

http://127.0.0.1:5500/index.html









Performance

Accessibility

Best Practices **SEO**

PWA



Performance

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



0-49

50-89

90-100



METRICS Expand view

First Contentful Paint

 $0.8 \, s$

Total Blocking Time

0 ms

Speed Index

 $0.8 \, s$

Largest Contentful Paint

1.9 s

Cumulative Layout Shift

0

















Show audits relevant to: All FCP LCP TBT CLS

OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunity **Estimated Savings**

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	URL	Resource Size	Potenti Savinç
	images/camera.webp (127.0.0.1)	138.4 KiB	132.5 K
img img.gallery-item.img-fluid	entreprise/mateus-cawebp (127.0.0.1)	141.7 KiB	130.4 K
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	entreprise/jason-goowebp (127.0.0.1)	132.7 KiB	123.2 K
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	concerts/austin-newebp (127.0.0.1)	129.4 KiB	120.0 K
img.gallery-item.img-fluid	entreprise/ali-morshwebp (127.0.0.1)	58.8 KiB	54.5 K
	urces paint of your page. Consider delivering critical JS/CSS is render-blocking resources. FCP LCP	inline and deferring all	0.66a
		✓ Show 3rd-part	y resource
URL		Transfer Size	Potent Savin

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URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
bootstrap/bootstrap.css (127.0.0.1)	212.0 KiB	560 ms
/assets/style.css (127.0.0.1)	5.7 KiB	80 ms
bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (127.0.0.1)	211.8 KiB	560 ms
/assets/maugallery.js (127.0.0.1)	9.0 KiB	120 ms
/assets/scripts.js (127.0.0.1)	0.7 KiB	80 ms
Google Fonts Cdn	1.2 KiB	270 ms
/css2?family= (fonts.googleapis.com)	1.2 KiB	270 ms
jQuery CDN Cdn	30.0 KiB	310 ms
/jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	30.0 KiB	310 ms

Enable text compression

0.36s ^

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)

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
0.1 1st Party	446.4 KiB	370.8 KiB
bootstrap/bootstrap.css (127.0.0.1)	211.7 KiB	185.6 KiB
bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (127.0.0.1)	211.5 KiB	168.6 KiB
/assets/maugallery.js (127.0.0.1)	8.6 KiB	6.7 KiB
/index.html (127.0.0.1)	9.3 KiB	5.9 KiB
/assets/style.css (127.0.0.1)	5.3 KiB	4.0 KiB

Reduce unused CSS

0.24s ^

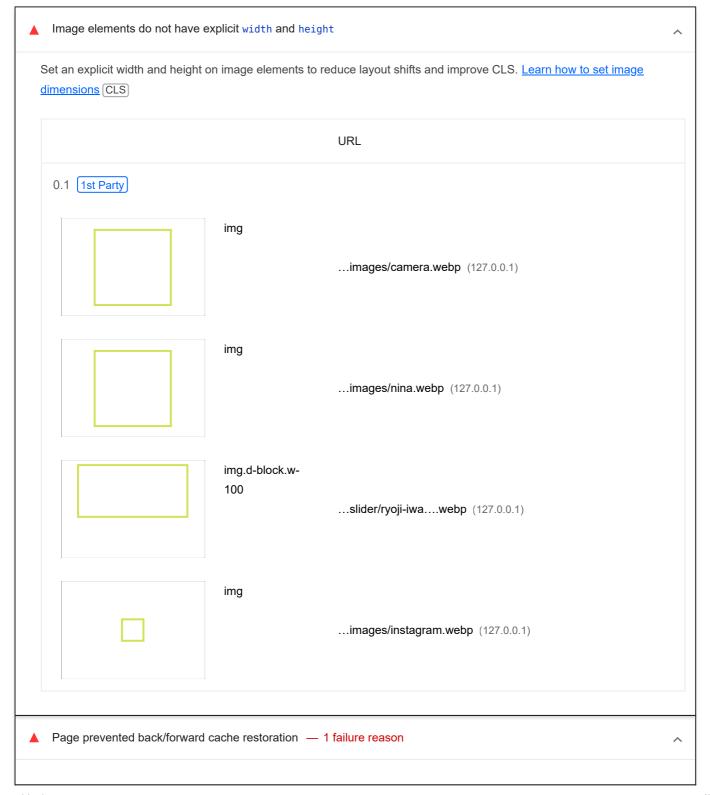
Reduce unused rules from stylesheets and defer CSS not used for above-the-fold content to decrease bytes consumed by network activity. <u>Learn how to reduce unused CSS</u>. <u>(FCP)</u> <u>(LCP)</u>

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URL	Transfer Size	Potentia Savings
0.1 (1st Party)	212.0 KiB	203.0 KiE
bootstrap/bootstrap.css (127.0.0.1)	212.0 KiB	203.0 KiE

These suggestions can help your page load faster. They don't <u>directly affect</u> the Performance score.

DIAGNOSTICS



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Many navigations are performed by going back to a previous page, or forwards again. The back/forward cache (bfcache) can speed up these return navigations. <u>Learn more about the bfcache</u>

Failure reason	Failure type
Pages with WebSocket cannot enter back/forward cache.	Pending browser support
/index.html (127.0.0.1)	

Avoid enormous network payloads — Total size was 3,730 KiB

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

URL	Transfer Size
0.1 (1st Party)	2,846.4 KiB
slider/edward-ciwebp (127.0.0.1)	455.1 KiB
mariage/jakob-owens-SiniLJkXhMc-unsplash.webp (127.0.0.1)	404.1 KiB
portraits/ade-tunji-rVkhWWZFAtQ-unsplash.webp (127.0.0.1)	339.2 KiB
concerts/aaron-pauwebp (127.0.0.1)	327.3 KiB
slider/ryoji-iwawebp (127.0.0.1)	318.2 KiB
bootstrap/bootstrap.css (127.0.0.1)	212.0 KiB
bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (127.0.0.1)	211.8 KiB
images/nina.webp (127.0.0.1)	205.2 KiB
portraits/nino-vanwebp (127.0.0.1)	201.7 KiB
mariage/hannah-buwebp (127.0.0.1)	171.8 KiB

Avoid chaining critical requests — 10 chains found

^

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: 250.423 ms

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```
Initial Navigation
          /index.html (127.0.0.1)
              ...bootstrap/bootstrap.css (127.0.0.1) - 7.415 ms, 212.01 KiB
              /assets/style.css (127.0.0.1) - 7.656 ms, 5.68 KiB
              /css2?family=... (fonts.googleapis.com)
                  ...v13/UcCO3FwrK....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 105.094 ms, 21.24 KiB
                  ...v13/rnCu-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 98.349 ms, 14.58 KiB
                  ...v13/rnCu-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 90.462 ms, 15.38 KiB
                  ...v13/rnCr-xNNw....woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com) - 71.638 ms, 13.98 KiB
              ...bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (127.0.0.1) - 8.357 ms, 211.81 KiB
              /jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com) - 31.527 ms, 30.03 KiB
              /assets/maugallery.js (127.0.0.1) - 6.488 ms, 8.98 KiB
              /assets/scripts.js (127.0.0.1) - 5.828 ms, 0.67 KiB
O Largest Contentful Paint element — 1,890 ms
  This is the largest contentful element painted within the viewport. Learn more about the Largest Contentful Paint element
  LCP
    Element
                                 img.d-block.w-100
                                                   % of LCP
    Phase
                                                                                                            Timing
    TTFB
                                                   6%
                                                                                                            120 ms
                                                   3%
    Load Delay
                                                                                                             50 ms
    Load Time
                                                   2%
                                                                                                             30 ms
                                                                                                         1,680 ms
                                                   89%
    Render Delay

    Avoid large layout shifts — 2 elements found

 These DOM elements contribute most to the CLS of the page. Learn how to improve CLS (CLS)
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Element		CLS Contribution
	div.nav	
		0.000
	h6.about-meintroduction	
		0.000

 $\label{eq:model} \mbox{More information about the performance of your application. These numbers don't $$\underline{\mbox{directly affect}}$$ the Performance score.$

PASSED AUDITS (29)

Defer offscreen images		
Consider lazy-loading offscreen and hidden images after all criticanteractive. Learn how to defer offscreen images.	al resources have finished loading to lower tir	ne to
Minify CSS — Potential savings of 39 KiB		
Minifying CSS files can reduce network payload sizes. <u>Learn how</u>	to minify CSS. FCP (LCP)	
URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
0.1 1st Party	212.0 KiB	39.1 KiB
bootstrap/bootstrap.css (127.0.0.1)	212.0 KiB	39.1 KiB
Minify JavaScript — Potential savings of 79 KiB		
Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script par	rse time. <u>Learn how to minify JavaScript</u> . FCF	PLCP
URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
0.1 (1st Party)	220.8 KiB	79.3 KiB
bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (127.0.0.1)	211.8 KiB	76.8 KiB

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URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
/assets/maugallery.js (127.0.0.1)	9.0 KiB	2.5 KiB
Reduce unused JavaScript — Potential savings of 149 KiB		
educe unused JavaScript and defer loading scripts until they are required earn how to reduce unused JavaScript. CP	d to decrease bytes consumed by n	network activi
URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
0.1 (1st Party)	211.8 KiB	148.5 KiB
bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (127.0.0.1)	211.8 KiB	148.5 KiB
js/src/tooltip.js	19.0 KiB	15.4 KiB
js/src/dropdown.js	13.9 KiB	10.1 KiB
	16.1 KiB	8.9 KiB
js/src/carousel.js		8.4 KiB
js/src/carousel.jsjs/src/modal.js	11.3 KiB	
	11.3 KiB 8.8 KiB	6.5 KiB
js/src/modal.js		6.5 KiB
js/src/modal.js js/src/collapse.js	8.8 KiB	6.5 KiB

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

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]

Initial server response time was short — Root document took 0 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]

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URL	Time Spent
0.1 (1st Party)	0 ms
/index.html (127.0.0.1)	0 ms
Avoid multiple page redirects	^
Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. <u>Learn how to avoid page redirects</u> . <u>FC</u>	CP (LCP)
O Preload key requests	^
Consider using <link rel="preload"/> to prioritize fetching resources that are currently requested later in how to preload key requests. FCP (LCP)	page load. <u>Learn</u>
Use HTTP/2	^
HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers and multiplexing. Learn more about F	<u>- TTP/2</u> .
Use video formats for animated content	^
Large GIFs are inefficient for delivering animated content. Consider using MPEG4/WebM videos for animatic PNG/WebP for static images instead of GIF to save network bytes. Learn more about efficient video formats	
Remove duplicate modules in JavaScript bundles	^
Remove large, duplicate JavaScript modules from bundles to reduce unnecessary bytes consumed by netw	ork activity.
Avoid serving legacy JavaScript to modern browsers	^
Polyfills and transforms enable legacy browsers to use new JavaScript features. However, many aren't necessarily modern browsers. For your bundled JavaScript, adopt a modern script deployment strategy using module/not detection to reduce the amount of code shipped to modern browsers, while retaining support for legacy brow to use modern JavaScript (TBT)	omodule feature
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 about preloading LCP elements. (LCP)	. <u>Learn more</u>
Uses efficient cache policy on static assets — 0 resources found	^
A long cache lifetime can speed up repeat visits to your page. <u>Learn more about efficient cache policies</u> .	

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Avoids an excessive DOM size — 132 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>. (TBT)

Statistic	Element	Value
Total DOM Elements		132
Maximum DOM Depth	div.mg-prev	9
Maximum Child Elements	div.gallery-items- row.row	9

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 - 0.0 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 reduce Javascript execution time</u>. (TBT)

✓ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
jQuery CDN Cdn	83 ms	25 ms	1 ms
/jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	83 ms	25 ms	1 ms
0.1 1st Party	68 ms	2 ms	0 ms
/index.html (127.0.0.1)	68 ms	2 ms	0 ms

Minimizes main-thread work — 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 minimize main-thread work (TBT)

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Category	Time Spent
Other	93 ms
Style & Layout	55 ms
Script Evaluation	31 ms
Rendering	8 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	5 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	4 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>. [FCP] [LCP]

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	66 KiB	0 ms
v13/UcCO3FwrKwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	21 KiB	0 ms
v13/rnCu-xNNwwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	15 KiB	0 ms
v13/rnCu-xNNwwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	15 KiB	0 ms
v13/rnCr-xNNwwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	14 KiB	0 ms
jQuery CDN Cdn	30 KiB	0 ms
/jquery-3.4.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	30 KiB	0 ms

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>. <u>TBT</u>

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.

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Learn more about optimal lazy loading. [LCP]
Learn more about optimal lazy loading. LCP
Element
img.d-block.w-100
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().
O Avoid long main-thread tasks
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> <u>TBT</u>
O Avoid non-composited animations
Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. <u>Learn how to avoid non-composited animations</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 millisecond</u> delay to user input. <u>Learn more about using the viewport meta tag</u> . 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.

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NAMES AND LABELS

attribute. <u>Learn more about the</u>	n for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty al
tanbato. <u>Esam more about the</u>	<u>Gee ambate</u> .
Failing Elements	
	img
	img.gallery-item.img-fluid

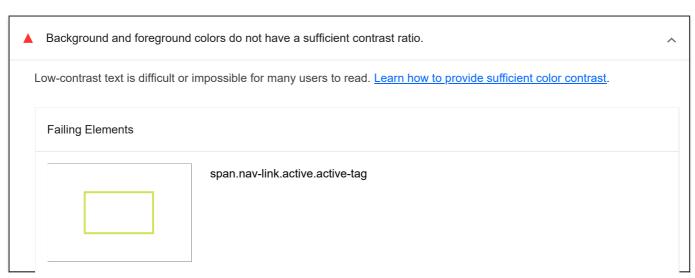
	img.gallery-item.img-fluid
	img.gallery-item.img-fluid
	img.gallery-item.img-fluid
	img
Document doesn't have a <t< td=""><td>itle> element</td></t<>	itle> element
The title gives screen reader us	itle> element sers an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a . Learn more about document titles.
The title gives screen reader us	sers an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a
The title gives screen reader us page is relevant to their search	sers an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a . Learn more about document titles.
The title gives screen reader us page is relevant to their search	sers an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a . Learn more about document titles.
The title gives screen reader us page is relevant to their search Failing Elements htm Form elements do not have a	sers an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a . Learn more about document titles.
The title gives screen reader us page is relevant to their search Failing Elements htm Form elements do not have a	sers an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a . Learn more about document titles.

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Failing Elements	
input#email	
прифетан	
textarea#message	
 Links do not 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.	
Failing Elements	
a.social-link	

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.

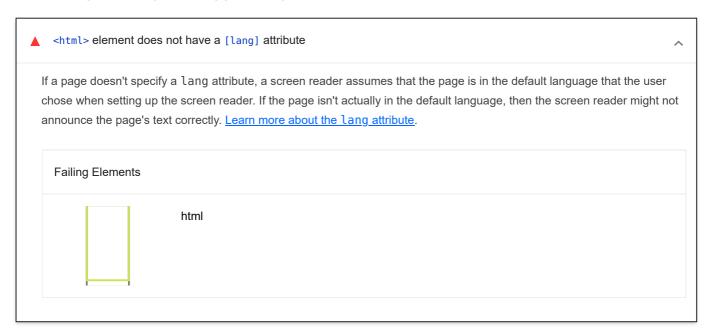
CONTRAST



Failing Elements

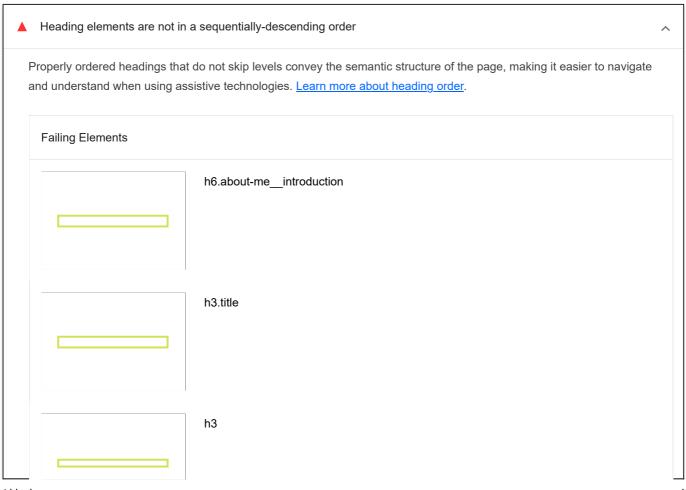
These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

INTERNATIONALIZATION AND LOCALIZATION



These are opportunities to improve the interpretation of your content by users in different locales.

NAVIGATION



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Failing Elements	
These are opportunities to improve keyboard navigation in your application.	
ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)	Hide
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. 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. <u>Learn more about logical tab ordering.</u>	
Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.	
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. Learn how to avoid focus tr	<u>raps</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. Learn how to direct focus to new content.	<u>v</u>
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.	

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Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. Learn more about custom controls and labels.	
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 conducting an accessibility review.

PASSED AUDITS (13) Hide

[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> 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. [aria-*] attributes have valid values Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. Learn more about valid values for ARIA attributes. [aria-*] attributes are valid and not misspelled Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid names. Learn more about valid ARIA attributes. 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. Learn how to make buttons more accessible. 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. Learn more about input buttons.

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about:blank [user-scalable="no"] is not used in the <meta name="viewport"> element and the [maximum-scale] attribute is not Disabling zooming is problematic for users with low vision who rely on screen magnification to properly see the contents of a web page. Learn more about the viewport meta tag. [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. [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. Learn how to fix duplicate ids. Lists contain only elements and script supporting elements (<script> and <template>). Screen readers have a specific way of announcing lists. Ensuring proper list structure aids screen reader output. Learn more about proper list structure. List items () are contained within , or <menu> parent elements Screen readers require list items () to be contained within a parent , or <menu> to be announced properly. Learn more about proper list structure. 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. Learn more about ARIA roles.

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 reader users, because the text will be read twice. Learn more about the alt attribute.

NOT APPLICABLE (40) 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. Learn more about access keys.

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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 unusab for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to make command elements more accessible</u> .	le
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.	9
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 unusa for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about input field labels</u> .	able
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 meter elements.	
ARIA progressbar elements have accessible names	^
When a progressbar element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, mait unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .	aking
O [role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes	^
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. Learn more about roland required attributes.	<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. Learn more at roles and required children elements.	<u>oout</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.	ns.
O [role] values are valid	^
ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. Learn more about valid ARIA roles.	<u>A</u>

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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. <u>Learn how to name tooltip elements</u> .	
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> .	
The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region	^
Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. Learn more about bypass blocks.	
	^
When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.	<u>2</u>
O Definition list items are wrapped in <dl> elements</dl>	^
Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can proper announce them. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</dl></dd></dt>	ly
O ARIA IDs are unique	^
The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Learn</u> how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.	!
No form fields have multiple labels	^
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.	er

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<frame/> or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more about frame titles.	
<html> element has a valid value for its [lang] attribute</html>	^
Specifying a valid BCP 47 language helps screen readers announce text properly. Learn how to use the lang attribute.	
<html> element has an [xml:lang] attribute with the same base language as the [lang] attribute.</html>	^
If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text corr <u>Learn more about the lang attribute</u> .	ectly.
<pre>o <input type="image"/> elements have [alt] text</pre>	^
When an image is being used as an <input/> button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understar the purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	d
Elements with visible text labels have matching accessible names.	^
Visible text labels that do not match the accessible name can result in a confusing experience for screen reader users. <u>Learn more about accessible names</u> .	
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. <u>Learn how to make links distinguishable</u> .	or
	or
users with low vision. <u>Learn how to make links distinguishable</u> .	^
users with low vision. Learn how to make links distinguishable. 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	^
users with low vision. Learn how to make links distinguishable. 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. Learn more about the refresh meta tag.	^
users with low vision. Learn how to make links distinguishable. 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. Learn more about the refresh meta tag. o <object> elements have alternate text Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers cannot translate non-text content.</object></object>	^
users with low vision. Learn how to make links distinguishable. 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. Learn more about the refresh meta tag. o <object> elements have alternate text Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers or meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object></object>	^ onvey
users with low vision. Learn how to make links distinguishable. 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. Learn more about the refresh meta tag. odject> elements have alternate text Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers of meaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements. O Select elements have associated label elements. Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. Learn more about the refresh meta tag.</object>	^ onvey

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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 t mark-up helps users of screen readers. Learn more about summary and caption.</caption>	able
Tables use <caption> instead of cells with the [colspan] attribute to indicate a caption.</caption>	^
Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that tables use the actual caption element inst of cells with the [colspan] attribute may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more about captions.	
elements in a large have one or more table headers.	^
Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring that elements in a large table (3 or more cells in width and height) have an associated table header may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn about table headers.	
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 heade attribute.	-
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 may improve the experience for screen reader users. <u>Learn more about table headers</u> .	8
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>Lea</u> how to use the <u>lang attribute</u> .	<u>ırn</u>
<pre></pre>	^
When a video provides a caption it is easier for deaf and hearing impaired users to access its information. <u>Learn more a video captions</u> .	<u>ibout</u>
All heading elements contain content.	^
A heading with no content or inaccessible text prevent screen reader users from accessing information on the page's structure. Learn more about headings.	

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Identical links have the same purpose.
 Links with the same destination should have the same description, to help users understand the link's purpose and decide whether to follow it. Learn more about identical links.
 Touch targets have sufficient size and spacing.
 Touch targets with sufficient size and spacing help users who may have difficulty targeting small controls to activate the targets. Learn more about touch targets.



Best Practices

TRUST AND SAFETY

Description
 Description
 Directive
 Severity

No CSP found in enforcement mode

A strong Content Security Policy (CSP) significantly reduces the risk of cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks. Learn how to use

a CSP to prevent XSS

Directive

Severity

High

GENERAL

Detected JavaScript libraries	^
All front-end JavaScript libraries dete	ted on the page. <u>Learn more about this JavaScript library detection diagnostic audit</u> .
Name	Version
Bootstrap	5.1.3
jQuery	3.4.1

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PASSED AUDITS (13)

Uses HTTPS All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't handle sensitive data. This includes avoiding mixed content, 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. Learn more about HTTPS. Avoids deprecated APIs Deprecated APIs will eventually be removed from the browser. Learn more about deprecated APIs. 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. Learn more about the geolocation permission. 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. Learn more about responsibly getting 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. Learn how to provide responsive images. 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.

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Avoids unload event listeners

The unload event does not fire reliably and listening for it can prevent browser optimizations like the Back-Forward Cache. Use pagehide or visibilitychange events instead. <u>Learn more about unload event listeners</u>

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. Learn more about this errors in console diagnostic audit

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>.

URL Map URL

0.1 [1st Party]

...bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js (127.0.0.1) ...bootstrap/bootstrap.bundle.js.map (127.0.0.1)

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



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

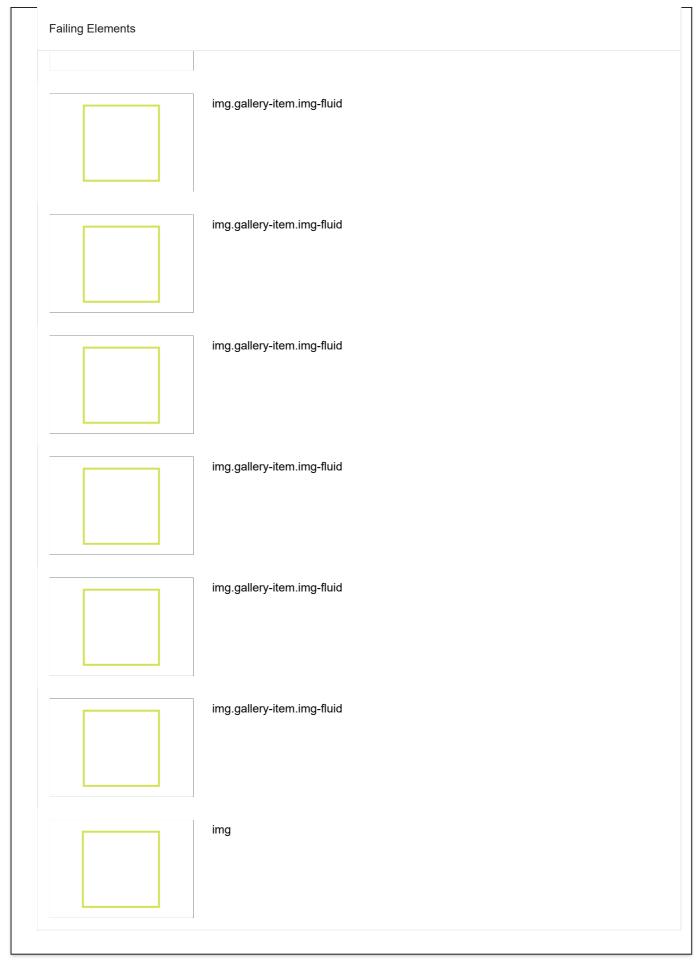
Core Web Vitals. Learn more about Google Search Essentials.

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CONTENT BEST PRACTICES

▲ Document doesn't have a <title> element</th></tr><tr><td>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.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Failing Elements</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>html</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>▲ Document does not have a meta description</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Meta descriptions may be included in search results to concisely summarize page content. <u>Learn more about the meta description</u>.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>▲ Image elements do not have [alt] attributes</td><td>^</td></tr><tr><td>Informative elements should aim for short, descriptive alternate text. Decorative elements can be ignored with an empty alt attribute. Learn more about the alt attribute.</td><td>t</td></tr><tr><td>Failing Elements</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>img</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>img.gallery-item.img-fluid</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>img.gallery-item.img-fluid</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>img.gallery-item.img-fluid</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></title>		
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Format your HTML in a way that enables crawlers to better understand your app's content.

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 (7)

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 Page has successful HTTP status code Pages with unsuccessful HTTP status codes may not be indexed properly. Learn more about HTTP status codes. Links have descriptive text Descriptive link text helps search engines understand your content. Learn how to make links more 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 Page isn't 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. 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 avoids plugins Search engines can't index plugin content, and many devices restrict plugins or don't support them. Learn more about avoiding plugins.

NOT APPLICABLE (4)

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o 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. Learn more about robots.txt.	
O Document has a valid rel=canonical	^
Canonical links suggest which URL to show in search results. <u>Learn more about canonical links</u> .	
O Document uses legible font sizes	^
Font sizes less than 12px are too small to be legible and require mobile visitors to "pinch to zoom" in order to read. Strive have >60% of page text ≥12px. Learn more about legible font sizes.	e to
Tap targets are sized appropriately	^
Interactive elements like buttons and links should be large enough (48x48px), or have enough space around them, to be easy enough to tap without overlapping onto other elements. <u>Learn more about tap targets</u> .	;



PWA

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

INSTALLABLE

■ Web app manifest or service worker do not meet the installability requirements — 1 reason

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.

Failure reason

Page has no manifest link> URL

PWA OPTIMIZED

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Is not configured for a custom splash screen Failures: No manifest was fetched. A themed splash screen ensures a high-quality experience when users launch your app from their homescreens. Learn more about splash screens. Does not set a theme color for the address bar. Failures: No manifest was fetched, No `<meta name="theme-color">` tag found. The browser address bar can be themed to match your site. Learn more about theming the 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 No manifest was fetched A maskable icon ensures that the image fills the entire shape without being letterboxed when installing the app on a device. Learn about maskable manifest icons. 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. Learn about cross-browser compatibility.

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 key to a user's perception of performance. <u>Learn more about page transitions</u>.

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. <u>Learn more about providing deep links</u>.

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.

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Captured at Dec 7, 2023, 6:21 PM GMT+1

Initial page load

Emulated Desktop with
Lighthouse 11.1.0
Custom throttling

Single page load

Using Chromium 119.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 11.1.0 | File an issue

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