to user input. Learn more about using the viewport meta tag.

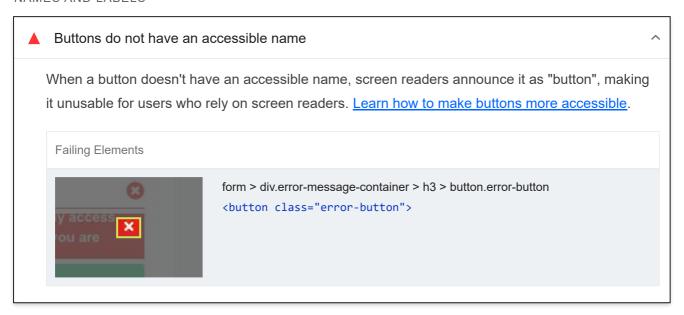
[TBT]



Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to improve the accessibility of your web app. Automatic detection can only detect a subset of issues and does not guarantee the accessibility of your web app, so manual testing is also encouraged.

NAMES AND LABELS



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

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

Interactive controls are keyboard focusable
 Custom interactive controls are keyboard focusable and display a focus indicator. Learn how to make custom controls focusable.
 Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state
 Interactive elements, such as links and buttons, should indicate their state and be distinguishable from non-interactive elements. Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints.
 The page has a logical tab order

Tabbing through the page follows the visual layout. Users cannot focus elements that are offscreen. Learn more about logical tab ordering.
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</u> how to avoid focus traps.
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>
Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology
Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn how to properly hide offscreen content.
O Custom controls have associated labels
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn</u> more about custom controls and labels.
O Custom controls have ARIA roles
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .

These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on <u>conducting an accessibility review</u>.

PASSED AUDITS (12)

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

Assistive technologies, like screen readers, work inconsistently when aria-hidden="true" is set on the document <body>. Learn how aria-hidden affects the document body.

Input buttons have discernible text.

Adding discernable and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose of the input button. <u>Learn more about input buttons</u>.

[user-scalable="no"] is not used in the <meta name="viewport"> element and the [maximum-scale] attribute is not less than 5.

Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page. <u>Learn more about the viewport meta tag.</u>

[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. <u>Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements</u>.

Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio

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

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. <u>Learn more about document titles</u>.

• [id] attributes on active, focusable elements are unique

All focusable elements must have a unique id to ensure that they're visible to assistive technologies. <u>Learn how to fix duplicate ids</u>.

<html> element has a [lang] attribute

If a page doesn't specify a lang attribute, a screen reader assumes that the page is in the default language that the user chose when setting up the screen reader. If the page isn't actually in the default language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. Learn more about the lang attribute.

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

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

Form elements have associated labels

Labels ensure that form controls are announced properly by assistive technologies, like screen readers. Learn more about form element labels.

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>.

Values assigned to role="" are valid ARIA roles.

ARIA roles enable assistive technologies to know the role of each element on the web page. If the role values are misspelled, not existing ARIA role values, or abstract roles, then the purpose of the element will not be communicated to users of assistive technologies. <u>Learn more about ARIA roles</u>.

NOT APPLICABLE (47) Hide

[accesskey] values are unique

Access keys let users quickly focus a part of the page. For proper navigation, each access key must be unique. <u>Learn more about access keys</u>.

С	[aria-*] attributes match their roles	^
	Each ARIA role supports a specific subset of aria-* attributes. Mismatching these invalidates to aria-* attributes. Learn how to match ARIA attributes to their roles.	he
С	button, link, and menuitem elements have accessible names	^
	When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to make command elements more accessible</u> .	
С	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. Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible.	
С	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> .	
С	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. Learn how to name metelements.	<u>er</u>
С	ARIA progressbar elements have accessible names	^
	When a progressbar element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it wis a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	th
С	[role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
	Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen reader Learn more about roles and required attributes.	S.
	Elements with an ARIA [role] that require children to contain a specific [role] have all required	1
С	children.	^

Some ARIA parent roles must contain specific child roles to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about roles and required children elements</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 functions. <u>Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element</u> .	
O [role] values are valid	
ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn</u> more about valid ARIA roles.	
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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .	
ARIA tooltip elements have accessible names	
When a tooltip element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to name tooltip elements.	
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. Learn more about labeling treeitem elements.	
O [aria-*] attributes have valid values	
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. <u>Learn</u> more about valid values for ARIA attributes.	<u>1</u>
O [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> .
The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region
Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. <u>Learn more about bypass blocks</u> .
<pre><d1>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.</pre></td></tr><tr><td>When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</td></tr><tr><td>O Definition list items are wrapped in <d1> elements</td></tr><tr><td>Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. <u>Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</u></td></tr><tr><td>O ARIA IDs are unique</td></tr><tr><td>The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs</u>.</td></tr><tr><td>O No form fields have multiple labels</td></tr><tr><td>Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use either the first, the last, or all of the labels. Learn how to use form labels.</td></tr><tr><td>O <frame> or <iframe> elements have a title</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></tr><tr><td><html> element has an [xml:lang] attribute with the same base language as the [lang] attribute.</td></tr><tr><td>If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. Learn more about the lang attribute.</td></tr><tr><td>O Image elements have [alt] attributes</td></tr><tr><td>Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. <u>Learn more about the alt attribute</u>.</td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></d1></pre>

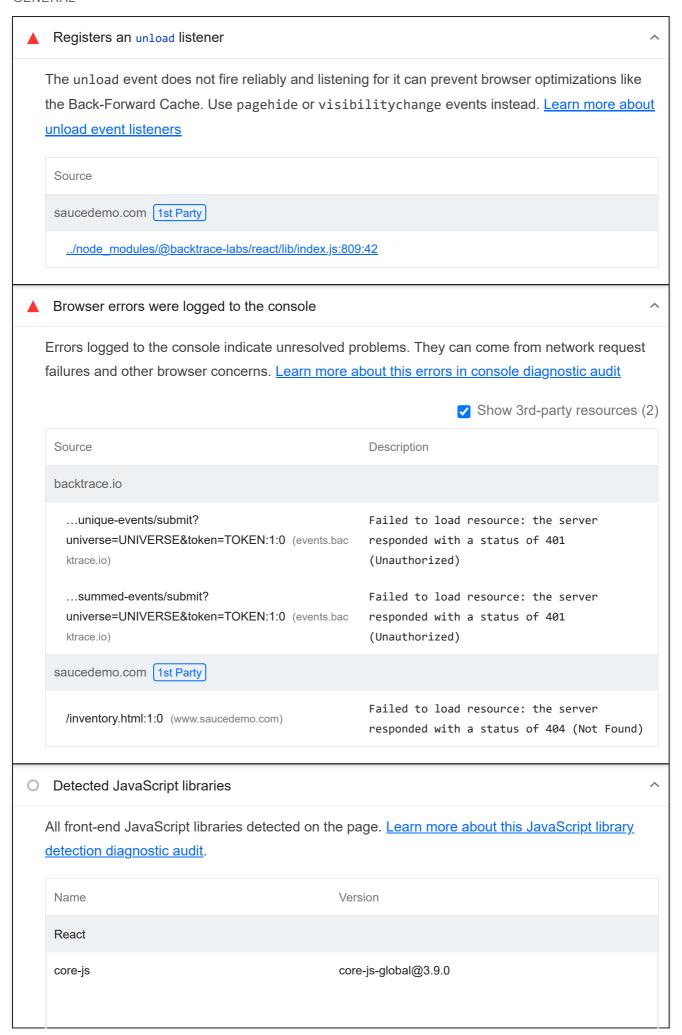
Image elements do not have [alt] attributes that are redundant text.	^
Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternative text. Alternative text that is exactly the same as the text adjacent to the link or image is potentially confusing for screen recusers, because the text will be read twice. Learn more about the alt attribute .	ader
O <input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text	^
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screer reader users understand the purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	n
Links are distinguishable without relying on color.	^
Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Link text that is discernible improves the experience for users with low vision. Learn how to make links distinguishable.	
O 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 link accessible.	<u>(S</u>
Lists contain only <1i> elements and script supporting elements (<script> and <template>).</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. Learn more about proper list structure.</td><td>een</td></tr><tr><td>O List items (<1i>) are contained within , or <menu> parent elements</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers require list items () to be contained within a parent , or <menu> be announced properly. Learn more about proper list structure.</td><td>to</td></tr><tr><td>O The document does not use <meta http-equiv="refresh"></td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Users do not expect a page to refresh automatically, and doing so will move focus back to the of the page. This may create a frustrating or confusing experience. Learn more about the refremeta tag.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>O <object> elements have alternate text</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers convey meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>O Select elements have associated label elements.</td><td>^</td></tr></tbody></table></script>	

Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. Learn more about the select element. Skip links are focusable. Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. Learn more about skip links. 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. Learn more about the tabindex attribute. Tables have different content in the summary attribute and <caption>. The summary attribute should describe the table structure, while <caption> should have the onscreen title. Accurate table mark-up helps users of screen readers. Learn more about summary and caption. Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table. Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring cells using the [headers] attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more about the headers attribute. elements and elements with [role="columnheader"/"rowheader"] have data cells they 0 describe. Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring table headers always refer to some set of cells may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more about table headers. [lang] attributes have a valid value Specifying a valid BCP 47 language on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. Learn how to use the lang attribute. <video> elements contain a <track> element with [kind="captions"] When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. Learn more about video captions.

All heading elements contain content.	^
A heading with no content or inaccessible text prevent screen reade information on the page's structure. <u>Learn more about headings</u> .	r users from accessing
O Identical links have the same purpose.	^
Links with the same destination should have the same description, to link's purpose and decide whether to follow it. Learn more about ideas	•
O Touch targets have sufficient size and spacing.	^
Touch targets with sufficient size and spacing help users who may h controls to activate the targets. <u>Learn more about touch targets</u> .	ave difficulty targeting small
Elements with visible text labels have matching accessible names.	^
Visible text labels that do not match the accessible name can result screen reader users. <u>Learn more about accessible names</u> .	in a confusing experience for
Tables use <caption> instead of cells with the [colspan] attribute to</caption>	indicate a caption.
Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ens caption element instead of cells with the [colspan] attribute may in screen reader users. Learn more about captions.	
O elements in a large have one or more table headers.	^
Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ens large table (3 or more cells in width and height) have an associated experience for screen reader users. Learn more about table headers	table header may improve the



GENERAL



Name Version

Create React App

TRUST AND SAFETY



PASSED AUDITS (12)

Uses HTTPS

All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't handle sensitive data. This includes avoiding <u>mixed content</u>, where some resources are loaded over HTTP despite the initial request being served over HTTPS. HTTPS prevents intruders from tampering with or passively listening in on the communications between your app and your users, and is a prerequisite for HTTP/2 and many new web platform APIs. <u>Learn more about HTTPS</u>.

Avoids deprecated APIs

Deprecated APIs will eventually be removed from the browser. <u>Learn more about deprecated APIs</u>.

Avoids third-party cookies

Support for third-party cookies will be removed in a future version of Chrome. <u>Learn more about phasing out third-party cookies</u>.

Allows users to paste into input fields

Preventing input pasting is a bad practice for the UX, and weakens security by blocking password managers. Learn more about user-friendly input fields.

Avoids requesting the geolocation permission on page load

Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request their location without context. Consider tying the request to a user action instead. <u>Learn more about the geolocation permission</u>.

Avoids requesting the notification permission on page load

Users are mistrustful of or confused by sites that request to send notifications without context. Consider tying the request to user gestures instead. <u>Learn more about responsibly getting</u> permission for notifications.

Displays images with correct aspect ratio

Image display dimensions should match natural aspect ratio. Learn 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>.

Page has the HTML doctype

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

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 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 more about source maps</u>.



NOT APPLICABLE (1) Hide

Fonts with font-display: optional are preloaded

Preload optional fonts so first-time visitors may use them. Learn more about preloading fonts



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 Core Web Vitals. Learn more about Google Search Essentials.

CRAWLING AND INDEXING

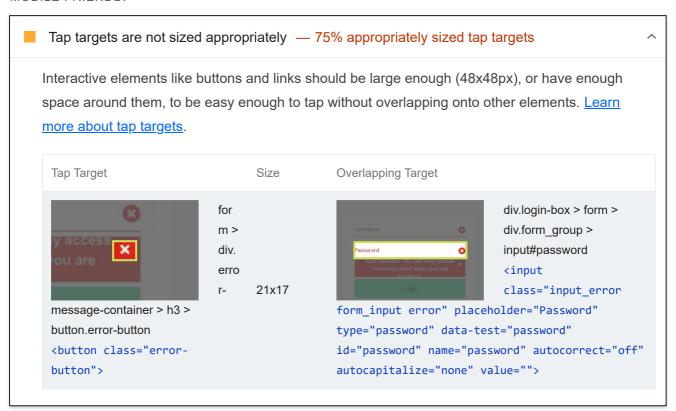
▲ Page is blocked from indexing

Search engines are unable to include your pages in search results if they don't have permission to crawl them. Learn more about crawler directives.

Blocking Directive Source
head > meta
<meta name="robots" content="noindex" />

To appear in search results, crawlers need access to your app.

MOBILE FRIENDLY



Make sure your pages are mobile friendly so users don't have to pinch or zoom in order to read the content pages. <u>Learn</u> how to make pages mobile-friendly.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (1)

Hide

Structured data is valid

Run the <u>Structured Data Testing Tool</u> and the <u>Structured Data Linter</u> to validate structured data. <u>Learn more about Structured Data</u>.

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

PASSED AUDITS (10)

● 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 a 300 millisecond delay to user input. Learn more about using the viewport meta tag.

TBT

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. <u>Learn more about document titles</u>.

Document has a meta description

Meta descriptions may be included in search results to concisely summarize page content. <u>Learn</u> more about the meta description.

Page has successful HTTP status code

Pages with unsuccessful HTTP status codes may not be indexed properly. <u>Learn more about</u> HTTP status codes.

Links have descriptive text

Descriptive link text helps search engines understand your content. <u>Learn how to make links more</u> accessible.

Links are crawlable

Search engines may use href attributes on links to crawl websites. Ensure that the href attribute of anchor elements links to an appropriate destination, so more pages of the site can be discovered. Learn how to make links crawlable

robots.txt is valid

If your robots.txt file is malformed, crawlers may not be able to understand how you want your website to be crawled or indexed. <u>Learn more about robots.txt</u>.

Document has a valid hreflang

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.

● 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 ≥12px. <u>Learn more about legible font sizes</u>.

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

Document avoids plugins

Search engines can't index plugin content, and many devices restrict plugins or don't support them. <u>Learn more about avoiding plugins</u>.

NOT APPLICABLE (2)

Image elements have [alt] attributes

Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. <u>Learn more about the alt attribute</u>.

O Document has a valid rel=canonical

Canonical links suggest which URL to show in search results. Learn more about canonical links.



PWA

These checks validate the aspects of a Progressive Web App. <u>Learn what</u> <u>makes a good Progressive Web App.</u>



Web app manifest and service worker meet the installability requirements

Service worker is the technology that enables your app to use many Progressive Web App features, such as offline, add to homescreen, and push notifications. With proper service worker and manifest implementations, browsers can proactively prompt users to add your app to their homescreen, which can lead to higher engagement. Learn more about manifest installability requirements.

PWA OPTIMIZED

Configured for a custom splash screen

A themed splash screen ensures a high-quality experience when users launch your app from their homescreens. Learn more about splash screens.

Sets a theme color for the address bar.

The browser address bar can be themed to match your site. <u>Learn more about theming the</u> address bar.

Content is sized correctly for the viewport

If the width of your app's content doesn't match the width of the viewport, your app might not be optimized for mobile screens. Learn how to size content for the viewport.

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 a 300 millisecond delay to user input. Learn more about using the viewport meta tag.

[TBT]

▲ Manifest doesn't have a maskable icon

A maskable icon ensures that the image fills the entire shape without being letterboxed when installing the app on a device. <u>Learn about maskable manifest icons</u>.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (3)

Hide

Site works cross-browser

To reach the most number of users, sites should work across every major browser. <u>Learn about cross-browser compatibility</u>.

O Page transitions don't feel like they block on the network	^
Transitions should feel snappy as you tap around, even on a slow network. This experience is to a user's perception of performance. <u>Learn more about page transitions</u> .	key
O Each page has a URL	^
Ensure individual pages are deep linkable via URL and that URLs are unique for the purpose of shareability on social media. Learn more about providing deep links.	of

These checks are required by the baseline <u>PWA Checklist</u> but are not automatically checked by Lighthouse. They do not affect your score but it's important that you verify them manually.

	Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse	% Single page session
AM GMT+2	11.4.0	
Ō Initial page load	7 Unknown	⊚ <u>Using HeadlessChromium</u>
		120.0.6099.199 with Ir

Generated by Lighthouse 11.4.0 | File an issue