https://hewers89.github.io/BB_Gym/contact.html

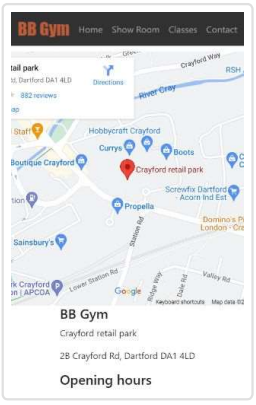
Performance	Accessibility	Best Practices	SEO	PWA
98	95	92	100	—

98

Performance

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

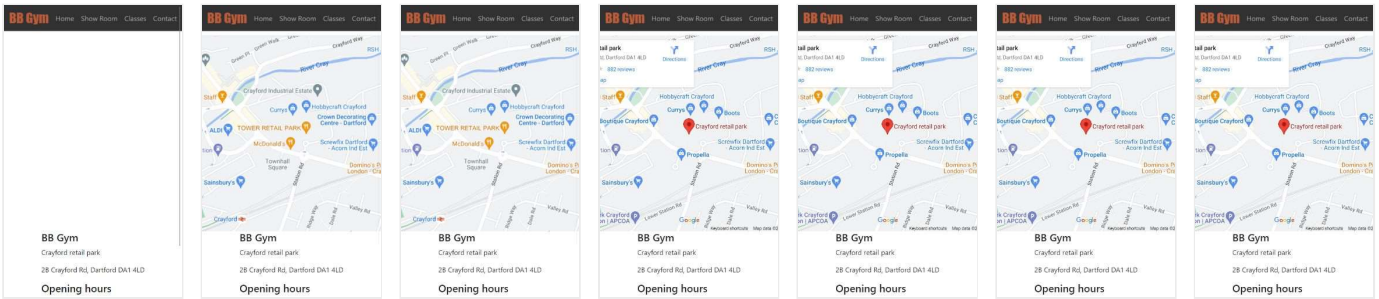
▲ 0–49 50–89 90–100

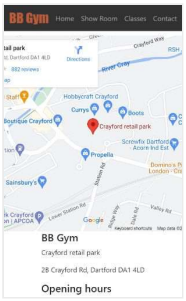


METRICS Expand view

First Contentful Paint 1.8 s	Largest Contentful Paint 1.8 s
Total Blocking Time 0 ms	Cumulative Layout Shift 0
Speed Index 1.8 s	

View Treemap View Original Trace





Show audits relevant to: All FCP LCP TBT CLS

OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunity	Estimated Savings
Eliminate render-blocking resources	0.28s

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

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
JSDelivr CDN Cdn	**34.1 KiB**	**1,070 ms**
…css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	34.1 KiB	1,070 ms

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

DIAGNOSTICS

▲ Page prevented back/forward cache restoration — 1 failure reason

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
Back/forward cache is disabled by flags. Visit edge://flags/#back-forward-cache to enable it locally on this device. /BB_Gym/contact.html (hewers89.github.io)	Not actionable

▲ Serve static assets with an efficient cache policy — 11 resources found

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

☑ Show 3rd-party resources (10)

URL	Cache TTL	Transfer Size
Other Google APIs/SDKs Utility		**187 KiB**
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)	5m	27 KiB
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)	5m	26 KiB
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)	5m	24 KiB
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)	5m	24 KiB
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)	5m	23 KiB
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)	5m	22 KiB
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)	5m	22 KiB
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)	5m	19 KiB
Google Maps Utility		**114 KiB**
…api/js?client=… (maps.googleapis.com)	30m	66 KiB
…js/StaticMapService.GetMapImage?… (maps.googleapis.com)	1d	49 KiB
GitHub Utility 1st Party		**1 KiB**
…css/style.css (hewers89.github.io)	10m	1 KiB

Avoid chaining critical requests — 5 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: **225.334 ms**

Initial Navigation

- /BB_Gym/contact.html (hewers89.github.io)
  - …css/style.css (hewers89.github.io) **- 27.35 ms, 1.02 KiB**
  - …css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net) **- 50.646 ms, 34.13 KiB**
  - /99cb06e1b2.js (kit.fontawesome.com) **- 35.282 ms, 4.22 KiB**
  - …webfonts/free-fa-solid-900.woff2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com) **- 50.684 ms, 147.19 KiB**

…webfonts/free-fa-brands-400.woff2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com) **- 33.824 ms, 105.94 KiB**

Keep request counts low and transfer sizes small — 40 requests • 896 KiB

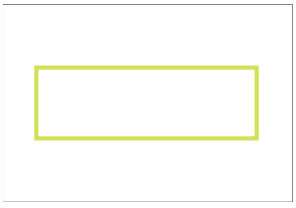
To set budgets for the quantity and size of page resources, add a budget.json file. Learn more about performance budgets.

Resource Type	Requests	Transfer Size
Total	40.0	895.8 KiB
Script	13.0	303.8 KiB
Font	4.0	274.9 KiB
Image	11.0	245.9 KiB
Stylesheet	4.0	37.4 KiB
Other	6.0	32.0 KiB
Document	2.0	1.7 KiB
Media	0.0	0.0 KiB
Third-party	40.0	895.8 KiB

Largest Contentful Paint element — 1 element found

This is the largest contentful element painted within the viewport. Learn more about the Largest Contentful Paint element

LCP

Element
 Input request/question `<div pseudo="-webkit-input-placeholder" id="placeholder" style="display: block !important;">`

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

PASSED AUDITS (34) Hide

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

Minify JavaScript

Minifying JavaScript files can reduce payload sizes and script parse time. Learn how to minify JavaScript. FCP LCP

Reduce unused CSS — Potential savings of 53 KiB

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

☑ Show 3rd-party resources (1)

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
JSDelivr CDN Cdn	**34.1 KiB**	**32.7 KiB**
…css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	34.1 KiB	32.7 KiB
Unattributable	**20.2 KiB**	**20.1 KiB**
`/*! * Font Awesome Free 6.4.0 by @fontawesome - https://fontawesome.com * License - https://fonta…`	20.2 KiB	20.1 KiB

Reduce unused JavaScript

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

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.

Enable text compression

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

Initial server response time was short — Root document took 30 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
GitHub Utility 1st Party	**30 ms**
/BB_Gym/contact.html (hewers89.github.io)	30 ms

Avoid multiple page redirects

Redirects introduce additional delays before the page can be loaded. Learn how to avoid page redirects. FCP LCP

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

Avoid serving legacy JavaScript to modern browsers

Polyfills and transforms enable legacy browsers to use new JavaScript features. However, many aren't necessary for modern browsers. 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

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

Avoids enormous network payloads — Total size was 896 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
Google Maps Utility	**286.0 KiB**
…api/js?client=… (maps.googleapis.com)	65.6 KiB
…10/common.js (maps.googleapis.com)	61.1 KiB
…10/init_embed.js (maps.gstatic.com)	60.2 KiB
…10/util.js (maps.googleapis.com)	50.6 KiB
…js/StaticMapService.GetMapImage?… (maps.googleapis.com)	48.5 KiB
FontAwesome CDN Cdn	**253.1 KiB**
…webfonts/free-fa-solid-900.woff2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com)	147.2 KiB
…webfonts/free-fa-brands-400.woff2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com)	105.9 KiB
Other Google APIs/SDKs Utility	**52.9 KiB**
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)	26.8 KiB
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)	26.2 KiB

URL	Transfer Size
JSDelivr CDN Cdn	**34.1 KiB**
…css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	34.1 KiB

Avoids an excessive DOM size — 47 elements

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		47
Maximum DOM Depth	 a#navbar-brand	6
Maximum Child Elements	 body	8

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.

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. Learn how to reduce Javascript execution time. TBT

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
Unattributable	**250 ms**	**16 ms**	**0 ms**
`Unattributable`	250 ms	16 ms	0 ms
GitHub Utility 1st Party	**89 ms**	**3 ms**	**1 ms**

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
/BB_Gym/contact.html (hewers89.github.io)	89 ms	3 ms	1 ms

Minimizes main-thread work — 0.4 s

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

Category	Time Spent
Other	272 ms
Script Evaluation	42 ms
Style & Layout	32 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	15 ms
Garbage Collection	11 ms
Rendering	9 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	2 ms

All text remains visible during webfont loads

Warnings: Lighthouse was unable to automatically check the `font-display` values for the origin https://fonts.gstatic.com.

Leverage the `font-display` CSS feature to ensure text is user-visible while webfonts are loading. Learn more about `font-display`. 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. Learn how to minimize third-party impact. TBT

Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
Google Maps Utility	**358 KiB**	**0 ms**
…api/js?client=… (maps.googleapis.com)	66 KiB	0 ms
…10/common.js (maps.googleapis.com)	61 KiB	0 ms

Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
…10/init_embed.js (maps.gstatic.com)	60 KiB	0 ms
…10/util.js (maps.googleapis.com)	51 KiB	0 ms
…js/StaticMapService.GetMapImage?… (maps.googleapis.com)	49 KiB	0 ms
Other resources	72 KiB	0 ms
FontAwesome CDN Cdn	**287 KiB**	**0 ms**
…webfonts/free-fa-solid-900.woff2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com)	147 KiB	0 ms
…webfonts/free-fa-brands-400.woff2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com)	106 KiB	0 ms
…css/free.min.css?token=99cb06e1b2 (ka-f.fontawesome.com)	23 KiB	0 ms
Other Google APIs/SDKs Utility	**190 KiB**	**0 ms**
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)	27 KiB	0 ms
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)	26 KiB	0 ms
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)	24 KiB	0 ms
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)	24 KiB	0 ms
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)	23 KiB	0 ms
Other resources	66 KiB	0 ms
JSDelivr CDN Cdn	**34 KiB**	**0 ms**
…css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	34 KiB	0 ms
Google Fonts Cdn	**24 KiB**	**0 ms**
…v30/KFOlCnqEu….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	11 KiB	0 ms
…v30/KFOmCnqEu….woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	11 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. 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. Learn more about optimal lazy loading. LCP

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 `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 long main-thread tasks

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

Avoid non-composited animations

Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. Learn how to avoid non-composited animations CLS

Image elements have explicit `width` and `height`

Set an explicit width and height on image elements to reduce layout shifts and improve CLS. Learn 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. Only a subset of accessibility issues can be automatically detected so manual testing is also encouraged.

CONTRAST

Background and foreground colors do not have a sufficient contrast ratio.

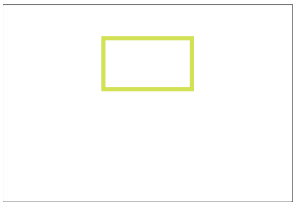
Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Learn how to provide sufficient color contrast.

Failing Elements

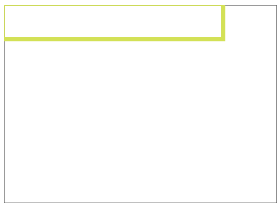
a#navbar-brand

div.container-fluid

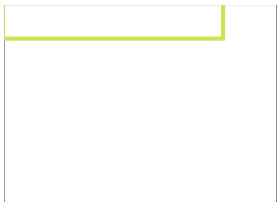
nav.navbar.navbar-expand-lg.bg-body-tertiary.flex-sm-column



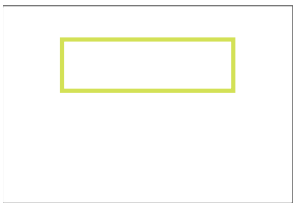
a.nav-link.active



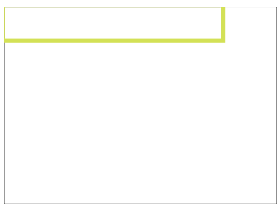
div.container-fluid



nav.navbar.navbar-expand-lg.bg-body-tertiary.flex-sm-column



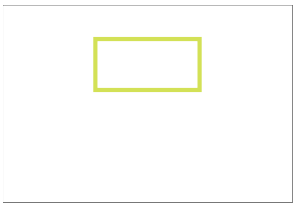
a.nav-link.active



div.container-fluid

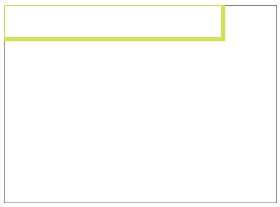
nav.navbar.navbar-expand-lg.bg-body-tertiary.flex-sm-column

Failing Elements

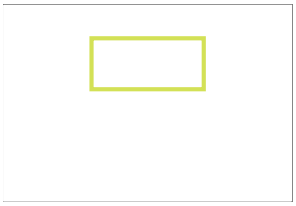


a.nav-link.active

div.container-fluid

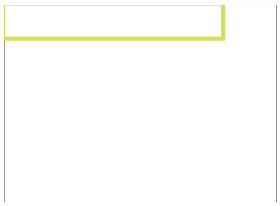


nav.navbar.navbar-expand-lg.bg-body-tertiary.flex-sm-column



a.nav-link.active

div.container-fluid



nav.navbar.navbar-expand-lg.bg-body-tertiary.flex-sm-column

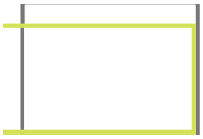
These are opportunities to improve the legibility of your content.

NAMES AND LABELS

▲ `<frame>` or `<iframe>` elements do not have a title

Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more about frame titles.

Failing Elements



iframe

Failing Elements

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

- 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.

- 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 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.

- 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 traps.

- 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. Learn how to add roles to custom controls.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

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

PASSED AUDITS (17) 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.

- ARIA IDs are unique

  The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. Learn how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs.

- 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.

`[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. 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.

Document has a `<title>` element

The title gives screen reader users an overview of the page, and search engine users rely on it heavily to determine if a page is relevant to their search. Learn more about document titles.

`[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`.

`<html>` element has a `[lang]` attribute

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

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

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

Links have a discernible name

Link text (and alternate text for images, when used as links) that is discernible, unique, and focusable improves the navigation experience for screen reader users. Learn how to make links accessible.

Lists contain only `<li>` 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 (`<li>`) are contained within `<ul>`, `<ol>` or `<menu>` parent elements

Screen readers require list items (`<li>`) to be contained within a parent `<ul>`, `<ol>` or `<menu>` to be announced properly. Learn more about proper list structure.

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. Learn more about heading order.

NOT APPLICABLE (25) 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.

`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. Learn how to make command elements more accessible.

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. Learn more about input field labels.

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, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. Learn how to label `progressbar` elements.

`[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 roles and required attributes.

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 about roles and required children elements.

- [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. Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.

- [role] values are valid

ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. Learn more about valid ARIA roles.

- 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. Learn more about toggle fields.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- <dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or elements.

When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.

- Definition list items are wrapped in <dl> elements

Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can properly announce them. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.

- 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.

- Image elements have `[alt]` attributes

  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.

- `<input type="image">` elements have `[alt]` text

  When an image is being used as an `<input>` button, providing alternative text can help screen reader users understand the purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.

- 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.

- `<object>` elements have alternate text

  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.

- 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.

- Cells in a `<table>` element that use the `[headers]` attribute refer to table cells within the same table.

  Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring `<td>` 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.

- `<th>` 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. 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.

Best Practices

GENERAL

▲ Issues were logged 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.

Issue type
Cookie
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)
/maps/vt?pb=… (www.google.com)

TRUST AND SAFETY

○ Ensure CSP is effective against XSS attacks

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

Description	Directive	Severity
No CSP found in enforcement mode		High

PASSED AUDITS (12) Hide

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 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.

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.

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.

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. Learn more about unload event listeners

Avoids deprecated APIs

Deprecated APIs will eventually be removed from the browser. Learn more about deprecated APIs.

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

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. Learn more about source maps.

NOT APPLICABLE (2) Hide

Fonts with `font-display: optional` are preloaded

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

Detected JavaScript libraries

All front-end JavaScript libraries detected on the page. Learn more about this JavaScript library detection diagnostic audit.

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.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (1) Hide

Structured data is valid

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

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

PASSED AUDITS (11) Hide

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. Learn more about document titles.

Document has a meta description

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

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 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. Learn more about legible font sizes.

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. Learn more about avoiding plugins.

Tap targets are sized appropriately — 100% appropriately sized tap targets

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. Learn more about tap targets.

NOT APPLICABLE (3) Hide

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.

Image elements have `[alt]` attributes

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.

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. Learn what makes a good Progressive Web App.

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

▲ Does not register a service worker that controls page and `start_url`

The 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. Learn more about Service Workers.

▲ 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 not sized correctly for the viewport The viewport size of 519px does not match the window size of 412px.

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. Learn more about page transitions.

- 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.

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

Captured at Jul 11, 2023, 1:45 PM GMT+1	Emulated Moto G Power with Lighthouse 10.1.1	Single page load
Initial page load	Slow 4G throttling	Using Chromium 114.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 10.1.1 | File an issue