

Practices



Performance

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

▲ 0–49 **■** 50–89 **●** 90–100



Expand view

METRICS

First Contentful Paint

 $0.5 \, s$

Total Blocking Time

0 ms

Speed Index

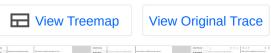
 $0.5 \, s$

Largest Contentful Paint

 $0.5 \, s$

Cumulative Layout Shift

0.029





about:blank 1/27

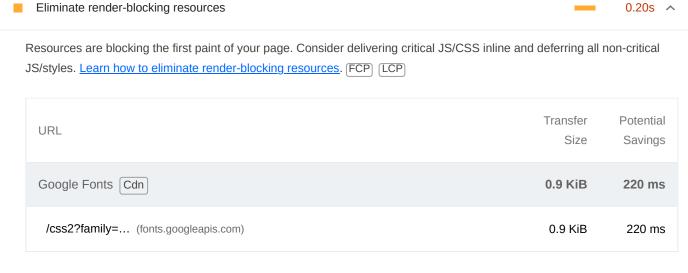


Show audits relevant to: All FCP LCP TBT CLS

OPPORTUNITIES

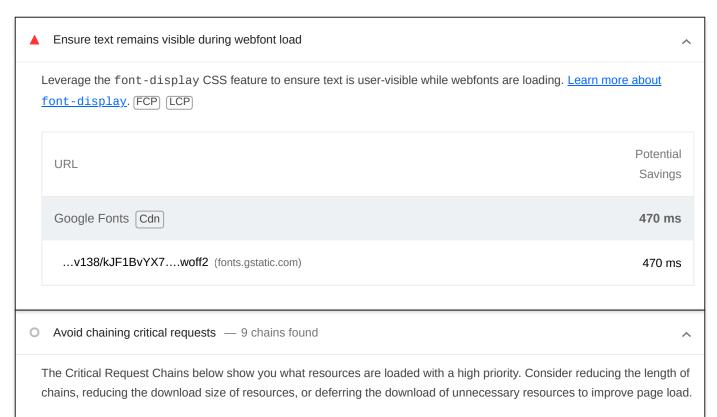
Opportunity Estimated Savings

Eliminate render-blocking resources 0.20s ^

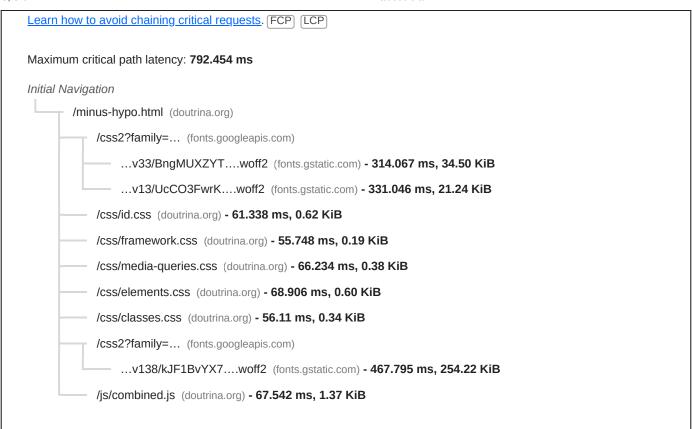


These suggestions can help your page load faster. They don't directly affect the Performance score.

DIAGNOSTICS



about:blank 2/27

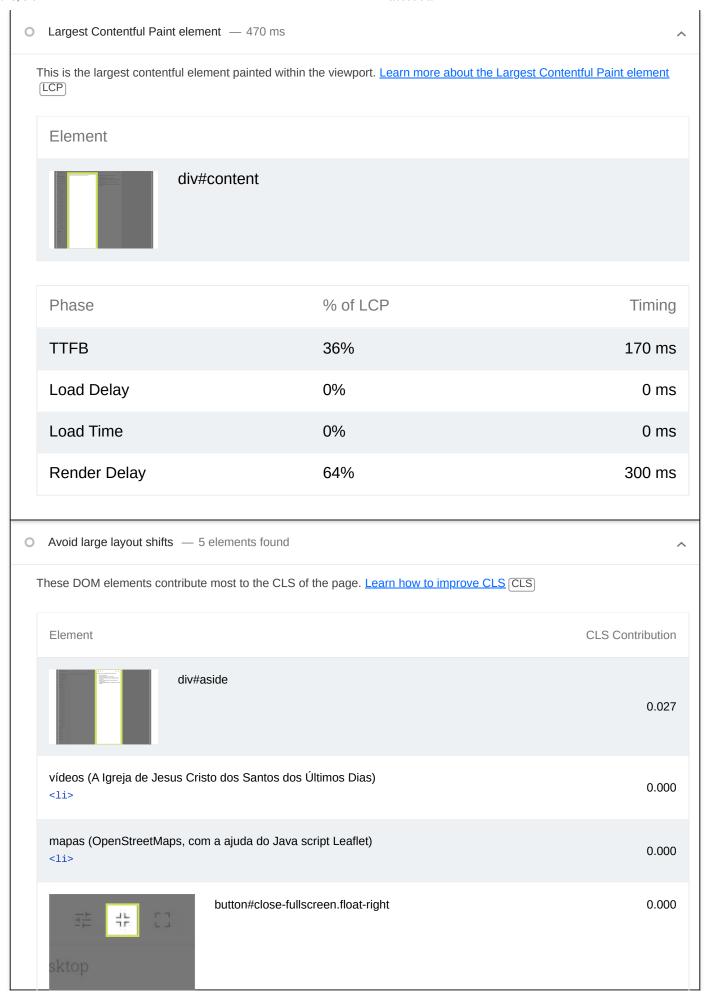


 \circ Keep request counts low and transfer sizes small - 15 requests \circ 342 KiB

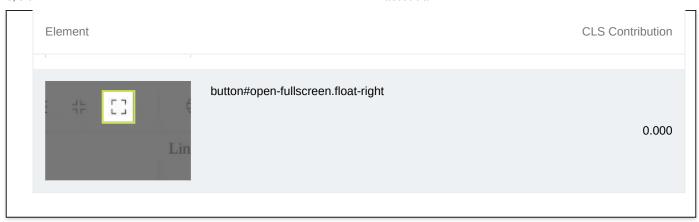
To set budgets for the quantity and size of page resources, add a budget.json file. <u>Learn more about performance budgets</u>.

Resource Type	Requests	Transfer Size
Total	15.0	342.4 KiB
Font	3.0	310.0 KiB
Other	1.0	21.5 KiB
Stylesheet	7.0	3.8 KiB
Image	1.0	3.0 KiB
Document	2.0	2.7 KiB
Script	1.0	1.4 KiB
Media	0.0	0.0 KiB
Third-party	5.0	311.7 KiB

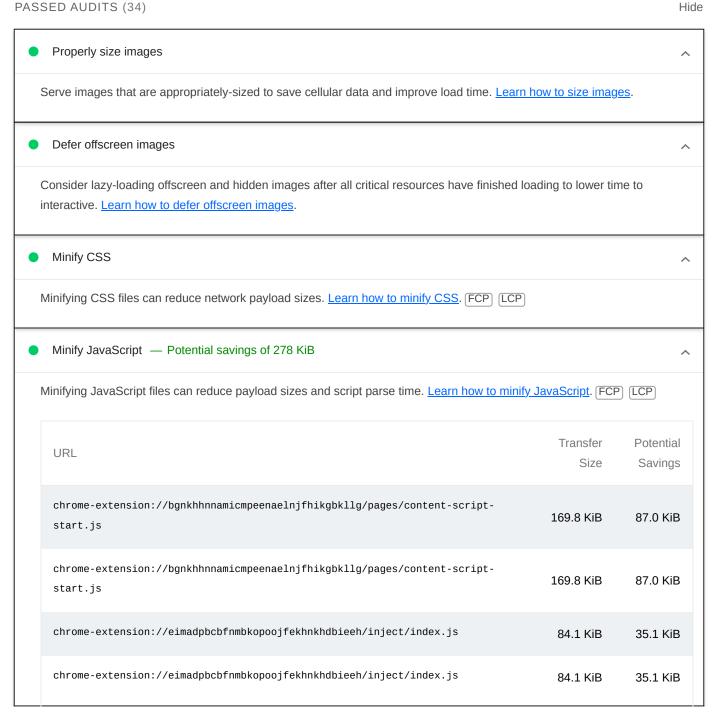
about:blank 3/27



about:blank 4/27



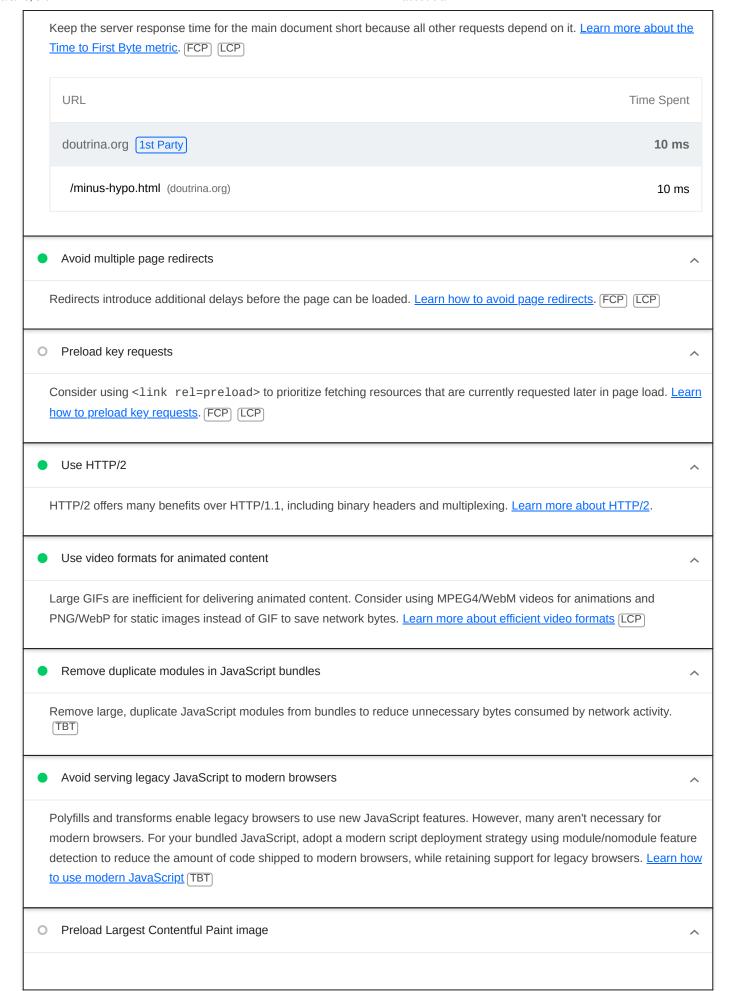
More information about the performance of your application. These numbers don't directly affect the Performance score.



about:blank 5/27

			_
	URL	Transfer Size	Potential Savings
	chrome-extension://bgnkhhnnamicmpeenaelnjfhikgbkllg/pages/subscribe.js	37.4 KiB	17.2 KiB
	chrome-extension://bgnkhhnnamicmpeenaelnjfhikgbkllg/pages/content-script-end.js	20.0 KiB	8.4 KiB
	chrome-extension://bgnkhhnnamicmpeenaelnjfhikgbkllg/pages/content-script-end.js	20.0 KiB	8.4 KiB
•	Reduce unused CSS		^
	reduce unused rules from stylesheets and defer CSS not used for above-the-fold content to detwork activity. Learn how to reduce unused CSS. FCP LCP	decrease bytes c	onsumed by
•	Reduce unused JavaScript		^
	reduce unused JavaScript and defer loading scripts until they are required to decrease bytes earn how to reduce unused JavaScript. [CP]	consumed by ne	etwork activity.
•	Efficiently encode images		^
0	ptimized images load faster and consume less cellular data. <u>Learn how to efficiently encode</u>	<u>images</u> .	
•	Serve images in next-gen formats		^
	nage formats like WebP and AVIF often provide better compression than PNG or JPEG, which are the state of the	ch means faster (downloads
•	Enable text compression		^
	ext-based resources should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize to the should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize the should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize the should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize the should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize the should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize the should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize the should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize the should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize the should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize the should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize the should be served with compression (gzip, deflate or brotli) to minimize the should be served with the should be served with the should be should be served with the should be served with the should be should be served with the should be should be served with the should be shoul	otal network byte	es. <u>Learn</u>
•	Preconnect to required origins		^
	consider adding preconnect or dns-prefetch resource hints to establish early connection rigins. Learn how to preconnect to required origins. FCP LCP	ns to important th	ird-party
•	Initial server response time was short — Root document took 10 ms		^

about:blank 6/27



about:blank 7/27

If the LCP element is dynamically added to the page, you should preload the image in order to improve LCP. <u>Learn more about preloading LCP elements</u>. <u>[LCP]</u>

Avoids enormous network payloads — Total size was 342 KiB

Large network payloads cost users real money and are highly correlated with long load times. <u>Learn how to reduce payload sizes</u>. <u>[LCP]</u>

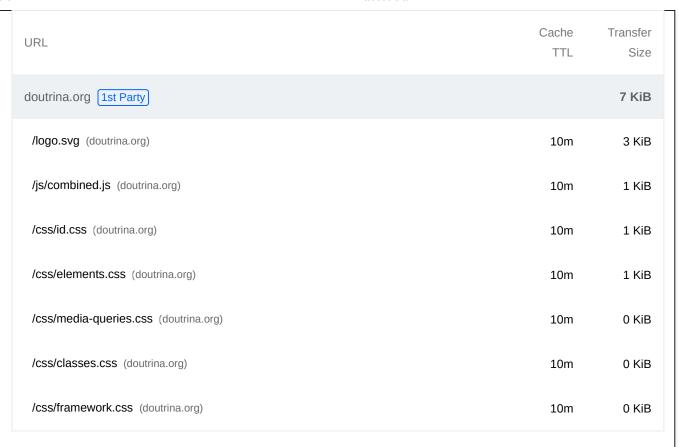
✓ Show 3rd-party resources (5)

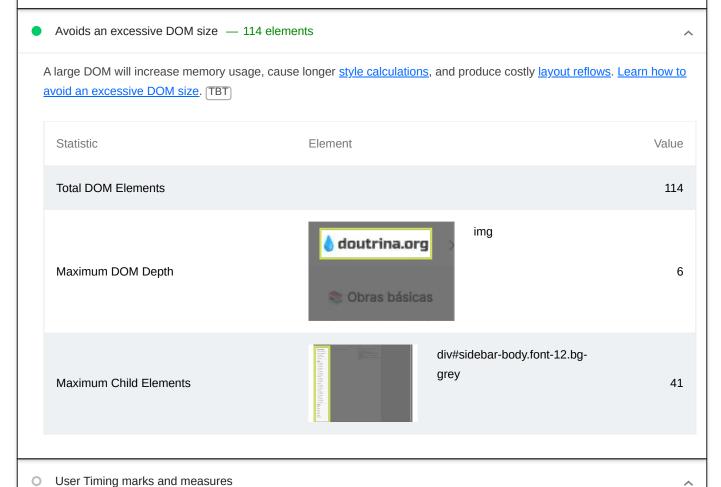
URL	Transfer Size
Google Fonts Cdn	311.7 KiB
v138/kJF1BvYX7woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	254.2 KiB
v33/BngMUXZYTwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	34.5 KiB
v13/UcCO3FwrKwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	21.2 KiB
/css2?family= (fonts.googleapis.com)	0.9 KiB
/css2?family= (fonts.googleapis.com)	0.9 KiB
doutrina.org (1st Party)	28.7 KiB
/favicon.svg (doutrina.org)	21.5 KiB
/logo.svg (doutrina.org)	3.0 KiB
/minus-hypo.html (doutrina.org)	2.2 KiB
/js/combined.js (doutrina.org)	1.4 KiB
/css/id.css (doutrina.org)	0.6 KiB

Uses efficient cache policy on static assets — 7 resources found

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

about:blank 8/27





about:blank 9/27

Consider instrumenting your app with the User Timing API to measure your app's real-world performance during key user experiences. <u>Learn more about User Timing marks</u>.

● JavaScript execution time — 0.0 s

Consider reducing the time spent parsing, compiling, and executing JS. You may find delivering smaller JS payloads helps with this. Learn how to reduce Javascript execution time. (TBT)

URL	Total CPU Time	Script Evaluation	Script Parse
doutrina.org 1st Party	120 ms	12 ms	15 ms
/minus-hypo.html (doutrina.org)	120 ms	12 ms	15 ms
Unattributable	83 ms	3 ms	0 ms
Unattributable	83 ms	3 ms	0 ms

Minimizes main-thread work — 0.3 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	129 ms
Style & Layout	67 ms
Script Evaluation	66 ms
Script Parsing & Compilation	60 ms
Parse HTML & CSS	17 ms
Rendering	8 ms

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

about:blank 10/27

Third-party code can significantly impact load performance. Limit the number of redundant third-party providers and try to load third-party code after your page has primarily finished loading. <u>Learn how to minimize third-party impact</u>. [TBT]

Third-Party	Transfer Size	Main-Thread Blocking Time
Google Fonts Cdn	312 KiB	0 ms
v138/kJF1BvYX7woff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	254 KiB	0 ms
v33/BngMUXZYTwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	34 KiB	0 ms
v13/UcCO3FwrKwoff2 (fonts.gstatic.com)	21 KiB	0 ms
Google Dictionary (by Google) Chrome Extension	5 KiB	0 ms
<pre>chrome- extension://mgijmajocgfcbeboacabfgobmjgjcoja/content.min.css</pre>	5 KiB	0 ms

Lazy load third-party resources with facades

Some third-party embeds can be lazy loaded. Consider replacing them with a facade until they are required. <u>Learn how to defer third-parties with a facade</u>. (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]

Uses passive listeners to improve scrolling performance

Consider marking your touch and wheel event listeners as passive to improve your page's scroll performance. <u>Learn more about adopting passive event listeners</u>.

Avoids document.write()

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

Avoid long main-thread tasks

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

about:blank 11/27

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)

Page didn't prevent back/forward cache restoration

Anny 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. Only a subset of accessibility issues can be automatically detected so manual testing is also encouraged.

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.

about:blank 12/27

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. <u>Learn how to direct focus to new content</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 tra	<u>aps</u> .
Custom controls have associated labels	^
Custom interactive controls have associated labels, provided by aria-label or aria-labelledby. Learn more about custom controls and labels.	
Custom controls have ARIA roles	^
Custom interactive controls have appropriate ARIA roles. <u>Learn how to add roles to custom controls</u> .	
O Visual order on the page follows DOM order	^
DOM order matches the visual order, improving navigation for assistive technology. <u>Learn more about DOM and visual ordering</u> .	
O Offscreen content is hidden from assistive technology	^
Offscreen content is hidden with display: none or aria-hidden=true. Learn how to properly hide offscreen content.	
O 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>	

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

PASSED AUDITS (12) Hide

about:blank 13/27

[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. 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. [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. 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. [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. <frame> or <iframe> elements have a title Screen reader users rely on frame titles to describe the contents of frames. Learn more about frame titles. <html> element has a [lang] attribute \wedge

about:blank 14/27

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

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 (43)

[accesskey] values are unique

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

[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.

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.

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. <u>Learn how to make ARIA dialog elements more accessible.</u>

about:blank 15/27

O [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.
O ARIA input fields have accessible names
When an input field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about input field labels</u> .
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. <u>Learn how to label progressbar elements</u> .
O [role]s have all required [aria-*] attributes
Some ARIA roles have required attributes that describe the state of the element to screen readers. <u>Learn more about roles</u> 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. <u>Learn more about roles and required children elements</u> .
o [role]s are contained by their required parent element
Some ARIA child roles must be contained by specific parent roles to properly perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about ARIA roles and required parent element.</u>
O [role] values are valid
ARIA roles must have valid values in order to perform their intended accessibility functions. <u>Learn more about valid ARIA roles</u> .
 Elements with the role=text attribute do not have focusable descendents.

about:blank 16/27

Adding role=text around a text node split by markup enables VoiceOver to treat it as one phrase, but the element's focusable descendents will not be announced. Learn more about the role=text attribute.
ARIA toggle fields have accessible names
When a toggle field doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. 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.
O ARIA treeitem elements have accessible names
When a treeitem element doesn't have an accessible name, screen readers announce it with a generic name, making it unusable for users who rely on screen readers. <u>Learn more about labeling treeitem elements</u> .
O [aria-*] attributes have valid values
Assistive technologies, like screen readers, can't interpret ARIA attributes with invalid values. <u>Learn more about valid values</u> 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.
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 <div> elements.</td></tr><tr><td>When definition lists are not properly marked up, screen readers may produce confusing or inaccurate output. <u>Learn how to structure definition lists correctly.</u></td></tr><tr><td>O Definition list items are wrapped in <d1> elements</td></tr><tr><td>Definition list items (<dt> and <dd>) must be wrapped in a parent <dl> element to ensure that screen readers can properly</td></tr></tbody></table></script></dd></dt></dl>

about:blank 17/27

announce them. Learn how to structure definition lists correctly. 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. 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. html> element has an [xml:lang] attribute with the same base language as the [lang] attribute. If the webpage does not specify a consistent language, then the screen reader might not announce the page's text correctly. Learn more about the lang attribute. Input buttons have discernible text. Adding discernable and accessible text to input buttons may help screen reader users understand the purpose of the input button. Learn more about input buttons. <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. 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. 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. 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.

about:blank 18/27

O List items () are contained within , or <menu> parent elements</menu>	^
Screen readers require list items () to be contained within a parent , or <menu> to be announced properly Learn more about proper list structure.</menu>	y.
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 convenantly to users. Learn more about alt text for object elements.</object>	vey
O Select elements have associated label elements.	^
Form elements without effective labels can create frustrating experiences for screen reader users. Learn more about the select element.	
No element has a [tabindex] value greater than 0	^
A value greater than 0 implies an explicit navigation ordering. Although technically valid, this often creates frustrating experiences for users who rely on assistive technologies. <u>Learn more about the tabindex attribute</u> .	
Tables 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 instead of cells with the [colspan] attribute may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more about captions.	ad
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.	<u>ore</u>
Cells in a element that use the [headers] attribute refer to table cells within the same table.	^
Screen readers have features to make navigating tables easier. Ensuring cells using the [headers] attribute only refer to other cells in the same table may improve the experience for screen reader users. Learn more about the headers attribute.	<u>S</u>

about:blank 19/27

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> .
O [lang] attributes have a valid value
Specifying a valid <u>BCP 47 language</u> on elements helps ensure that text is pronounced correctly by a screen reader. <u>Learn</u> how to use the <u>lang attribute</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 about video captions</u> .
O 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.
O Identical links have the same purpose.
Links with the same destination should have the same description, to help users understand the link's purpose and decide whether to follow it. Learn more about identical links.
O Touch targets have sufficient size and spacing.
Touch targets with sufficient size and spacing help users who may have difficulty targeting small controls activate the targets. <u>Learn more about touch targets</u> .



Best Practices

TRUST AND SAFETY

Ensure CSP is effective against XSS attacks

about:blank 20/27

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

Hide PASSED AUDITS (13) **Uses HTTPS** All sites should be protected with HTTPS, even ones that don't handle sensitive data. This includes avoiding mixed content, where some resources are loaded over HTTP despite the initial request being served over HTTPS. HTTPS prevents intruders from tampering with or passively listening in on the communications between your app and your users, and is a prerequisite for HTTP/2 and many new web platform APIs. Learn more about HTTPS. Avoids 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

about:blank 21/27

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. <u>Learn more about declaring the character encoding</u>. 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 No issues in the Issues panel in Chrome Devtools Issues logged to the Issues panel in Chrome Devtools indicate unresolved problems. They can come from network request failures, insufficient security controls, and other browser concerns. Open up the Issues panel in Chrome DevTools for more details on each issue. Page has valid source maps Source maps translate minified code to the original source code. This helps developers debug in production. In addition, Lighthouse is able to provide further insights. Consider deploying source maps to take advantage of these benefits. 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

about:blank 22/27

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



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</u> Structured Data.

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

PASSED AUDITS (10)

● Has a <meta name="viewport"> tag with width or initial-scale

A <meta name="viewport"> not only optimizes your app for mobile screen sizes, but also prevents a 300 millisecond delay to user input. Learn more about using the viewport meta tag. (TBT)

Document has a <title> element

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

Document has a meta description

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

Page has successful HTTP status code

about:blank 23/27

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 hreflang links tell search engines what version of a page they should list in search results for a given language or region. Learn more about hreflang. Document avoids plugins Search engines can't index plugin content, and many devices restrict plugins or don't support them. Learn more about avoiding plugins. Hide NOT APPLICABLE (4) 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.

about:blank 24/27

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

Document has a valid rel=canonical

Document uses legible font sizes

Font sizes less than 12px are too small to be legible and require mobile visitors to "pinch to zoom" in order to read. Strive to have >60% of page text \ge 12px. Learn more about legible font sizes.

Tap targets are sized appropriately

Interactive elements like buttons and links should be large enough (48x48px), or have enough space around them, to be easy enough to tap without overlapping onto other elements. <u>Learn more about tap targets</u>.



PWA

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

+ INSTALLABLE

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

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

Failure reason

Page has no manifest <link> URL



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. <u>Learn more about Service Workers</u>.

about:blank 25/27

▲ 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. <u>Learn</u> more about splash screens.	
▲ Does not set a theme color for the address bar. Failures: No manifest was fetched.	^
The browser address bar can be themed to match your site. <u>Learn more about theming the address bar</u> .	
O Content is sized correctly for the viewport	^
If the width of your app's content doesn't match the width of the viewport, your app might not be optimized for mobile screens. Learn how to size content for the viewport.	
Has a <meta name="viewport"/> tag with width or initial-scale	^
A <meta name="viewport"/> not only optimizes your app for mobile screen sizes, but also prevents <u>a 300 millisecond</u> 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.	e.
ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (3)	Hid
Site works cross-browser	^
To reach the most number of users, sites should work across every major browser. <u>Learn about cross-browser compatibil</u>	<u>ity</u> .
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.	of
O Each page has a URL	^
Ensure individual pages are deep linkable via URL and that URLs are unique for the purpose of shareability on social med Learn more about providing deep links.	dia.

about:blank 26/27

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

Captured at Oct 8, 2023, 5:06
PM CDT

Tinitial page load

Emulated Desktop with Lighthouse 10.4.0

Custom throttling

Single page load

Using Chromium 117.0.0.0 with devtools

Generated by **Lighthouse** 10.4.0 | File an issue

about:blank 27/27