

https://jeanphih.github.io/Projet\_5/



100

100



Performance

Accessibility

Best **Practices** 

**SEO** 



# Performance

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

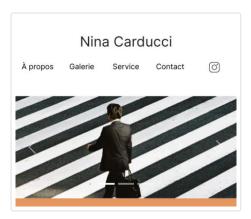


**METRICS** 

▲ 0–49

50-89

90-100



Expand view

2.3 s

**Total Blocking Time** 

First Contentful Paint

100 ms

Speed Index

2.3 s

Largest Contentful Paint

2.4 s

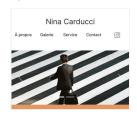
Cumulative Layout Shift

0.003

## **View Treemap**

Nina Carducci Nina Carducci Nina Carducci Nina Carducci Nina Carducci Nina Carducci Nina Carducci

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Show audits relevant to: All FCP LCP TBT CLS

#### DIAGNOSTICS

▲ Eliminate render-blocking resources — Potential savings of 150 ms

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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	34.2 KiB	1,080 ms
css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	34.2 KiB	1,080 ms

▲ Reduce unused CSS — Potential savings of 33 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]

URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
JSDelivr CDN Cdn	34.2 KiB	32.6 KiB
css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	34.2 KiB	32.6 KiB

▲ Minimize main-thread work — 2.1 s

^

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

Category	Time Spent
Other	1,094 ms

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Category	Time Spent
Script Evaluation	449 ms
Style & Layout	322 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	146 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	49 ms
Rendering	42 ms

Serve static assets with an efficient cache policy — 12 resources found

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

URL	Cache TTL	Transfer Size
GitHub Utility 1st Party		186 KiB
concerts/aaron-paul-512.webp (jeanphih.github.io)	10m	45 KiB
fonts/spectral-v13-latin-300italic.woff2 (jeanphih.github.io)	10m	23 KiB
images/nina-512.webp (jeanphih.github.io)	10m	22 KiB
fonts/spectral-v13-latin-800italic.woff2 (jeanphih.github.io)	10m	22 KiB
fonts/spectral-v13-latin-regular.woff2 (jeanphih.github.io)	10m	22 KiB
fonts/inter-v13-latin-regular.woff2 (jeanphih.github.io)	10m	21 KiB
slider/ryoji-iwata-512.webp (jeanphih.github.io)	10m	18 KiB
entreprise/ali-morshedlou-512.webp (jeanphih.github.io)	10m	8 KiB
assets/maugallery.min.js (jeanphih.github.io)	10m	2 KiB
assets/style.min.css (jeanphih.github.io)	10m	2 KiB
images/instagram.png (jeanphih.github.io)	10m	1 KiB

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URL	Cache TTL	Transfer Size	
assets/scripts.min.js (jeanphih.github.io)	10m	0 KiB	

Image elements do not have explicit width and height

Set an explicit width and height on image elements to reduce layout shifts and improve CLS. <u>Learn how to set image dimensions</u> <u>CLS</u>

		URL
GitHub Utility 1st Party		
	img	
		images/instagram.png (jeanphih.github.io)

O JavaScript execution time — 0.5 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)

✓ Show 3rd-party resources (3)

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
jQuery CDN Cdn	813 ms	320 ms	26 ms
/jquery-3.7.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	813 ms	320 ms	26 ms
Unattributable	567 ms	16 ms	0 ms
Unattributable	567 ms	16 ms	0 ms
GitHub Utility 1st Party	384 ms	20 ms	2 ms
/Projet_5/ (jeanphih.github.io)	384 ms	20 ms	2 ms

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URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
JSDelivr CDN Cdn	319 ms	81 ms	19 ms
js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	215 ms	81 ms	19 ms
css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	104 ms	0 ms	0 ms

O Minimize third-party usage — Third-party code blocked the main thread for 180 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
jQuery CDN Cdn	30 KiB	147 ms
/jquery-3.7.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	30 KiB	147 ms
JSDelivr CDN Cdn	59 KiB	34 ms
css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	34 KiB	30 ms
js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	25 KiB	4 ms

O Avoid long main-thread tasks — 8 long tasks found

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

Show 3rd-party resources (5)

URL	Start Time	Duration
jQuery CDN Cdn		396 ms
/jquery-3.7.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	1,972 ms	306 ms
/jquery-3.7.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	2,278 ms	90 ms
JSDelivr CDN Cdn		299 ms
js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	2,572 ms	128 ms

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URL	Start Time	Duration
css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	1,855 ms	104 ms
js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	2,368 ms	67 ms
Unattributable		236 ms
Unattributable	772 ms	126 ms
Unattributable	1,039 ms	57 ms
Unattributable	940 ms	53 ms

Avoids an excessive DOM size — 141 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		141
Maximum DOM Depth	div.mg-prev	10
Maximum Child Elements	div.gallery-item row.row	9

Avoid large layout shifts — 5 elements found

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

Element		Layout shift impact
	strong.about-meintroduction	0.002

Element		Layout shift impact
	h2.about-metitle	0.001
	h1.name	0.000
	h1.name	0.000
	a	0.000
Initial server response tim	e was short — Root document took 20 ms	
Keep the server response ti	me for the main document short because all other requests depend on it. LCP CCP CCP	earn more about the
URL		Time Spent
GitHub Utility 1st Part		20 ms
/Projet_5/ (jeanphih.githu	b.io)	20 ms
Avoids enormous network	payloads — Total size was 280 KiB	^
Large network payloads cos	t users real money and are highly correlated with long load times. <u>Learn ho</u>	w to reduce payload

Sizes. LCP

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✓ Show 3rd-party resources (3)

URL	Transfer Size
GitHub Utility 1st Party	173.5 KiB
concerts/aaron-paul-512.webp (jeanphih.github.io)	45.2 KiB
fonts/spectral-v13-latin-300italic.woff2 (jeanphih.github.io)	22.9 KiB
images/nina-512.webp (jeanphih.github.io)	22.3 KiB
fonts/spectral-v13-latin-800italic.woff2 (jeanphih.github.io)	22.2 KiB
fonts/spectral-v13-latin-regular.woff2 (jeanphih.github.io)	21.6 KiB
fonts/inter-v13-latin-regular.woff2 (jeanphih.github.io)	21.3 KiB
slider/ryoji-iwata-512.webp (jeanphih.github.io)	18.0 KiB
JSDelivr CDN Cdn	58.8 KiB
css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	34.2 KiB
js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	24.6 KiB
jQuery CDN Cdn	29.7 KiB
/jquery-3.7.1.min.js (code.jquery.com)	29.7 KiB

O 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: 383.016 ms

Initial Navigation

/Projet\_5/ (jeanphih.github.io)

...css/bootstrap.min.css (cdn.jsdelivr.net) - 76.036 ms, 34.18 KiB

...assets/style.min.css (jeanphih.github.io)

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...fonts/inter-v13-latin-regular.woff2 (jeanphih.github.io) - 27.964 ms, 21.28 KiB

...fonts/spectral-v13-latin-800italic.woff2 (jeanphih.github.io) - 33.367 ms, 22.17 KiB

...fonts/spectral-v13-latin-300italic.woff2 (jeanphih.github.io) - 39.976 ms, 22.91 KiB

...fonts/spectral-v13-latin-regular.woff2 (jeanphih.github.io) - 46.13 ms, 21.57 KiB

Largest Contentful Paint element — 2,420 ms

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

Element

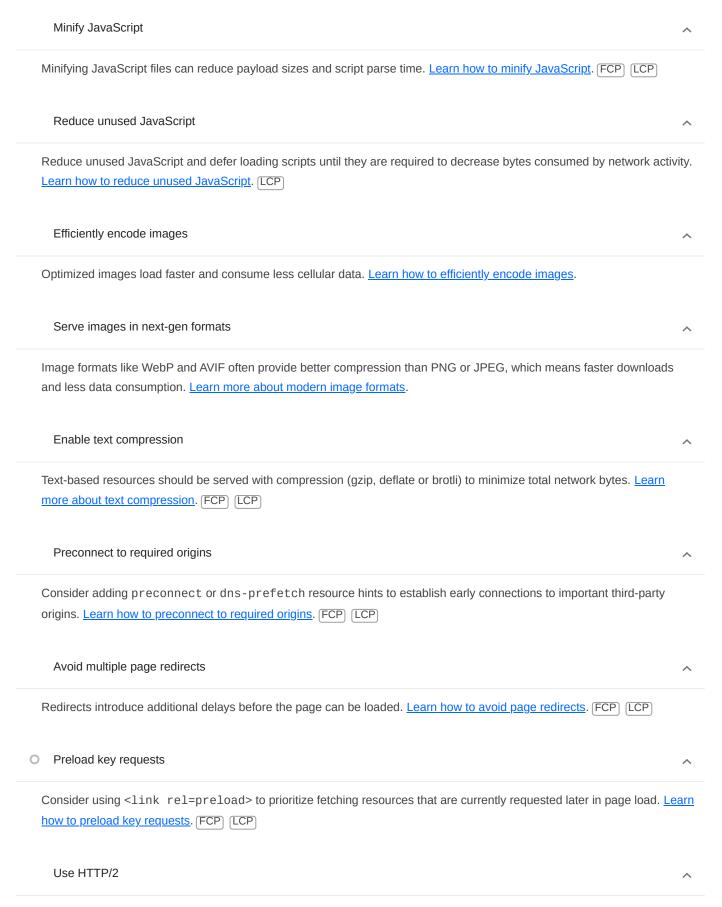
img.d-block.w-100.h-auto

Phase	% of LCP	Timing
TTFB	26%	620 ms
Load Delay	0%	0 ms
Load Time	14%	340 ms
Render Delay	60%	1,460 ms

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

PASSED AUDITS (25)	Hide
Properly size images	^
Serve images that are appropriately-sized to save cellular data and improve load time. <u>Learn how to size images</u> .	
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. <u>Learn how to minify CSS</u> . <u>FCP</u> <u>LCP</u>	

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HTTP/2 offers many benefits over HTTP/1.1, including binary headers and multiplexing. Learn more about HTTP/2.

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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 [CCP] 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] 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] 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]

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Element img.d-block.w-100.h-auto 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 non-composited animations Animations which are not composited can be janky and increase CLS. Learn how to avoid non-composited animations 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] Page didn't prevent back/forward cache restoration Many navigations are performed by going back to a previous page, or forwards again. The back/forward cache (bfcache) can speed up these return navigations. Learn more about the bfcache



# 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.

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. <u>Learn how to decorate interactive elements with affordance hints</u> .	
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> .	
O Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering.</u>	
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>aps</u> .
The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page	^
If new content, such as a dialog, is added to the page, the user's focus is directed to it. <u>Learn how to direct focus to new content</u> .	
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. <u>Learn how to properly hide offscreen content</u> .	
Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. <u>Learn more about custom</u> <u>controls and labels</u> .	

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Custom controls have ARIA roles Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. Learn how to add roles to custom controls. These items address areas which an automated testing tool cannot cover. Learn more in our guide on conducting an accessibility review. PASSED AUDITS (21) 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 <br/>
<br/> [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. 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 buttons have discernible text.

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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.

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

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

[aria-hidden="true"] elements do not contain focusable descendents

Focusable descendents within an [aria-hidden="true"] element prevent those interactive elements from being available to users of assistive technologies like screen readers. Learn how aria-hidden affects focusable elements.

Background and foreground colors have a sufficient contrast ratio

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

Document has a <title> element

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

<html> element has a [lang] attribute

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

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

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

Form elements have associated labels

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

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. <u>Learn how to make links accessible</u>.

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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 (<1i>) 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. 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. 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. 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. button, link, and menuitem elements have accessible names

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When an element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn how to make command elements more accessible</u>.

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. 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.

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

Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.

[role] values are valid

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roles.

<ul> <li>Elements with the role=text attribute do not have focusable descendents.</li> </ul>	^
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 unus for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about toggle fields</u> .	sable
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 unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem elements</u> .	ng it
The page contains a heading, skip link, or landmark region	^
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.	
Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. Learn more about by	
Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. Learn more about bype blocks.	pass ^
Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. Learn more about bypass.  O <dl>'s contain only properly-ordered <dt> and <dd> groups, <script>, <template> or <div> elements.  When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. Learn here.</td><td>pass ^</td></tr><tr><td>Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. Learn more about byt blocks.</td><td>pass  ow to</td></tr><tr><td>Adding ways to bypass repetitive content lets keyboard users navigate the page more efficiently. Learn more about bype blocks.</td><td>pass  ow to</td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></dl>	

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ARIA IDs are unique	^
The value of an ARIA ID must be unique to prevent other instances from being overlooked by assistive technologies. <u>Le how to fix duplicate ARIA IDs</u> .	<u>arn</u>
No form fields have multiple labels	^
Form fields with multiple labels can be confusingly announced by assistive technologies like screen readers which use the first, the last, or all of the labels. Learn how to use form labels.	either
<pre><frame/> or <iframe> elements have a title</iframe></pre>	^
Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. <u>Learn more about frame titles</u> .	
<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 corrected the language attribute.	ectly.
<pre><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 understan the purpose of the button. Learn about input image alt text.	d
Links are distinguishable without relying on color.	^
Low-contrast text is difficult or impossible for many users to read. Link text that is discernible improves the experience for users with low vision. Learn how to make links distinguishable.	r
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</object>	^
Screen readers cannot translate non-text content. Adding alternate text to <object> elements helps screen readers comeaning to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object>	nvey
Select elements have associated label elements.	^

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Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. <u>Learn more about the select element</u> .	3
O Skip links are focusable.	^
Including a skip link can help users skip to the main content to save time. <u>Learn more about skip links</u> .	
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
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> .	5
[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 how to use the lang attribute</u> .	ı <u>rn</u>
<video> elements contain a <track/> element with [kind="captions"]</video>	^
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>ıbout</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.	

Links with the same destination should have the same description, to help users understand the link's purpose and decide whether to follow it. <u>Learn more about identical links</u>.

O Identical links have the same purpose.

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O Document has a main landmark.	^
One main landmark helps screen reader users navigate a web page. <u>Learn more about landmarks</u> .	
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.	
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>	
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.	ead
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 more about table headers.



# **Best Practices**

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. <u>Learn how to use</u> a <u>CSP to prevent XSS</u>

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Description	Directive	Severity	
No CSP found in enforcement mode		High	

#### **GENERAL**

Detected JavaScript libraries

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

Name	Version
Bootstrap	5.3.3
jQuery	3.7.1

PASSED AUDITS (14)

Uses HTTPS

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

Avoids deprecated APIs

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

Avoids third-party cookies

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

Allows users to paste into input fields

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

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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. 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 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

failures, insufficient security controls, and other browser concerns. Open up the Issues panel in Chrome DevTools for more

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Issues logged to the Issues panel in Chrome Devtools indicate unresolved problems. They can come from network request

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
JSDelivr CDN Cdn	
js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js (cdn.jsdelivr.net)	js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js.map (cdn.jsdelivr.net)

NOT APPLICABLE (1) Hide

O Fonts with font-display: optional are preloaded

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



These checks ensure that your page is following basic search engine optimization advice. There are many additional factors Lighthouse does not score here that may affect your search ranking, including performance on

Core Web Vitals. Learn more about Google Search Essentials.

#### 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.

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PASSED AUDITS (12) 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. 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 hreflang

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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  $\ge 12px$ . Learn more about legible font sizes.

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

Document avoids plugins

rn more about

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

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. <u>Learn more about tap targets</u>.

NOT APPLICABLE (2)

robots.txt is valid

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

Document has a valid rel=canonical

^

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

Captured at Mar 25, 2024, 4:45

PM GMT+1

Initial page load

Emulated Moto G Power with

Lighthouse 11.4.0

Slow 4G throttling

Single page session

Using Chromium 122.0.0.0 with

devtools

Generated by Lighthouse 11.4.0 | File an issue

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