



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

0.5 s

Largest Contentful Paint

0.9 s

Total Blocking Time

30 ms

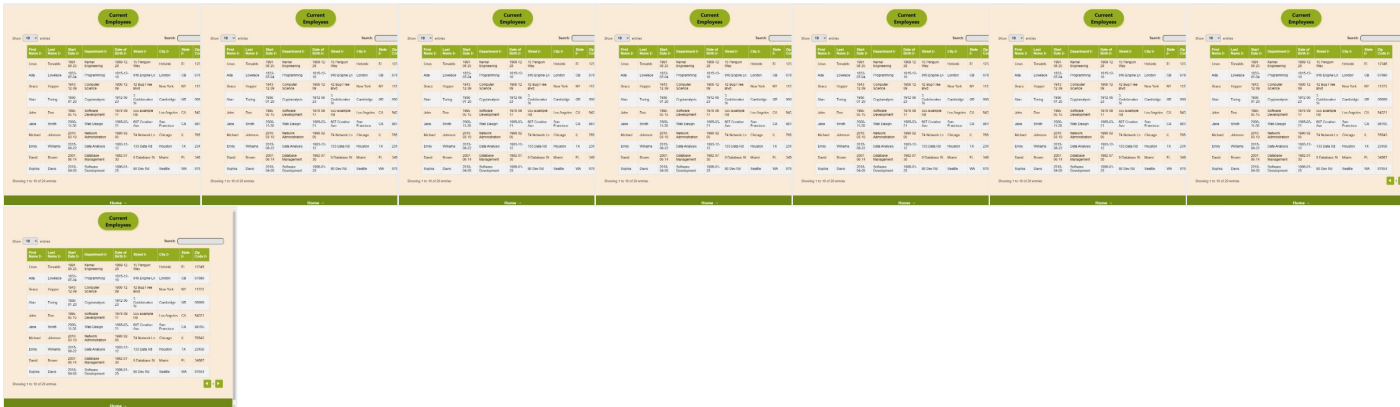
Cumulative Layout Shift

0

Speed Index

0.5 s

[View Treemap](#)



Show audits relevant to: All [FCP](#) [LCP](#) [TBT](#) [CLS](#)

DIAGNOSTICS

▲ Reduce unused JavaScript — Potential savings of 341 KiB

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Reduce unused JavaScript and defer loading scripts until they are required to decrease bytes consumed by network activity. [Learn how to reduce unused JavaScript.](#) LCP

☒ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
localhost 1st Party	534.9 KiB	246.3 KiB
...js/bundle.js (localhost)	534.9 KiB	246.3 KiB
F:/Openclassrooms DevApp_JS_REACT/P14/P14_OC_Wealth-Health2/wealth-health-bugfix/node_modules/react-dom/cjs/react-dom.development.js	217.1 KiB	102.2 KiB
F:/Openclassrooms DevApp_JS_REACT/P14/P14_OC_Wealth-Health2/wealth-health-bugfix/node_modules/@remix-run/router/router.ts	22.8 KiB	22.3 KiB
F:/Openclassrooms DevApp_JS_REACT/P14/P14_OC_Wealth-Health2/wealth-health-bugfix/node_modules/react/cjs/react.development.js	18.6 KiB	9.8 KiB
F:/Openclassrooms DevApp_JS_REACT/P14/P14_OC_Wealth-Health2/wealth-health-bugfix/node_modules/react-router-dom/index.tsx	8.9 KiB	7.5 KiB
F:/Openclassrooms DevApp_JS_REACT/P14/P14_OC_Wealth-Health2/wealth-health-bugfix/node_modules/react/cjs/react-jsx-dev-runtime.development.js	8.7 KiB	4.1 KiB
kaspersky-labs.com	143.8 KiB	94.4 KiB
/FD126C42-.../main.js?attr=0Hn1EkSG... (gc.kis.v2.scr.kaspersky-labs.com)	143.8 KiB	94.4 KiB

▲ Minify JavaScript — Potential savings of 299 KiB

Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script parse time. [Learn how to minify JavaScript.](#) FCP LCP

☒ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
localhost 1st Party	534.9 KiB	209.3 KiB
...js/bundle.js (localhost)	534.9 KiB	209.3 KiB
kaspersky-labs.com	143.8 KiB	52.6 KiB
/FD126C42-.../main.js?attr=0Hn1EkSG... (gc.kis.v2.scr.kaspersky-labs.com)	143.8 KiB	52.6 KiB
Unattributable	89.1 KiB	37.1 KiB

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
chrome-extension://eimadpbcbfmbkopoojfehnhkhdbee/inject/index.js	89.1 KiB	37.1 KiB

▲ Enable text compression — Potential savings of 117 KiB

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

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
kaspersky-labs.com	143.6 KiB	117.4 KiB
/FD126C42-.../main.js?attr=0Hn1EkcSG... (gc.kis.v2.scr.kaspersky-labs.com)	143.6 KiB	117.4 KiB

Serve static assets with an efficient cache policy — 1 resource found

A long cache lifetime can speed up repeat visits to your page. [Learn more about efficient cache policies.](#)

URL	Cache TTL	Transfer Size
localhost 1st Party		535 KiB
...js/bundle.js (localhost)	None	535 KiB

Avoid serving legacy JavaScript to modern browsers — Potential savings of 0 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
localhost 1st Party	0.1 KiB
...js/bundle.js (localhost)	0.1 KiB
bundle.js:40010	@babel/plugin-transform-classes
bundle.js:45400	@babel/plugin-transform-regenerator

Page prevented back/forward cache restoration — 2 failure reasons

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. [Learn more about the bfcache](#)

Failure reason	Failure type
The page has an unload handler in the main frame. /employees (localhost)	Actionable
Pages with WebSocket cannot enter back/forward cache. /employees (localhost)	Pending browser support

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

Category	Time Spent
Script Evaluation	123 ms
Other	50 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	37 ms
Style & Layout	4 ms
Garbage Collection	4 ms
Rendering	1 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	1 ms

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. [Learn how to avoid long main-thread tasks](#) TBT

URL	Start Time	Duration
localhost 1st Party		75 ms

URL	Start Time	Duration
...js/bundle.js (localhost)	958 ms	75 ms

JavaScript execution time — 0.1 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
localhost 1st Party	117 ms	89 ms	26 ms
...js/bundle.js (localhost)	117 ms	89 ms	26 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. [Learn how to minimize third-party impact.](#) TBT

Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
kaspersky-labs.com	146 KiB	0 ms
/FD126C42-.../main.js?attr=0Hn1EkcSG... (gc.kis.v2.scr.kaspersky-labs.com)	144 KiB	0 ms
Wappalyzer - Technology profiler Chrome Extension	6 KiB	0 ms

Initial server response time was short — Root document took 10 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

URL	Time Spent
localhost 1st Party	10 ms
/employees (localhost)	10 ms

Avoids enormous network payloads — Total size was 693 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)

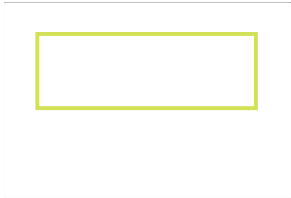
URL	Transfer Size
localhost 1st Party	547.5 KiB
...js/bundle.js (localhost)	534.9 KiB
/logo192.png (localhost)	5.6 KiB
/favicon.ico (localhost)	3.8 KiB
/employees (localhost)	2.2 KiB
/manifest.json (localhost)	0.9 KiB
kaspersky-labs.com	145.5 KiB
/FD126C42-.../main.js?attr=0Hn1EkcSG... (gc.kis.v2.scr.kaspersky-labs.com)	143.8 KiB
/7D8B79A2-.../init?data=eyJ1cmwiO... (gc.kis.v2.scr.kaspersky-labs.com)	1.0 KiB
...to/wsm.onHashChange?tm=2024-01-04T16%3A27%3A43.905Z (gc.kis.v2.scr.kaspersky-labs.com)	0.3 KiB
...7C0D38FD-.../from?get&nocache=... (gc.kis.v2.scr.kaspersky-labs.com)	0.3 KiB
...7C0D38FD-.../from?get&nocache=... (gc.kis.v2.scr.kaspersky-labs.com)	0.3 KiB

☐ Avoids an excessive DOM size — 163 elements

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A large DOM will increase memory usage, cause longer [style calculations](#), and produce costly [layout reflows](#). [Learn how to avoid an excessive DOM size.](#) TBT

Statistic	Element	Value
Total DOM Elements		163
Maximum DOM Depth	option	11
Maximum Child Elements	<div><div></div>tbody</div>	10

Statistic	Element	Value															
<div><div></div>Avoid chaining critical requests — 1 chain found<div></div></div> <p>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</p> <p>Maximum critical path latency: 25.168 ms</p> <p><i>Initial Navigation</i></p> <p>/employees (localhost)</p> <p>/FD126C42-.../main.js?attr=0Hn1EkcSG... (gc.kis.v2.scr.kaspersky-labs.com) - 2.848 ms, 143.79 KiB</p>																	
<div><div></div>Largest Contentful Paint element — 940 ms<div></div></div> <p>This is the largest contentful element painted within the viewport. Learn more about the Largest Contentful Paint element LCP</p> <div><div>Element</div><div><div>h2</div></div><table><tr><th>Phase</th><th>% of LCP</th><th>Timing</th></tr><tr><td>TTFB</td><td>14%</td><td>130 ms</td></tr><tr><td>Load Delay</td><td>0%</td><td>0 ms</td></tr><tr><td>Load Time</td><td>0%</td><td>0 ms</td></tr><tr><td>Render Delay</td><td>86%</td><td>810 ms</td></tr></table></div>			Phase	% of LCP	Timing	TTFB	14%	130 ms	Load Delay	0%	0 ms	Load Time	0%	0 ms	Render Delay	86%	810 ms
Phase	% of LCP	Timing															
TTFB	14%	130 ms															
Load Delay	0%	0 ms															
Load Time	0%	0 ms															
Render Delay	86%	810 ms															

More information about the performance of your application. These numbers don't [directly affect](#) the Performance score.

PASSED AUDITS (24)

Hide

Eliminate render-blocking resources <div></div>
Resources are blocking the first paint of your page. Consider delivering critical JS/CSS inline and deferring all non-critical

JS/styles. Learn how to eliminate render-blocking resources. FCP LCP	
Properly size images	^
Serve images that are appropriately-sized to save cellular data and improve load time. Learn how to size images.	
Defer offscreen images	^
Consider lazy-loading offscreen and hidden images after all critical resources have finished loading to lower time to interactive. Learn how to defer offscreen images.	
Minify CSS	^
Minifying CSS files can reduce network payload sizes. Learn how to minify CSS. FCP LCP	
Reduce unused CSS	^
Reduce unused rules from stylesheets and defer CSS not used for above-the-fold content to decrease bytes consumed by network activity. Learn how to reduce unused CSS. FCP LCP	
Efficiently encode images	^
Optimized images load faster and consume less cellular data. Learn how to efficiently encode images.	
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. 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	
Avoid multiple page redirects	^
Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. Learn how to avoid page redirects. FCP LCP	
<input type="radio"/> Preload key requests	^
Consider using <link rel=preload> to prioritize fetching resources that are currently requested later in page load. Learn how to preload key requests. FCP LCP	
Use HTTP/2	^
HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers and multiplexing. Learn more about HTTP/2.	

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 more about efficient video formats LCP	
Remove duplicate modules in JavaScript bundles	^
Remove large, duplicate JavaScript modules from bundles to reduce unnecessary bytes consumed by network activity. TBT	
<input type="radio"/> 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. Learn more about preloading LCP elements . LCP	
<input type="radio"/> 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 .	
All text remains visible during webfont loads	^
Leverage the font-display CSS feature to ensure text is user-visible while webfonts are loading. Learn more about font-display . FCP LCP	
<input type="radio"/> 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	
<input type="radio"/> 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. Learn more about optimal lazy loading . LCP	
<input type="radio"/> Avoid large layout shifts	^
These DOM elements contribute most to the CLS of the page. Learn how to improve CLS CLS	
Uses passive listeners to improve scrolling performance	^
Consider marking your touch and wheel event listeners as passive to improve your page's scroll performance. Learn more about adopting passive event listeners .	
Avoids <code>document.write()</code>	^

For users on slow connections, external scripts dynamically injected via <code>document.write()</code> can delay page load by tens of seconds. Learn how to avoid document.write() .	
<div><div></div>Avoid non-composited animations</div>	^
Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. Learn how to avoid non-composited animations <div>CLS</div>	
<div>Image elements have explicit <code>width</code> and <code>height</code></div>	^
Set an explicit width and height on image elements to reduce layout shifts and improve CLS. Learn how to set image dimensions <div>CLS</div>	
<div>Has a <code><meta name="viewport"></code> tag with <code>width</code> or <code>initial-scale</code></div>	^
A <code><meta name="viewport"></code> 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 . <div>TBT</div>	

Captured at Jan 4, 2024, 5:27
PM GMT+1
Initial page load

Emulated Desktop with
Lighthouse 11.2.0
Custom throttling

Single page load

Using Chromium 120.0.0.0 with
devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 11.2.0 | [File an issue](#)